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THE
SMITH ALUMNAE
QUARTERLY

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INDEX

VOLS. VI, VII, VIII, IX, X

NOVEMBER, 1919

INDEX TO VOLUMES VI-X OF THE SMITH ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

EXPLANATORY

In addition to the usual abbreviations, the following are used:

- A. C. A., Association of Collegiate Alumnae.
- A. E. F., American Expeditionary Forces.
- A. F. F. W., American Fund for French Wounded.
- A. R. C., American Red Cross.
- B. E. F., British Expeditionary Forces.
- S. C., Smith College.
- S. C. A. C. W., Smith College Association of Christian Work.
- S. C. C. U., Smith College Canteen Unit.
- S. C. R. U., Smith College Relief Unit.

In the case of married alumnae, all entries are put under the married name, but reference is made from the maiden name and the class designation is given under both headings.

In the case of members of the faculty who are alumnae of Smith College, entries have only the class designation appended, without reference to position; all other members of the faculty (except the President and the President-Emeritus) have (f) after the name, also without reference to rank.

Under the heading, "News from Northampton" in each issue will be found many notices concerning Athletics; Elections; Faculty news; Lectures; Plays given and Speakers at Vespers, otherwise not listed in this Index.

Under the heading, "Obituary (Alumnae)" are listed the names of all alumnae whose deaths are mentioned in volumes six to ten of the QUARTERLY, and these items are not repeated in the main alphabet.

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THE SMITH ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

November, 1918

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GINLING COLLEGE IN NANKING, CHINA, AT THE CLOSE OF ITS
THIRD YEAR

See the article on page 17



THE GINLING STUDENTS CARRY ON COMMUNITY WORK IN A
GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF PRIMARY GRADE

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NOVEMBER, 1918

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THE SIGNIFICATION OF THE SMITH COLLEGE SEAL

HENRY M. TYLER

To introduce Professor Tyler to the alumnae of Smith College is of course entirely unnecessary: he was Head of the Department of Greek from 1877 to 1912 and Dean of the Faculty for many years. To the graduates of thirty-five years, therefore, he is an outstanding member of the College. In 1912 he was made professor-emeritus and is an honored guest at all occasions of the College to which he gave so many years of active service and of which its alumnae will always consider him a part.

The salient features of the Smith College seal are the figure of the mother of Christ, copied from the famous picture by Murillo known as the Immaculate Conception, and beneath this the motto, ἐν τῇ ἀρετῇ τὴν γνῶσιν. The words are quoted from the fifth verse of the first chapter of the Second Epistle of Peter. They are translated in our English version as revised, "in your virtue, knowledge." Or to complete the connection, reading the whole verse, "Yea, and for this very cause adding on your part all diligence, in your faith supply virtue and in your virtue, knowledge."

Words carry with them a wealth of meaning connected with their origin and history such as cannot be expressed in translation. So a farther examination is necessary if we are to find the significance of the motto of Smith College.

The word which is translated "virtue" is derived from a root which we find in our word "art," signifying what is fitting, the appropriate quality of the possessor, and so his ability of capability. It is, as we can see, in its origin very broad in its meaning and might be appropriately used of very different attributes.

So in its earlier use when ethical ideas had gained but little development and physical qualities engrossed men's attention, we find this word, as might be expected, employed with special reference to physical endowments. In the twentieth book of the Iliad the son of Priam is spoken of as displaying his ability in running, and this is the word which characterizes his gift. He is showing the excellence or virtue of his feet. In the fifteenth book of the Iliad, line 642, there is an allusion to the virtues of

running and of fighting. So even brutes as well as human beings may have their appropriate virtues, and this same word is applicable to their good points.

We naturally find in Plato conceptions based upon a much more developed ethical system, but even with him this word must be defined by its connections. Plato refers to a virtue of the pilot or the artisan or the ruler. The word is used as if for any excellence which belongs to any activity. But though it was not confined to moral superiority it was becoming filled with moral significance. The Greeks were discussing the question whether virtues are one or many. Plato sums up the ennobling characteristics of men as the four virtues: wisdom, temperance, courage, and justice. Aristotle says, "The good of man is exercise of his faculties according to virtue: if there are more than one according to the best and most complete." (Nic. Eth. 1.7.) So the word was coming to represent the highest excellence to which life aspired. Used without a qualifying adjective by the New Testament writer it can scarcely mean less than the exalted moral excellence which the gospel commends.

In this connection our thought turns again to the figure which is the prominent feature of the College seal. The title of the picture from which



it is taken, "The Immaculate Conception," we must remember is the expression of the faith of the great church of which the artist Murillo was the exponent that the mother of Christ was free from the taint of original sin. It represents her susceptibility to the divine influence. The figure resembles very closely what other artists have been wont to call "The Assumption of the Virgin," and it has been remarked that this picture might have

been fittingly so entitled. It is the representation of the ecstatic realization of the human soul that it can rise to companionship with God. It is the symbol of the rich prerogative of womanhood which is to be found in her religious nature.

It thus defines what is meant by the knowledge which is to be obtained. Coming back to this word we are reminded that in the development of the church, in the growth of the famous gnostic theories, Christian believers were forced to appreciate the dangers of a conceit of knowledge if not properly directed, what Paul alludes to in his letter to Timothy as knowledge falsely so called. We are reminded here again not only of the suggestiveness of the picture of the Virgin but of the connection of the text. The exhortation is that we supply virtue in connection with our faith, and knowledge with virtue, and then the characteristic which is to follow knowledge is self-control. There is a suggestive warning here against the intoxication of incomplete and unbalanced knowledge. The remedy we are told by the figure of the Madonna is to be sought in the larger vision of the divine.

The seal suggests that the idea which governed in the foundation of Smith College was that woman should realize her high prerogative to gain advanced knowledge balanced by faith. She was to secure the satisfaction of learning in close association with her splendid vision of things which are spiritually discerned. She was to seek knowledge, but knowledge kept in poise by the indwelling of the divine.

THE SMITH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK

AMY L. BARBOUR

In the July QUARTERLY were published several articles in which the hitherto unfamiliar phrase "psychiatric social work" was discussed at great length, and, when we were all perfectly sure just what the phrase connoted, its connection with Smith College was set forth with such clarity that no doubt was left in our minds that the College was privileged to do a great pioneer work in this war emergency by establishing a summer school for the training of psychiatric social workers. The outline of the plans for the school, the almost unlimited opportunity for service open to trained workers, and the increasing demand for reconstruction aides not only in time of war but in time of peace as well, were presented in those articles; therefore Miss Barbour, assistant director of the school, simply tells in the following paper of the way in which those eight weeks of intensive training were spent. She reminds us that not until the six months of practical training are accomplished can the full story of our summer school be written.

In the July QUARTERLY Miss Edith Dunton declared, with a confidence not fully shared by less adventurous spirits, that the success of our summer school was assured. At this time, although it is yet too early to appraise fully the practical value of the instruction given this summer, we may concede that the optimism of our energetic publicity agent was justified, and that the first summer school held at Smith College was a conspicuous success. I, personally, never took part in any undertaking in which was shown such a degree of mutual appreciation. We liked the students and they liked us. Lecturers were impressed by the intelligence and responsiveness of their auditors, who in turn were enthusiastic about the opportunities offered them. The director declared with apparent seriousness that conditions so ideal for this particular study could not be found elsewhere, and that any attempt to emulate the success of the first training school of psychiatric social work was doomed to dismal failure. The College treasurer, cautious by temperament and from long experience, was won from his attitude of non-committal aloofness to genuine approval, while Mr. King, whose summer work was hampered and increased by adjustment to unusual conditions, passed from reluctant compliance to hearty coöperation. When I add that the librarian allowed reference books to be read under the trees, and that her confidence was never once misplaced, I need say no more to prove that the summer session was held under singularly felicitous conditions.

One hundred and thirty-six persons applied for admission to the school, of whom thirty-five were rejected, and sixty-eight presented themselves at the opening. Five of this number dropped out before the completion of the course, two were advised not to take the practical work, and three failed to attain the passing grade. Ten, who had previously done the required practical work, received the certificate of graduation, one, who is already employed, was granted the privilege of postponing her practical work, while the remaining forty-seven were placed in hospitals or with social agencies for six months' practical training.

Those who took the course ranged in age from nineteen to forty-six. Forty-three were college graduates, of whom two had taken an A.M. and one a Ph.D. in psychology. Ten, without college or special training, had had practical experience that made them eligible for the course. Many of them had had some experience in social work or in hospitals. Three were graduate nurses, two librarians, and twelve teachers. Twenty-one colleges or universities were represented by the group: Barnard, Brown, Bryn Mawr, Columbia, Cornell, Goucher, Leland Stanford, Oberlin, Smith, Simmons, Vassar, Wellesley, and the Universities of California, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Ottawa, St. Lawrence, and Wisconsin. Smith furnished fourteen students, of whom five were of the class of 1918.

Some of us wondered how instruction could be adapted to persons differing so much in maturity and training, but the difficulty proved one of theory rather than fact, for though some were bound to get more from the course than others, their common motive furnished a bond that resulted in a greater receptiveness than is commonly the case with students more uniform in preparation but differing in interest. The modern young woman, too, is so much more enlightened than those of an older generation on matters which are fundamental in the treatment of mental disorders, that nineteen and forty-six approached the subject on a practical equality.

The course of study required in general twenty-four hours of lectures each week, with an equivalent amount of time for reading. The normal distribution of the work was as follows: social organization, four and a half hours; social case work, three hours; psychology, including mental tests, eight hours; social psychiatry, eight and a half hours. While the ultimate demands were the same for all students, the diversity of training and previous experience called for some adjustments. Students who had specialized in sociology or psychology were excused from the work entirely or in part, and to meet the needs of those who had never studied psychology, an elementary course was introduced. But while the emphasis was placed differently in individual cases, it was expected that each student's work should consist of six days a week of eight hours each, and it is safe to say that few of them failed to meet that requirement.

The lectures on social organization were given by Associate Professor Chapin of the Department of Sociology, those on psychology by Professor Rogers of the Department of Philosophy, while Miss Ruth Swan Clark, Instructor in the same department, conducted the mental tests. Miss Jarrett directed the course in social case work, giving some lectures herself, and entrusting others to social workers invited here from the different social organizations to which students were to be sent. The instruction in these subjects was both fundamental and specialized, with the main purpose of the course ever in view. Each subject was correlated as far as possible with every other, and led up to and supplemented the course in social psychiatry, which may be regarded as the keystone of the whole structure.

This course was under the direction of Dr. Edith Spaulding, Director of the Psychopathic Hospital Reformatory at Bedford Hills, New York. The work consisted in part of clinics at the State Hospital, with lectures by Superintendent Houston, in part of a carefully planned series of lectures given by visiting specialists who presented the whole subject of mental and nervous diseases, leading specifically to the understanding and treatment of war neuroses and the so-called "shell-shock." The introductory lectures were given by Dr. E. E. Southard, Superintendent of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, who was keen enough to take the measure of his audience and to pitch the whole course on exactly the right key to reduce its strain to a minimum. Other lecturers were Dr. Lawson Lowrey and Dr. Abraham Myerson also of the Boston Psychopathic; Dr. W. G. Fernald of the Waverley School for Feeble-Minded; Dr. L. Pierce Clark, Dr. H. W. Frink, and Dr. A. A. Brill, well-known specialists of New York City; Dr. James J. Putnam and Dr. William Healey of Boston; Drs. Amsden and Lambert of the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum; Drs. Cheney, Harrington, and Kirby of the Psychiatric Institute, Ward's Island; Dr. Herbert J. Hall of Marblehead; Major A. E. Bott of the Military School, Hart House, Toronto; and Captain C. B. Farrar of the Military Hospital, Cobourg, Ontario. While this list is not complete, it is long enough to show the unusual opportunities that were offered.

It was an intensive course and might easily have put a severe strain upon even the best prepared and best poised of the students. In spite of this, I never saw a steadier, better balanced group of persons. At times the weather was very warm, but they went on their way as usual, climbing Hospital Hill at the hottest time of day, sitting through long lectures on breathless afternoons or evenings with never a murmur of complaint. There was little time for entertainment, and those of us who had hoped to provide it soon saw that there was no room for anything that made the slightest demand upon their time, and that they themselves were best able to select the form of rest and recreation they needed.

The history of the eight weeks, thus partially told, forms only the introduction to the entire story, which will not be complete until the six months of practical work are over. Institutions giving this training to our students include the Boston Psychopathic Hospital; the Massachusetts General; the Boston State Hospital and Boston Dispensary; the New York Neurological Institute; Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island; Society for Organizing Charity, Philadelphia; Charity Organization Society, New York; and Phipps Clinic, Johns Hopkins Hospital. The students are still under the direction of Miss Jarrett, who receives from them monthly reports and in other ways keeps informed of their progress. She herself has no doubt of the full success of the experiment that was launched here this summer. Professor Chapin also holds conferences with various groups whenever opportunity offers.

On the financial side, the College has occasion to congratulate itself upon the result, for, thanks to a grant of \$3000 by the Permanent Charity Fund of the Boston Safe Deposit Company, to the generosity of alumnae through individual or class gifts, and to the voluntary service of members of the staff, no deficit was incurred. That all the favorable conditions could be reproduced another time, cannot of course be assured. But if in so short a time so many students could be gathered, we have reason to expect that a much larger number would avail themselves of similar opportunities next summer. At the close of the session, the class organized an Alumnae Association of the Smith Training School for Psychiatric Social Work, in the conviction, apparently, that they were only the advance guard of a permanent organization. May we not hope that we may again line up with our sister colleges and do our part in the great work of reëducation and reconstruction?

THE SPIRIT OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL

MARIE VON HORN BYERS

Mrs. Byers (Smith 1916) was elected president of the Alumnae Association of which Miss Barbour speaks. At the request of the editors she has written this sketch of the spirit of the school from the viewpoint of one who is herself one of the student psychiatrists.

Smith has added to her tradition another pioneer enterprise—the Training School for Psychiatric Social Workers. It now remains for the school to carry on in the spirit of those who made it a reality instead of a very dubious possibility. Judging from the calibre of the students of the first session, the fulfilling of that obligation has had a propitious start. Could so intangible a thing be cataloged, one might divide the spirit of the summer school, like Gaul, into three parts: determination, enthusiasm, and appreciation.

Except perhaps for the zest added by the pioneer character of the work, the determination of the students of the Training School cannot

be called unique—it is part of that same response shown by women volunteers all over the country in answer to the call for war workers. Each came for a definite purpose: to get something out of the training and to give that something back in service here or overseas.

The enthusiasm of the students was unique—it was neither undergraduate emotionalism, nor post-graduate intellectuality alone, something of each, perhaps, yet something individual—a delighted satisfaction in mental stimulation. A class where the end of the period is greeted by actual disappointment by the students is a rarity, if not a myth, in the average undergraduate curriculum, but in the Summer School it was the rule rather than the exception. Many an out-of-town lecturer was extracted from a swarm of questioners almost by force, and conducted to his chugging taxi. After evening lectures one would see groups of students clustering about an instructor asking questions as they walked, eager to lose no opportunity for information—a pretty twentieth century version of the Peripatetic School.

The appreciation of the students contributed to their determination and enthusiasm in seizing opportunities and making the most of them, not only in the academic sphere but in the social, in so far as the naturally limited possibilities permitted. The number of colleges represented, the territorial distribution, the divergences of age, training, and experience in a group small enough to benefit by interchanges of consequently differing ideas created a situation by which the students were keen to profit. The charming hospitality of faculty "at homes" added to the social note.

In spite of the pressure of work, the principle of "fooling all of the people all of the time" applies to keeping serious—it can't be done. The play spirit would crop out, usually in the form of "sings," where many hoary favorites were embellished with psychopathic local color with here and there a good-natured jab around examination time when the students were a bit "fed up" with work. Serenades were quite in order to visiting lecturers who departed with the satisfying knowledge ringing in their ears that "we should never find their equal," true to Smith form. For sports and organized student activities there was no time, but before disbanding the school formed an Association to keep in touch with its present members and provide for future ones by interesting undergraduates of other colleges in the work and scope of the School, in the hope that many may be interested to grasp the opportunities made possible by the pioneers in the field of psychiatric social work.

“MENTAL DISCIPLINE” AND THE CULTURAL COLLEGE

DAVID CAMP ROGERS

In times of peace Captain Rogers is Professor of Psychology at Smith College, but he is now serving in the Medical Research Laboratory at Hazelhurst Field number one, where he is doing psychological research work connected with aviation.

In the section of President Neilson's inaugural address in which he discusses the modern movement toward emphasis on scientific studies, he mentions as a typical contemporary champion of the movement Mr. Abraham Flexner.* In a paper on "Amherst and the New Education," contributed by Principal Alfred E. Stearns to the May number of the *Amherst Graduates' Quarterly*, it is Mr. Flexner and his project of a "Modern School" that stand for the "new education." ". . . We shall have no vision," so this paper concludes, "no inspiration, no goal worthy of our effort as spiritual beings if we accept this modern ideal, and prostrate our institutions of learning to the attainment of a material goal." A dozen recent essays could easily be collected in which Mr. Flexner's name is given a similar degree of prominence, and many of them use words of condemnation similar to those of Professor Stearns.

Some months ago a letter came from an alumna of this College, suggesting that Mr. Flexner's propaganda—opposed as it certainly appears to be to some features in the present policy of institutions like Amherst and Smith—rests on faulty psychology, and might well be criticised by one of the Smith psychologists on that basis.

On this issue of "modernism" President Neilson's address contains this plausible suggestion, "What is needed is not a debate . . . but an examination by each of the strength rather than the weakness of the contrary position, with a view to reaching a synthesis." Having been encouraged to attempt the suggested criticism of Mr. Flexner's psychology, I find myself strongly inclined to undertake a criticism along the lines of this advice from the inaugural address.

If some of Mr. Flexner's propositions on the question of "mental discipline" should be taken apart from their context, ground could certainly be found for attacking them as untrue or one-sided, and taking them all together, incongruities are readily noticed. In educational matters he makes generalizations for which his evidence appears to be inadequate. Certainly there are some things which most of us believe are important in the aims of education which his brief papers do not adequately cover. To many his promises would seem bombastic. To the present writer it appears that the exaggerations, misrepresentations, inconsistencies, and instances of narrowness in Mr. Flexner's papers are

* Mr. Flexner's main recent papers on the question are: "A Modern School." Occasional Papers, The General Education Board. N. Y., 1917; "Education as Mental Discipline," the *Atlantic Monthly*. vol. 19, pp. 452-464. April, 1917.

much less serious than those in the attacks of some of his prominent opponents, and that behind his incisive language and exuberant exaggerations there are principles of psychology and education that are well worth exploitation. More profitable than an attack, then, will be an attempt to find some of the elements of strength in Mr. Flexner's position, and to see whether the labored and moderated language of a psychologist may make them appear more reasonable to some readers.

Using "mental discipline" in the broadest possible scope of that phrase, one might include under it all mental improvement through learning. A somewhat narrower usage would make it mean a training acquired in a limited activity and "transferred" so as to produce effects in activities somewhat different from the practiced one.

No one is interested to question the existence of mental discipline in the first sense.

No one consistently questions the existence of mental discipline in the second narrower sense. Mr. Flexner's plan of education depends on it as truly as any, and Mr. Flexner believes in it thoroughly.* The question under debate is: under what conditions and to what extent does the transfer occur, and, more especially, is there such a thing as a particular third kind of mental discipline, still more narrowly defined, to which reference will be made in a later paragraph?

Many psychological and educational experiments have been carried on in the attempt to give a scientific answer to this question. Most of them have fallen under the following simple form. Capacities for two somewhat different activities, *a* and *b*, are measured, then a training in *a* is given, then again both *a* and *b* are measured. So, for instance, experiments have been made to test whether by a training of the right hand in a skillful act the left hand acquires any of the same sort of skill, whether by a training in discriminating small weights an improvement in the discrimination of large weights is secured, whether by a training in writing English words in German script an improved capacity for writing German words in English script is attained, and whether a training in the memorizing of poetry improves one's capacity for learning history.

The general result in these experiments has been that the unpracticed function, *b*, is often affected by the training as well as the practiced function, *a*, but in smaller amount than *a*, and that the exact amount is dependent upon the prominence in both of elements which are common to the two. The greatest variety of items in mental process and behavior are clearly transferred under this principle, matters of information, explanation, and interpretation, details of manual skill, words, emotional attitudes, habits of concentration of attention, of analytical perception, of looking for causes, contrasts, analogies, generalizations or deductions, habits of promptness, orderliness, perseverance in difficulties, prompt decision, and innumerable others.

* "A" Modern School, p. 10.

It has been proved, however, that the adequacy of a similarity for purposes of transfer is easily over-estimated, and that often between two processes which popularly or by enthusiastic teachers would be regarded as quite similar, the transfer effect is disappointingly small.

Perhaps the positive side of mental discipline might have been made clearer, if formal experiments of a somewhat different type had been more extensively used. Suppose that two similar groups of pupils are chosen to be trained by different methods for activity *b*. For one group the training consists exclusively in repetitions of *b*. For the other group a training in a somewhat different activity, *a*, is substituted. The question is, again, how does the test in which transfer is used, *a* followed by *b*, compare with that in which the training is direct, not, here, *a* followed by *a*, as in the first type, but *b* followed by *b*. Few formal experiments have been planned in exactly this way, and those that have been so arranged have not been called experiments in transfer. The perfectly clear evidence, however, both of laboratory experiment and of school experience, is that unless a desired activity *b* is very simple, a training *a* can generally be devised for it which through its transfer effects is more economical as a means of securing proficiency in *b* than the direct practice of *b* would be. Measured in this way, transferred training is expected to be, not as in the other type of experiment invariably less than one hundred per cent as efficient as direct training, but, if properly planned for this specific effect, much more than a hundred per cent efficient. If we did not believe this we should hardly have schools at all. Mr. Flexner would certainly never propose a scheme like his "Modern School" unless he believed it.

Among the factors which tend to make transferred training for a given function more effective than direct training, the following can be mentioned.

1. When the desired achievement in thought, attitude, or skill, is a complex one, a progressive series of training activities may be used, starting with a simple activity which includes a part of the terminal activity and leading through a succession of steps which gradually take in additional parts until the total is reached. Numerous illustrations of this principle can be noticed in every field of education. The ordinary sets of piano-forte or typewriter exercises are obvious instances.

2. When the desired response is very different from responses already acquired, a series of steps may be found for training, to lead by small gradations from the familiar to the unfamiliar. This second principle overlaps the first. It is quite obviously applicable in many matters of interest, taste, and understanding.

3. When the desired process contains parts which are of uneven difficulty, or some which in the natural course of things receive much less practice in relation to their importance than others, exercises may be devised which furnish special practice for the more difficult or less adequately practiced parts. The policy of selecting difficult passages for special practice in learning a piano piece would be a very simple illustration of this principle.

4. It is only through the presence of common elements in successive steps of training, and generally only through a connection of common elements between each single step of the training and the desired final achievement, that training is ever in any degree successful. Only in proportion as the common elements are prominent is the training strongly effective.

With most or all of this Mr. Flexner would probably agree. What, then, does he mean when he speaks of mental discipline as "an unproved assumption?"* Clearly he is referring to a third usage of that phrase in which the mind is thought of as made up of a number of separate and self-contained faculties, which can be developed as wholes by appropriate simple exercises. Just as a muscle by the exercise of lifting iron dumbbells can gain strength that will be almost equally applicable to lifting timbers and water pails, so, according to this conception, the faculty of reason can be successfully developed for wide applicability by drill in algebra, the faculty of memory by the learning of conjugations, and the faculty of effort by required concentration on uninteresting lessons in almost any subject.

As opposed to this view, Mr. Flexner and many psychologists would believe that the difference between reasoning in algebra and reasoning in some other important fields of thought is so great that drill in algebra by itself would be a very inadequate training for reasoning in the others, and that the only efficient way to train pupils to reason logically in a variety of fields is to practice them in a variety of types of reasoning, and best of all in the same fields in which their reasoning is to be tested.

They would believe, also, that the best possible and only justifiable mental discipline in memory would be one in which the subject-matter learned was important, and was chosen from a variety of fields. Thus habits of attention effective for the learning of varied subject-matter and applicable to important fields would be cultivated, and a system of accumulated memories adapted to the assimilation of new important ideas would be laid by. Similarly, the only efficient way to train the largest possible number of pupils to use effort and persistence in relation to the tasks and purposes of later life, would be to induce them to effort during their training under motives that are similar to those of later life.

Mr. Flexner's general proposition is that studies be chosen on the basis of subject-matter, that in each there be presented, first, things which are simple, concrete, and connected with familiar experience, which the student can actually understand and in which he can actually be interested, and—for the aesthetic studies—in which his aesthetic pleasure can actually be aroused, then, that the more complex things be introduced, the more abstract principles, the unfamiliar words, the less obvious selections from classical art and literature, only so fast as students can understand them in terms of concrete experience and can actually appreciate

* "Education as Mental Discipline." p. 452. "A Modern School." pp. 8, 15.

them, and, finally, that in choice both of studies and of methods, guidance be taken from explicit purposes related to actual present conditions rather than from convention.

The suggestions in regard to special studies which have attracted most attention are that Latin and Greek be postponed until special literary interests give the pupil a direct incentive in acquiring them, and that mathematics be taught in quite a different way from the present method, only those principles which are likely to be put to later use being included and these being presented with more concrete application than has heretofore been customary.

Each of Mr. Flexner's main positions has excited attack from one or another of his critics. The different points at issue are so closely interconnected that although they extend beyond the range of theoretical psychology it may be permissible to refer to a number of them.

Mr. Flexner is, as we have observed, attacked for minimizing the importance of training the intellectual faculties. In so far as this charge is directed against his insistence that in general educational systems studies should be selected not for disciplinary value but for content, the evidence of psychology must, I should think, be counted in his favor.

A study has not been justified as a part of a standard course when it has simply been shown that the study comprises interesting information, or that it furnishes valuable mental discipline. It does not merit its place unless evidence can be brought that, considering mental discipline and content together, its value is greater than that of any study that is being crowded out of the course or into a subordinate place.

Let us use again for illustration the question of reasoning. Every main body of knowledge rests on evidence, and has been accumulated and systematized by various processes of reasoning. If the content is important, the forms of reasoning under which it is organized gain importance from that fact. If it is believed that certain courses, like those in history and natural science, for instance, are failing to provide their sufficient share of a total training in reasoning, the only right remedy is not to supply in addition some other study in which the subject-matter is unimportant but which furnishes more training in reasoning. It is, instead, to arrange for introducing into those studies exercises in which the students are expected to work out for themselves some such problems in reasoning as the original writers of history and natural science have conquered. Some teachers find the immature efforts of their students in constructive work distasteful. Such teachers would better be in some other profession.

In the question of mental discipline, there are, in the view of the present writer, two main sides needing strong emphasis in our present situation. One is the side that Mr. Flexner has stressed, the principle that considerations of mental discipline should never be the main factor in the choice of

subject-matter for study. Subject-matter which is important for subsequent thinking and activity and which can be connected by effective steps with objects of present familiarity and interest, will always furnish better mental discipline than any other can. The other is a side which Mr. Flexner's sentences about mental discipline seem to deny, but which appears nevertheless to be consistent with and perhaps actually assumed in the details of his actual scheme, the principle that equally important with the selection of suitable masses of subject-matter are the provisions by which a student is guided or stimulated so to deal with the subject-matter as to acquire the best mental discipline. The theory of the discipline of unit faculties is an unproved assumption, the principle of selecting unimportant subject-matter for its disciplinary value is probably a vicious one, the importance, nevertheless, of so training the varied and interlocked capacities of students that with the significant subject-matter they shall do the right things is something which on its side can hardly be overemphasized.

Quite apart from the meddling of educators the child's ordinary environment furnishes much material of educative value. Apart from their interference, too, the child's innate capacities provide to some degree for a self-development. Everything that is done in the way of education necessarily involves both content and an effect on mental capacities. The most effective education obviously will be that in which full consideration is given to both aspects in every measure.

Effort as well as the intellectual faculties is involved in the mental discipline question. It is assumed by the critics that if studies are made interesting the training in effort will be lost. To be sure, the mere attempt to make studies interesting does not in itself provide a training in purposeful effort; let it be agreed that whatever the educator does about interest he should make special provision for difficult tasks adapted to call out the highest degree of effort of which his pupils are normally capable and give it generous practice. Still, it must be observed, effort is never secured except through interest. The matter can fairly be resolved into a question as to which interests are better. The old system depends on the interest of the pupil in avoiding punishments, gaining high marks, and achieving graduation. The plan which had, of course, been proposed long before Mr. Flexner began to write about it, and which he now endorses, is that of securing effort through the interest of curiosity and all the other interests which guide a child's spontaneous activity, and through interest in accomplishing purposes similar to those of the world outside of school. The old system is expected to give pupils the capacity to persist at drudgery. Such a system as Mr. Flexner advocates is expected to train students so that needful work will never be drudgery but will always be interesting, partly through its connections with matters of previous interest, partly through the student's habit of taking interest

in anything which is seen to be a means toward a purpose. We shall surely agree with the critics that effort and hard work are important. We may also agree with Mr. Flexner in respect to the method for securing them.

It is argued by champions of the classics and the old line mathematics that Mr. Flexner's plan is utilitarian, materialistic, and sordid; that it amounts to an attack on humanism, on idealism, and on altruism.

From a period in which almost all learning was in the Latin and Greek languages, we have inherited the tradition that one at least of these languages is essential to culture. For graduation in one of the eastern cultural colleges of which Smith is typical, from three to five years of courses in classical language are required. This, of course, is smaller than the amount formerly required, and, as is well known, other institutions for higher learning are giving the B. A. degree under conditions which offer alternatives to the classical languages. Among public school boards there has been a strong movement toward lessening the prominence of Latin in high schools.

The tendency to diminish the emphasis on the classics has been met with ardent opposition from the side of the classicists. The benefits which may be derived from the study of these languages have been described, enumerated, and tabulated, and it has been made perfectly clear that the essay on "The Case against Compulsory Latin,"* points out a number of them clearly.

Having agreed with President Neilson and President Eliot as to the exaggerations, one will believe the classical languages less important for many pupils than the studies they have crowded out. From the colleges that keep the classical requirements the students graduate every year, all with their years of Latin courses behind them, but hundreds with only the most fragmentary notions of the principles of biological development, or with no academic training at all in the principles of government, or lacking economics or sociology, the history of philosophy, the history of religions, or the history and principles of education, many without the ability to read or speak effectively a single modern language, others with no knowledge of any modern language. As a result of the policy of these colleges, thousands of other students drop out at earlier stages of the academic career with similar quantities of Latin but with still smaller amounts of the competing subjects. Though one regard ever so highly the value of the classical languages for those who are preparing for certain types of literary and scholarly careers, one may, at the same time, believe that for thousands who are given courses in the classics some of these studies that are crowded out are of much greater importance.

The significance of the collections of testimonials for Latin would be clearer if they could be extended to show what opinions could be secured favoring a diminution of emphasis on Latin and from whom. Some of

* *The Atlantic Monthly*, vol. 19, p. 358, Mar. 1917.

the men who have been glad to express their appreciation of the value of Latin would wish, no doubt, to contribute also to such appendices.

If the statistics are accepted as typical they still allow a variety of interpretations. Either the subject of Latin is inherently a better preparation for scholarly and literary attainments than other subjects, or the methods of teaching that have prevailed in Latin have been better than the methods of teaching the other subjects, or under present educational traditions the more cultured parents and more able children have been induced to choose Latin in larger proportion than the less cultured and less able. The third explanation is, very plausibly, the main one.

A main argument justifying a position of unique prominence in education for the classical languages is the avowed presence in Greek and Roman culture of mental traits which we should emulate. It is not an unknown suggestion that human genius reached a greater height in the Greece of the classical period than ever before or since.

But the Greek thinkers, artists, and statesmen worked, in many cases, we suppose, without the mental discipline of training in any foreign language; the literary Romans needed but a single foreign language, and that a contemporary one. If the work of scientists, essayists, artists, and statesmen of our own day is to have continuity with that of their predecessors—and what other hope is there for it?—they must, even apart from the classical languages, assimilate a mass of accumulated culture which is enormously more complex than that which fell to the lot of their predecessors of the classical period or of any intervening one. For men and women who without aiming at professional careers still wish to have a part in the progress of social culture, much the same enormous mass of culture and of present social interrelations is at hand to be assimilated as an essential background for efficient and significant participation. The possibility of thorough assimilation and clear thinking, such as was facilitated by the simplicity of the civilizations of Greece and Rome, will depend, apparently, on eliminating the unessentials from the standard education of our own day. In so far as Latin and Greek are unessential, their elimination is a factor toward making a democratic culture practicable.

If we have an altruism that is at all comprehensive, we must wish the advantage of a broad culture for the largest possible proportion of the youth of our own generation and the succeeding ones. If our idealism is anything more than the holding up as ideal of an arbitrarily selected set of conventions from the past, if our humanism means a large sort of interest in the environment, development, and activities of the human spirit through a wide range of past, present, and future, we must wish that culture to include a knowledge of many stages of the unfolding of the human spirit, especially those in which its products have been most glorious, including, most emphatically of all, the latest stage as embodied in contemporary people and affairs—surely every main addition to human

culture and to the solution of human problems must rest to a great degree on contemporary culture and conditions. We must wish, also, that there be wide knowledge of the universe which is the arena of human activities, such as the natural sciences furnish, and of the general laws of development under which human progress is made, such as the more explicitly scientific of the social studies have gathered.

In working out the details of such an ideal there will be an exceedingly important place for the contribution that can be brought by those who master the classical languages and who bring to contemporary literature, scholarship, and social thinking, contributions from the superior familiarity with the Greek and Roman, and with much mediaeval and modern literature which will be possible to them. We most certainly should not wish a revolutionary change from a culture largely based on classical studies to a culture devoid of this element.

We shall, however, wish to simplify the road to culture at every possible point—there will still be material enough to tax human intelligence and effort to the limit. One of the most plausible suggestions yet made for securing such an economy is the elimination of the classical languages from the training of many pupils who at present spend much time on them. It would seem to be of the spirit of humanism, altruism, and idealism to adopt any such economy in education which appears likely to work to the advantage of the larger number.

It is argued that the smaller number of superior individuals who are to have the advantage of superior culture and ultimately to make the greater contribution to social culture are sacrificed if they are not all forced to take the classics during their earlier years. True, the studies of those who postpone the classics would thus come in a different order from that which has been traditionally considered the logical one. But they too need the things which are considered the more essential ones for the majority, and if they take those first, the order of their studies appears to offer the advantage of being a more natural one for the development of interests, purposes, and meanings. It appears that they too may gain.

Modernism in education is materialistic! The classicists wear coats, live in houses, and eat bread and butter. They find this possible without need that they themselves do physical labor; but whether their incomes come from public taxation, school endowments, or the estates of ancestors, someone has had to do labor to provide the physical conditions essential to their freedom for study. Increased provision for vocational education means to them the spirit of materialism and selfishness. In the view of the economists, such a production and distribution of wealth as will make possible the broadest democratic development in culture depends more on vocational education than on any other one thing. It would seem that the clearer instance of selfishness would be found in the attitude which obstructs economies in the educational

system and discourages the adaptation of education for vocational demands. God forbid that we should call humanism materialism, but when the self-avowed humanist speaks of the "Classics" as "a personal religion,"* he confesses to an idolatry of the concrete which shares much of the spirit of materialism.

The larger idealism has few foes more dangerous than those ardent idealists who find idealism incompatible with the effort to achieve clarity of purpose and efficiency in their accomplishment. Nothing which would dim our idealism would be worth the price. It has yet to be shown that the realization of Mr. Flexner's main proposals would do so.

The editors of the QUARTERLY find themselves a trifle nonplussed, because, having asked for a critique of Mr. Flexner's psychology, they have received a most sympathetic endorsement of the cultural side of Mr. Flexner's views. Stimulating as is Captain Roger's interpretation, we cannot but feel that he reads into the theories of the exponents of the Modern School a humanism which they would themselves disavow. We believe that Captain Rogers does the psychology of Mr. Flexner and his disciples too much honor in refusing to take their unqualified and repeated repudiations of the principle of "mental discipline" at their face value. It is hoped that the critique for which we still believe there is need may yet be forthcoming.

GINLING—SMITH'S SISTER COLLEGE IN THE ORIENT

NELLIE SANFORD WEBB

Mrs. Webb is a member of the Ginling Committee of the Alumnae Auxiliary of the S. C. A. C. W. We are glad to publish her article and to reproduce Ginling pictures.

A beautiful old Chinese residence in the ancient city of Nanking was the scene this past winter of a celebration of tremendous import to the future well-being of the great Chinese Republic, for many of China's future leaders were among the participants. This celebration was the third in honor of Founder's Day at Ginling College. The former celebrations were but family dinner parties in the faculty dining room; this was a banquet for fifty people in the great raftered Chinese hall which serves as a chapel. Its real significance lies not in the larger numbers but in the fact that the larger numbers are evidence that the broad vision of the founders of Ginling is rapidly becoming an accomplished fact.

Ginling is one of three union Christian colleges opened in the Orient within the past four years by far-sighted and educated women of the Occident; of the other two, one is at Madras, India, opened in 1915 with forty-one students while this past academic year seventy-eight were in attendance, and the other at Tokyo, Japan, where work was begun last April with an entering class of eighty-two.

* Shorey, Paul. "The Assault on Humanism." Boston, 1917. p. 41.

As in the West, so in the East, education for men and boys was an accepted ideal and an accomplished fact long before the ideal and the fact were recognized as equally vital for women and girls, if civilization were to be of the highest and finest type. The strong and influential leaders of the East, the men who have the real interests of their own countries at heart and a practical knowledge of the condition of women in Western nations, are to-day welcoming and supporting the best in education for their women and girls. They realize that world forces which are working everywhere for individuality, freedom, and equal rights are breaking down age-long traditions for the women of the Orient and are giving them new visions of life. "They cannot again be shut away from the world movements." Unfortunately, the destruction of old barriers, ancient customs and habits, has too often been more rapid than the construction of life for present needs. This has been true in certain parts of China; so true that not long ago the Ministry of the Interior issued an order in which occur these significant sentences: "Formerly grave dignity and gentleness were the ideals for Chinese women, but lately the rights and freedom of women began to be advocated, and some women have been so imbued with distorted ideas that they have lost all womanly grace. . . . It is necessary to train wise mothers and virtuous wives in order that morals and customs may be reformed." One of our own well-known educators who is thoroughly familiar with life in the Orient believes that the largest service we can render in non-Christian lands is sympathetic coöperation and practical assistance in the "reorganization of the life of the women." Ignoring this fact either "forces Asiatic women to preserve the present *status quo* or leaves the direction of Asiatic feminism in the hands of those who are not in sympathy with intelligent Christian ideals for women."

Those who know China assure us that her great undeveloped resource is her womanhood. Ginling is the first woman's college organized as such, to aid in the development of this resource, to aid in "the reorganization of the life of the women of China, two hundred millions of them." It is a college founded for the furtherance of Christ in China; for the advance of education necessary to provide trained leadership; . . . for the promotion of higher education of women under Christian influence."

Ginling had during its first year a faculty of six, its students numbered nine, coming from four provinces and six preparatory schools; during its third year, just closed, the faculty has numbered ten, the students thirty-seven, coming from eight provinces and sixteen preparatory schools. Within a radius of three hundred miles of Nanking there are fifteen mission high schools—there are as yet but few government high schools for girls—and scattered through the great Yangtze Valley many more, all looking to Ginling to give their graduates the opportunity for advanced study.

Back of this enterprise stand the Mission Boards of five denominations, represented by a committee of men and women, experts in education, familiar with life and thought in China, giving out of busy lives time for earnest consideration of the countless problems that arise in the laying of wise and strong foundations at this critical period in the history of the Chinese Republic.

The faculty is headed by Mrs. Lawrence Thurston of Mount Holyoke College, president, and includes a representative of Goucher, Vassar, Oberlin and Bryn Mawr colleges, the University of Michigan, Columbia University, and Nanking Normal School; the last two are Chinese, the one heading the department of mathematics and the other that of the Chinese language and literature. The matron and the physician in charge are educated Chinese women. To Smith College belongs the honor and privilege of having two representatives on the faculty—FredERICA Mead 1911 and Ruth Chester 1914. Miss Mead began her work at the opening of the college and has just returned to Ginling after a year and more spent in this country in making known the needs and opportunities at Ginling and in special study at Teachers College, Columbia University, from which she received her degree of M.A. last June.

The curriculum is distinctly of college grade taking our best American colleges for women as our standard, but it is not a duplicate of that found in our Western colleges. Mrs. Thurston says: "We shall do our utmost to fit our students to serve their day and generation, and to make their world better than they found it, which is vocational education in the best sense of the word. Our ideal is a college in China for the Chinese and that necessarily implies a difference in requirements both for entrance and for the degree; but it demands as high standards of scholarship and promises as much in trained Christian leadership as the Christian colleges of America." Dr. Luella Miner, president of the North China Union Woman's College, puts the same ideal in these words: "The best which the West has must be theirs, but made theirs by a blending with the old which does no violence to the best in Chinese culture. The college girl in China should be a new type."

The girls are good students. Miss Chester sent some freshman chemistry papers to Miss Cook of our own department of chemistry for comparison with the work of her Smith girls. The papers from Ginling did not suffer by the critical comparison.

Like the members of our early classes at Smith, the present students at Ginling feel it a great privilege to share in the pioneer life of these early years of their college. Ginling shows us that girls are girls all the world over whether on the campus at Northampton or in the gardens and courtyards of the splendid old residence in Nanking. Ginling girls know tennis and baseball, love running and jumping; they attend lectures and musicales; they have debates and exercises in public speaking, and their Glee Club, Current Events Club, self-government, and Y. W. C. A.

They have their community work in a little day school of twenty pupils where twelve of the students serve as teachers and carry on the work of a government school of primary grade. They have their social life, jolly afternoon and evening parties, and formal occasions with high officials as guests. They are eager, too, that their lives shall count in real service. Miss Goucher, one of the faculty, reports the results of a recent questionnaire as to future plans: sixteen are preparing to teach, nine to do evangelistic work, five are definitely registered to take up medicine, and nine others for other departments of graduate study. They are acquiring the poise and balance of which we are so justly proud in our American college girls, of which the following account of an incident last spring gives evidence.

In March of this year Nanking was threatened with an epidemic of pneumonic plague. Several deaths occurred and the authorities were slow in organizing to prevent the spread of the disease. Many schools closed, in some cases because the students practically deserted in a panic. We were very proud of our girls who were as calm as could be and when asked if they wished to leave said, "If college closes we wish to go home but not otherwise." Even when the last train left for Shanghai and the fact was reported, there was no panic. So we locked our doors, policed our front gate, allowing no one to go out or come in without a mask, and carried on the college work as usual for the two weeks of quarantine.

In the past, strong and sure foundations have been laid for Ginling. In the present, she is showing definite and substantial growth. Her needs for the future are many: spiritual—the need of added emphasis on those things which "strengthen character, deepen purpose, and inspire to fuller consecration of life"; intellectual—the need for a strong faculty "to make possible the study of problems related in any way to the college problems,—educational, scientific, social, religious,—and to be in a position to help the schools below the college"; material—buildings and equipment. The college owns a large tract of beautiful land, admirably adapted for a college campus, located not far from Nanking University, and even in these days of war, acting on the advice of business men in Shanghai, plans for buildings are progressing. These plans call for buildings not more than two stories high, with Chinese roofs, and separate buildings for class work, student dormitories, and faculty residence, to care for at least two hundred students. The present building will be overcrowded this year, and it seems an absolute necessity that new buildings to accommodate at least seventy-five students should be ready by the fall of 1920.

Mrs. Thurston reports that this college year—the first with the four classes—the total per capita cost will be between \$400 and \$450 Mexican of which approximately twenty-five per cent will be met by fees paid by the students.

Last year the undergraduates at Smith gave \$1150 towards the support

of one of the departments at Ginling, and there is every indication that this year the gift will be substantially increased.

When one remembers the loyal and generous support given by Yale undergraduates and alumni to that notable work at Changsha and the equally loyal and generous support given by Princeton men and Wellesley women in these years of war, in the one case to the Y. M. C. A. and in the other to the Y. W. C. A. work at Peking, one feels sure that this young sister college of Smith will soon claim the interest, the sympathy, and the support not only of the undergraduate body at Smith but of the great body of alumnae.

These are the days when we must not slacken our interest or lessen our work for the many activities vital to the winning of the war. At the same time our vision is narrow if we cannot see that we must also keep ever in mind conditions that are to follow the close of the war. Dr. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education for New York State, in the report of his visit of inspection of the schools in France in war-time, gives this significant warning: "Do not let the needs of the hour, however demanding, or its burdens, however heavy, or its perils, however threatening, or its sorrows, however heartbreaking, make you unmindful of the defense of to-morrow." One of the essential "defenses of to-morrow" is an educated womanhood in the United States, Great Britain, and France, and of equal importance an educated womanhood in India, Japan, and China. This support of Ginling is a very real part of the large war service in which Smith women, by their vitally constructive work, are in many lands taking a leading part, meeting not only the needs of to-day but providing as well the "defense of to-morrow."

SERVICE HERE AND OVER THERE

MARY ALDEN HOPKINS

The editors, noting the coincidence of their November publication date with the week of the United War Work Campaign, felt the appropriateness of the QUARTERLY's doing its bit in behalf of a cause in which all Smith women are interested and with which many Smith women are prominently identified: the organized work of furnishing recreation and relief to soldiers, sailors, and women war workers. Readers of the QUARTERLY are referred to the pages of this issue devoted to our own Y. M. C. A. unit in France; to various letters in the Let Us Talk of Many Things department, and also to the latest installment of the list of Alumnae in War Service for positive evidence of their active participation in this work. The United Campaign is being given wide and effective publicity. In securing this article, contributed by request by a staff writer of the Y. W. C. A. War Work Council's National Headquarters, the editors have hoped to throw a new light on the work of the seven organizations which are now coöperating, at President Wilson's suggestion, in a "drive" for funds,—showing it from an angle that will appeal particularly to college women, some of whom may be able to give not merely their money to the Campaign, but themselves to some form of "United War Work."

A young girl came into a Y. W. C. A. departmental office. From her red-feathered hat to her high bronze heels, she was alertly conscious of her charm.

"I want to help win the war!" she announced patriotically.

The practical secretary, looking through her index cards, responded promptly, "A girls' club needs a game leader this evening."

"Oh, I cannot go out in the evening," replied the girl reproachfully. "I thought you'd send me to France and I'd wear a uniform."

A certain amount of adaptation of one's desires to the needs of the hour is frequently necessary, if the war is to be won; and between red feathers and bronze heels—if such one wears—must be a heart of the right kind and a head ditto, with good health and strong physique as an asset only second in importance. A college education or some equivalent, with additional special training for some special form of service, is ideal equipment for a woman wishing to do war work that will count.

Here is a partial list of activities open to women in the seven general relief organizations which have united in the financial campaign of November eleventh to eighteenth. Five of the seven employ women in their undertakings on more or less equal terms with men. These—the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association, and the Salvation Army—employ altogether some hundreds of women on both sides of the ocean, more here than abroad. The other two, the Knights of Columbus and the Jewish Welfare Board, do not send women either into the cantonments or abroad. There is, nevertheless, plenty of volunteer work open to women in connection with the work of these organizations. The Y. W. C. A., being entirely a woman's organization, naturally offers the greatest number of paid positions for women.

Y. W. C. A. hostess houses to the number of one hundred and five are already in operation in military camps from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific. Here women friends and relatives of soldiers come to meet them. The larger houses employ four or five hostesses. These are trained women, experienced in administrative and business positions. The chief hostess has oversight of the whole undertaking. The business hostess does the buying. The social hostess is responsible for the comfort of the hundreds of guests who come each day. Perhaps the most interesting position is that of the emergency hostess; she deals with the unexpected, whether it be a naughty little runaway girl who won't tell her name, or an aged grandmother who has to have her pipe every hour. In September of this year these hostesses numbered two hundred and seventy-nine.

The Y. W. C. A. is now providing girls' club executives and recreation leaders for one hundred and forty-five club centers. As these clubs, like the hostess houses, increase every week, more experts in girls are always needed. In the estimation of anyone who has seen how disastrously a young girl's patriotic enthusiasm may express itself, this girls' club work comes under the head of war activities.

The International Institutes conducted by the Y. W. C. A. for the benefit of foreign-born women number twenty-five, and at present employ sixty workers. A secretary who works among foreign women must have

at the tip of her tongue all sorts of unusual languages like Slovak, Portuguese, Lithuanian, and Ruthanian. Some of these secretaries are stationed in the camps where large bodies of non-English speaking troops are gathered. Mlle. Monier of the Vassar French department is one of these, released by the college for work at Camp Devens. Others work among foreign colonies in different parts of the United States. They endeavor to link up the man in the army and the home he has left, and to assist the soldier's wife in all the emergencies into which the war has plunged her.

A fourth division of the Y. W. C. A. employing a good many women is the industrial department. Thousands of girls are now gathered in the munitions cantonments away from their homes and from all the influences which have hitherto determined their conduct. Constructive, consecutive recreation which includes service to the community, is essential in shaping some form of desirable social life in these places. Just as the soldiers in the military cantonments need wholesome recreation, so this woman's industrial army must have its club centers. By the end of last September twenty-two of these had been started in private plants and in munition centers.

The activities among colored women deserve especial notice. Colored women, especially those who are college graduates, are desperately needed to take leaders' places in this work. Of the Y. W. C. A. hostess houses fifteen are for colored troops. Seventeen of the girls' club centers are for colored girls. Investigations are constantly going on of industrial conditions surrounding the thousands of colored women now entering branches of war industry. All these undertakings are managed by colored women.

All these Y. W. C. A. positions and the most of those of which I shall speak in connection with the other organizations are paid work. From them one can gather the sort of volunteer assistance most desired by the same organizations. The work at each national headquarters is carried on chiefly by paid secretaries because it takes full time and absorbs all the energy of the workers; but every local group can utilize a tremendous amount of time and strength from volunteer workers, in a great variety of occupations.

The War Camp Community Service is carried on to a large extent by conscientious volunteers, who are lavishly generous of their time and strength. The object of this association is to organize the hospitality of communities in the neighborhood of camps. Homes, lodges, churches, clubs, societies, women's and business girls' organizations, and individuals unite to entertain and assist the soldiers and sailors. Two hundred and seventy-two communities have been thus organized so far, and a staff of one hundred and ninety-nine organizers is still at work.

The Girls' Patriotic League, in which the interests of the Y. W. C. A. and the W. C. C. S. merge, is chiefly concerned in directing girls' activities into wholesome service in towns and cities adjacent to camps.

W. C. C. S. information bureaus at railroad stations and on the streets of cities where soldiers visit consume an enormous amount of women's time, but are well worth while. The woman in the information booth gives the soldier a list of clubs where he can go, the address of the hotel maintained by the W. C. C. S., and directs him to the free museums and other places of interest, besides dealing with all the individual problems which may be bothering him, from where to find his baggage to getting his mother a room.

Among the women giving their services to the W. C. C. S. are dancing teachers, domestic science experts, recreation leaders, and what may be called general utility women who can turn their hands to anything.

The American Library Association, which collects books of general interest for soldiers, supplies technical volumes desired by the army and navy, and distributes books and magazines in the camps both in America and France, is extremely desirous of volunteer work in book collecting. Trained librarians only are used at the distribution end. So far only a few women have been so employed, but the number will increase from now on. Information concerning library work in war service can be obtained from the Library of Congress in Washington. Every local library can tell one just how to go about book collecting.

So much for work at home. In foreign service, more and more women are being sent to France by the Y. W. C. A., the Y. M. C. A., and the Salvation Army. The draft now takes men under forty-five from this work and comparatively few over that age are free from home obligations. The Y. M. C. A. has lately sent over about four hundred women, the Y. W. C. A. has a hundred or so in France and seven in Russia or waiting to get back there. The Salvation Army sends about an equal number of men and women. There is room in this article for hardly more than an enumeration of the different varieties of work in which women are engaged for these associations.

The Y. W. C. A. work in France falls into three general divisions. Hotels and hostess houses are maintained in twelve centers for American women engaged in war relief for the Signal Corps women, and for other English-speaking women employed by the army. It is especially desirable that these women, engaged in monotonous tasks, should have proper food and cheerful surroundings. The hard-worked nurses in sixteen American base hospitals appreciate the Y. W. C. A. club centers. "It is so good to come into a room without beds," one nurse exclaimed. Fifteen *Foyers des Alliées* have been established to provide social and recreational life for French women employed in the bare, dreary munitions cantonments. Similar activities have been inaugurated among the girls employed by the Ministry of War in Paris.

The women sent from America to fill these posts in France are college-trained women who have traveled extensively and speak French easily. Most of them have done Y. W. C. A. work in local associations in this

country. They are specialists in social work, physical education, or dietetics. Seven secretaries have been in Russia establishing clubs, cafeterias, recreational and educational work for girls. They have recently been forced to withdraw temporarily to Stockholm but are already returning via Archangel. [See page 35 for interesting extracts from letters from Elizabeth Boies, Smith 1903. THE EDITORS.]

The Y. M. C. A. mans a part of its twelve hundred huts in Europe with women. The canteen work is largely in their charge. Six hundred of these post exchanges have been established to provide the soldiers with all sorts of necessities such as soap, chocolate, razors, toothpaste, and cigarettes. Serving in these canteens is by no means the easy work it sounds. During the last German drive the Y. M. C. A. women distinguished themselves by their courage, distributing coffee and soup to the soldiers, the refugees, and the wounded, with the villages burning about them. They left only when everything was in flames and the enemy close at hand. The first Y. M. C. A. secretary killed was a woman. Many of these secretaries pay their own expenses. In no case is more than an allowance for maintenance given them. Women are also sent to France by the Y. M. C. A. to do stenographic and clerical work.

The work of the Salvation Army close up to the front lines has been heroic. The aim of the Army is to place in each of its huts a husband and wife. No other society divides its work between men and women with such perfect equality and in such a matter-of-course way. The whole attitude of the organization toward its undertaking is simple and straight forward.

A very beautiful young woman applying for a position with the Salvation Army met with an unexpected check. The recruiting officer looked her over with impersonal admiration.

"Mother!" he called.

"Mother" appeared from the next room.

"Don't you think, mother," he inquired of her with the utmost directness, "that these eyes are rather bright for our work?"

Mother surveyed the abashed applicant critically.

"Good looks shouldn't stand in any woman's way of doing her Christian duty," was her verdict.

But the young woman could not go after all, because it was discovered that she could not cook! Every woman sent over by the Salvation Army must be able to do plain cooking, sew on buttons, and perform others of those tasks which they designate "little temporal ministries." In the same way the only men wanted, according to the notice to applicants, are those used to hard work and able to do it.

"Our manifold ministries," writes Commander Booth, "are all directed toward one goal, the bringing of all persons into saving contact with the world's one great Redeemer."

College women are working with all of these organizations. It is really

fine to see how academic education, which has been considered by many people quite too abstract to be of any use, is being turned to the service of humanity. The efforts of educated women, which are being put forth through these government-recognized organizations as well as through many smaller ones not here mentioned, will not cease at the close of the war. Even now the element of reconstruction is clearly discernible. When we look forward to the end of the war, we look forward also to the time when our full energy may be expended, not only in holding that freedom which we now have, but in pushing forward to a still wider service in behalf of the new democracy, with its finer ideals, its greater opportunities, its splendid realization of the dream of the old democracy—that every man, woman, and child shall have a chance at the best things of life.

THE SUMMER SESSIONS AT BRYN MAWR, MOUNT HOLYOKE, VASSAR, AND WELLESLEY COLLEGES

Never before has the *QUARTERLY* been obliged to chronicle college happenings throughout a calendar year; always the curtain has rung down after Commencement for an intermission of three months. It was not so this past summer; and it is because the work done at the leading women's colleges in the East during the summer months bids fair to play a most significant part, not only in the war work being done by women the country over, but also a still more significant rôle in the rebuilding of our social and economic fabric in the days of peace which are to come, that the editors have secured brief articles from each of the colleges describing the respective summer sessions.

THE GRADUATE COURSE IN INDUSTRIAL SUPERVISION AT BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

This course is being given at the request of the Y. W. C. A. War Council, under the Bryn Mawr Carola Woerishoffer Department of Social Research, of which Dr. Susan M. Kingsbury is head, and is designed to train women to be employment managers and industrial superintendents of women's work. We regret that Dr. Kingsbury, who was to prepare an article for the *QUARTERLY*, is ill, and we are indebted to Miss Anna Bezanson for the data which follow.

The first industrial group entered in June with twelve students enrolled. One month was spent at the college in theoretical training and observation visits to plants in Philadelphia and nearby suburbs. The plants included the Eddystone Munitions Plant, the Miller Lock Manufacturing Co., and the General Electric Co. among others. On July 12 this group went to New England and spent the summer in various large industrial plants. The plan of the New England training was to start work in the employment office of a large well-organized firm, to go from there to the service office, and thence to the plant by arrangement between the employment manager and the foreman. The object of this training was to have the students see the employment problem both from the point of view of the shop and of the personnel office. The college wishes to give recognition to the firms with which the students worked, for with-

out exception they courteously and coöperatively placed the students in positions where they could get the best training. A list of these plants includes the Cheney Silk Mills at South Manchester, the Dennison Manufacturing Co. at Framingham, Federal Employment Office at Worcester, General Electric Co. at Lynn, Hood Rubber Co. at Watertown, McElwain Shoe Co. at Manchester, United States Cartridge Co. at Lowell, and Winchester Arms Co. at New Haven.

This field work is supervised by Miss Anna Bezanson, who was in complete charge of the placement and supervision of students in New England and who is directing the work of the Industrial Courses at Bryn Mawr this year. Miss Bezanson states with gratification that because manufacturers and agencies have coöperated so fully and have been so eager to make the students' experience as valuable as possible, it has been possible to secure great variety in field training and to enable the students to follow their own bent in most instances.

In October the students who had been in New England returned to the college and were joined by a new group, to follow the course of theoretical training during the first semester. While both groups are in training at the college, the program is so adjusted that all industrial students are free Mondays in order that a student may go for one day each week to the employment department of a business firm in Philadelphia, the same student going to the same firm each week.

By February the first group will have completed their course of training. The second group will be freed for four months of uninterrupted training and experience in business firms. Many of them will be located in Connecticut and New York. The third group will enter in February for four months theoretical training on the same plan as that now being used for groups I and II.

The students are of course all graduate women and either have had or are having training in office records, filing, statistics, and labor problems in addition to employment theory and practice. Many students have work in industrial social research, community and municipal problems, psychology, and politics.

THE TRAINING COURSE FOR HEALTH OFFICERS AT MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE

This paper was written by Miss Alzada Comstock, Associate Professor of Economics and Sociology at Mount Holyoke College. She was on the staff of the school and gave certain of the courses in factory organization and labor.

For eight weeks last summer, from June 26 to August 21, the resources of Mount Holyoke College were placed at the disposal of the staff and students of the Training School for Health Officers for Industrial Establishments. Six days a week for those eight weeks were filled, from seven in the morning until ten at night, with class work, lectures, laboratory work, gymnasium work, outdoor games and sports, and visits to nearby factories.

The Training Course was offered in response to a request from the Women's Branch of the Industrial Service Section of the Ordnance Department, which recognized the need for training women to supervise the rapidly increasing numbers of girls and women working in factories manufacturing war materials. Through the generosity of Mrs. Willard Straight of New York City, the principal expenses of offering the course were provided for. The organization and direction of the school was in the hands of Dr. Kristine Mann (Smith 1895), at that time Health Supervisor, Industrial Service Section, Ordnance Department, and now Director of the Civilian Worker's Branch of that Department.

The health officer, or industrial hygienist, works in close coöperation with the plant superintendent. She may maintain a separate organization of her own, or may be associated with the employment department, service department, medical department, or other branch of the factory organization. It is her duty to see that the workers who are well remain so, and that those who are merely half well become physically fit. She may supervise ventilation, lighting, heating, and general cleanliness. In the absence of a safety department she gives attention to devices for preventing accidents, and to educational methods for obtaining careful working habits. Numerous other duties may fall within the lines of her work, giving her serious responsibilities, particularly in the rapidly changing industrial situation of the present. For these and other reasons it was necessary to restrict the students to those who graduated not later than 1915 from an approved college or professional school, or those with practical administrative experience in industrial or social work. Forty students were accepted. Two withdrew for unavoidable reasons, and the remaining thirty-eight completed the course.

The work of the course was developed along two main lines: Factory Organization and Labor, and Physiology and Hygiene. In addition, a thorough course in physical training was given, under the direction of Miss Norah Parke Jervis of Goucher College. This course served two purposes—that of keeping the members of the school in good condition, and giving instruction to be utilized in the students' later work in industrial plants.

The work in factory organization and labor was planned so that the students might become familiar with modern factory conditions, with the daily shop routine, and with the measures necessary for the maintenance of an efficient working force. Mondays were used for visits to nearby factories. Through the coöperation of the manufacturers, who gave every facility for seeing the factory work in detail, these visits became one of the most valuable and instructive parts of the course. The work of this division was planned by Miss Amy Hewes, Professor of Economics at Mount Holyoke College, and now Supervisor in the Chicago District, Women's Branch of the Industrial Service Section, Ordnance Department, and was carried out under her direction.

The course in physiology and hygiene was given with special emphasis upon the subjects most fundamentally related to the problems of women in industry, such as the principles of nutrition, the hygienic measures necessary to prevent the onslaught and spread of communicable diseases, and the nature and effects of fatigue. Dr. Abby Turner, Professor of Physiology at Mount Holyoke College, directed the work in physiology, and Dr. Lilian Welsh of Goucher College and Dr. Mary Sherwood of the Bryn Mawr School gave the course in hygiene.

The list of twenty-five special lecturers, who contributed to many of the most stimulating and instructive discussions in addition to delivering formal lectures, includes such widely-known names as those of Dr. Graham Lusk of Cornell, Professor Frederick S. Lee of Columbia, Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins, Professor Edward D. Jones of the University of Michigan and the War Industries Board (Employment Management Division), Miss Mary Van Kleeck of the Woman in Industry Service of the Department of Labor, and Mr. Robert Bruère of the *New Republic*.

The high expectations for the course have been more than justified. The demand for women with the type of training described has been far greater than the school could possibly fill. Several of the students are now with the Women's Branch of the Industrial Service Section of the Ordnance Department, others with other government bureaus and with private plants. It is the belief of the sponsors of the course that, small as the group was, its training marked a significant step in the preparation of women to meet the war emergencies.

THE TRAINING CAMP AT WELLESLEY COLLEGE FOR SUPERVISORS IN THE WOMAN'S LAND ARMY

Elizabeth Manwaring, the author of this paper, was the publicity agent for the Training Camp. She is a member of the Wellesley faculty, in the Department of English. Mrs. Benjamin Howes, Smith 1891, is chairman of the Committee on Training of the National Woman's Land Army of America which coöperated with Wellesley in laying out the plan of the Training Camp.

At Wellesley was held the pioneer training camp for supervisors in the Woman's Land Army. When the units of the Army went out for service last spring, they learned that even more serious a difficulty than the prejudice of the farmer against women workers was the dearth of women equipped for leadership of the working groups. It was plain that for the best results, camps were needed; it was equally plain that camps required leaders prepared not only to direct such matters as sanitation, housing, food, and dress, but also to organize and govern a heterogeneous body of women, and teach them the elements of farm work.

The lack of such leaders was brought to the attention of the administration of Wellesley, and suggested a service which the situation of that college made peculiarly appropriate. The use of the college grounds and buildings was accordingly offered, and also financial backing for the

enterprise, since the fee for tuition, purposely kept as low as \$50, could not cover expenses.

From the list of applicants thirty were chosen, representing, in age, section of country, previous training, and temperament, as wide a range of material for leadership as possible. Miss Edith Diehl of New York, a former student at Wellesley, who is especially interested in the Land Army movement, was the director, assisted by experts in various departments of the work, from Wellesley and from neighboring institutions.

The course covered eight weeks. The first two weeks were devoted to the important matters of plan, construction, and sanitation. Plan and sanitation were under the personal direction of officers of the United States Marines, and construction under that of members of the staff of the Rindge Training School of Mechanic Arts. Almost all the work of building, piping water, and plumbing was done by the students. They laid floors and put up roofs and walls of mess-hall, kitchen, latrine and shower-bath house, constructed the incinerator, devised an ingenious drinking-fountain and an effective iceless refrigerator, and solved other practical problems of camp life.

One week was then spent in study of the choice and use of tools for farming, and another in visiting farms of many sorts. There followed a week's intensive course at the Massachusetts State College of Agriculture at Amherst in all kinds of farm work, a course especially planned for the camp by President Butterfield, and given by the different experts of the college. The last part of the course was devoted to practical work on neighboring farms, including the Wellesley College War Farm.

Special instruction in many other matters was furnished. A course in first aid and elements of home nursing was given by Dr. Katharine Raymond, the college physician. Dr. Eleanor Gamble lectured on matters of practical psychology, and Major Frank Gilbreth and Mrs. Gilbreth spoke on motion study and other questions of efficient management.

The course combined theory and practice. Every member had her turn as leader of the camp, meeting the small problems that arise daily, and every member served some time in the kitchen, planning and preparing meals under the instruction of a graduate of the Boston Cooking School. Every member learned to run a Ford truck, as well as to wipe a joint, handle a hoe, and put up a building. The purpose of this was not to make artisans, but to cause the future leaders to be independent of local workmen, and able to know a good job from a poor one.

Careful record was kept of plans, materials, and equipment required, to be published later as a standard for the use of the Land Army. A suitable costume was devised, both practical and presentable. Perhaps the most valuable result came from the relation of the tests, physical and psychological, which all students underwent, to the showing made by the students during the course. The most important part of these results will also be made known later.

It is hoped that the course of this summer may be the forerunner of other camps, to be held not only at Wellesley, but in every section of the country, to provide the necessary leaders for this work, so important both as a solution of the problem of feeding the nation, and of the problem of providing satisfactory adjustment of the seasonal trades.

THE RED CROSS TRAINING CAMP FOR NURSES AT VASSAR COLLEGE

The author of this article is Margaret Floy Washburn, Professor of Psychology at Vassar College. She was a distinguished member of the faculty of the training camp. Thirty-seven of the students were graduates of Smith.

Four hundred and thirty-seven young women college graduates, representing one hundred and fifteen colleges, took possession of the Vassar campus from June 24 to September 13. Each one had already been accepted as a probationer by one of the leading hospitals in the country, and instead of grouping themselves in backward-looking attitudes as Smith, Wellesley, or Mount Holyoke girls, they were clad in the uniforms of their future educational homes and were known as Bellevue, Presbyterian, or Mount Sinai girls. They worked. Most of them agreed that they had never worked before. From twenty-five to thirty-five hours of lecture and laboratory work a week, for twelve weeks without a break, coming in many cases at the end of a year of teaching, was their lot, and yet their spirits did not seem to suffer. The courses required were in hygiene, anatomy, physiology, materia medica, cooking and dietetics, history of nursing, practical nursing, chemistry, bacteriology, and psychology: exemption in any of these could be obtained by a student who had previously completed such a course. Electives in social economics and psychology were offered for students who claimed such exemption. Their instructors were agreed that never had a more enthusiastic or appreciative body of students been assembled.

The discipline was mildly military. The students were divided into nine companies, and each company into squads; non-commissioned officers were responsible for reporting class attendance and such matters. During a part of the time early morning setting up-exercises were given, and the care of rooms was subject to inspection in true military style. Although there was no marching drill, Poughkeepsie greatly admired the parade which marched through the streets on July 27 to stimulate Red Cross recruiting.

As for fun, there was plenty of it. Tennis, long walks and excursions, basket ball games between teams from the different halls, baseball games between faculty and students seemed to flourish even when the thermometer ran high. There was community singing, and how those girls did sing! At the Sunday evening chapel services some really fine solo voices were heard. The whole body of students sang war songs with splendid spirit, including the Marseillaise in French. There were dances at which men in uniform, few and much in demand, were to be seen, and at one of which

a real "Jazz band" furnished the stimulus. There were stunt parties: no one who saw it will forget the drama of Bill and Mabel, or the burlesque of the dietetics laboratory, with its heartless regulation that one must eat all one cooked. And at every turn in life at the camp appeared the newspaper man with a camera.

"They took pictures of us making tucks and corners in our sheets,
They focused on us while we cooked our sanitary eats,"

complained a poet in the camp paper, "The Thermometer." This paper, by the way, which appeared weekly, was a deeply appreciated repository of wisdom and wit. Its publication is to be continued as a quarterly.

And the outcome of it all? It may be summed up in the fact that the American Council of Education, with the endorsement of Surgeon-General Gorgas, has recommended and appointed a committee for the establishment at all universities having hospitals or medical schools attached a nursing course based on the Vassar plan. For the nursing profession, this Red Cross camp marks a new era through its emphasis on leadership in sanitation as a career worthy of the intellectual woman.

CURRENT ALUMNAE PUBLICATIONS

COMPILED BY NINA E. BROWNE*

The editors of the QUARTERLY will greatly appreciate the coöperation of all alumnae and non-graduates in making these lists complete. Kindly send any contributions of your own to Nina E. Browne, 44 Pinckney Street, Boston, and notify her of any other current publications which you recognize as the work of Smith alumnae or non-graduates. It is necessary each quarter to send the copy for these lists to the QUARTERLY before all of the July, November, February, and May magazines are out, therefore Miss Browne will consider it a favor if alumnae who know that work of theirs is to be published in one of these issues will notify her of the fact, giving the title of the contribution. Miss Browne is particularly eager to coöperate with the secretaries of reuniting classes who wish to make complete records before June.

- †Allen, Lucy E., 1889. West Newton
Half a Century Ago. Newton, Graphic
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- Allen, Marjorie S., 1906. (Mrs. Seif-
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Sept.—Three Poems: When I was Old.
To a Child. To a Poet, in Poetry, Apr.
- Adsit, Marie C., 1907. Peep o' Day.
N. Y. H. Flammer. (The royalties
on this song are being given to the
S. C. R. U. fund.)
- †Beaupré, Olive K., 1904. (Mrs. Mil-
ler) Sunny Rhymes for Happy Chil-
dren. Chic. P. V. Volland Co.—Come
Play with Me. Chic. Volland.—David's
Adventures with Big Tom. Fireflies.
A Very Strange Coat, in Christian
Science Monitor, July 8.—The Squirrel.
The Wonderful Land of Make-Believe,
in C. S. M. July 29.—The Hurdy Gurdy,
in C. S. M. Aug. 1.—The Street Car, in
C. S. M. Aug. 5.—The Hop Toad, in
C. S. M. Aug. 19.
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* Notification of omissions or corrections is requested. Copies of the publications are wanted for the Alumnae collection.

† Already in collection.

- all) Privileges of New-Church Women, in *New-Church Messenger*, Jan. 2.—Report to the National Alliance of New-Church Women of America, in *N.-C. M.* July 24.
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- †**Crowell, Jane C.**, 1895. *Cedric's Allegiance*, in *Congregationalist and Advance*, Feb. 14.
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- Donnell, Dorothy**, 1909. (Mrs. Calhoun) *With Hoops of Steel*, in *Motion Picture Mag.*, June.
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SONG FOR THE S. C. R. U.

Marie Adsit 1907 has written an encore song called "Peep o'Day" which she has given as her contribution to the 1907 Unit Fund. Miss Margaret Wilson has promised to sing it at her war benefit concerts this winter. Copies may be had from any music dealer or ordered from the Alumnae Office in Northampton. The price is 40 cents.

COLLEGE PIN

Alumnae desiring to procure college pins may send to Miss Mary Eastman, Smith College, for an order upon Tiffany & Co., who will forward the pin upon receipt of the order and the price of the pin, \$3.50, which includes the engraving of the full name and class and a safety clasp.

LET US TALK OF MANY THINGS

FURTHER NEWS QUARTERLY published FROM RUSSIA

from Petrograd and Moscow written by Elizabeth Boies 1903, one of the Y. W. C. A. secretaries who has been in Russia since 1917. The extracts which follow are from her letters written from Moscow during the turbulent month of August and from Stockholm in September. Miss Boies so steadfastly refused to evacuate Russia that even after she and her companions had—literally—escaped to Sweden, she wrote: "Of course you know that we are simply en route to Archangel via Stockholm, and we do not consider that we have come out of Russia at all." The secretaries tell a tale of a friendly dinner party held by the little company of Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. secretaries to celebrate their safe arrival in Sweden on which occasion the words on Miss Boies' place card were these, "First cousin to the boy who stood on the burning deck!" The National Board of the Y. W. C. A. is not surprised to learn by a recent cable that Miss Boies is again in Russia!

THE EDITORS.

Moscow, Aug., 1918.

"This summer I have had a wonderful experience working with country people. We have had charge of the women's department on an agricultural demonstration boat which has been going along the Volga. We stopped from one to two days in every village. Children and old and young people came. Some of the departments represented were gardening, orcharding, field crops, bee keeping, poultry, household management and cooking, and the care and feeding of babies. Our woman doctor has been a veritable blessing, advising and talking with the women. We had a baby's room with the right way and the wrong way to take care of a baby. The amusing thing was that the men were even more interested and more serious than the women. That is accounted for by the fact that the greater proportion of the women could not read or write and therefore they are less open to ideas. . . .

"A letter from you written in March and received by me in May was the only break in a desert of any kind of mail from February to July. . . .

"Life is so uncertain here that we never know how long we shall be permitted to remain in our present quarters. The Bolshevicks came to requisition the place a week ago. The man had come in and gone all over the building before I saw him. He looked around and said the Ukrainian delegates and Consul would move in in a couple of days. . . .

"Things are getting very tense. All the English and French have been arrested, and the next step will be the Americans. Our Consul has ordered us to Stockholm, the second time since I have been here that I have been requested to leave Russia. He finally admitted that we might look out for ourselves. We are evacuating Moscow with all our bags, bedding, and provisions which we have hoarded for harder times than these. We don't know where we shall stop, but it will be somewhere in the center of Russia. We are surrounded by a front on every side now.

"You must not worry about me, for we have many friends about us and we have been wonderfully cared for. Now that it seems as if Russia might once more be a help to the allies, I believe our work is more important than ever in creating good feeling and making friendships. Probably our work will be both permanent and war work now.

"Everything is excitement here. The Consuls are going out to Sweden, and all Americans. We have been living in our suitcases with all our baggage packed ready to start since February, and now we begin to wonder if we shall ever settle down. Some of our Russian friends are in deep trouble because of the persecution of the officers. The brother of one of our secretaries was killed in Yahroshaol and no one knows who will be arrested next. [One of the secretaries speaks of these days in Russ' as "days of unusual responsibilities." ED.]

"But Russia is a wonderful country and the people have such possibilities; there isn't any place in the world where we could affect such a large part of the world as here. I wouldn't leave for anything. . . ."

Moscow, Aug. 8, 1918.

"I am writing in the train as they are loading mountains of Y. M. C. A. baggage and equipment into our special car. I shan't die of hunger in Russia, but I shall die from the strain of living under continual pressure of evacuation. . . ."

— Aug. 15,

" . . . Our chances of sending mail out are so rare and so uncertain, that I

am afraid you have known nothing at all about us the last three months. Everything that I have sent for months and months has gone either by courier or by acquaintances who were leaving the country. When the postal service cannot be counted upon between Petrograd and Moscow,—less than twenty-four hours apart,—what is the use of expecting to get things through to the U. S. A. It seems as though we were living before all modern inventions. If baggage such as trunks are to be sent from the station to the house, a man must go on the wagon if it is ever to arrive, and it is better if the man is an American. A wagon which was accompanied by a Russian courier lost a splendid moving picture which belonged to us between the station and the house in Moscow. All provisions are toted by hand, and therefore the crowds around the stations look like veritable beasts of burden. Everyone tries to take as much bread and flour on his back as a horse could carry. The sad thing is that most of these poor men and women have the flour taken from them as they try to get away at the home station.

"This has been rather a depressing time. By the time this letter reaches you, the events of this first part of August will have faded from your mind. The landing of the troops at Murmansk has reacted very much against the allies—all the English and French were arrested, even the women. All sorts of undercurrents were in the air. . . .

"Anyway we have all been living peacefully on one of the Y. M. C. A. cars in the station for a week, and nobody bothers about us. We get our own meals; and most of our clothes, food, and bedding are in the baskets about us, and we are decidedly comfortable. . . . I am enclosing the telegram that we have been struggling to get out through Archangel, Samara, and Stockholm. We have been struggling to wire you since the first of July but nothing goes through. . . ."

Sweden, Sept. 12, 1918.

"We cabled you as soon as we arrived, and hope to have news from home before we plunge back into darkest Russia. We feel as if we had come out into daylight from shadow, and we are surprised that the matter of food, laundry, repairing old clothes, and buying new ones can be accomplished with so little effort. To get shoes resoled in a couple of days or a waist cleaned in a week seems a miracle. I just wish I could give you an idea of how the neatness and order and cleanliness of the buildings and streets excites us. And the shop windows full of food and candy. It is great to see them!

"Of course you know that we are simply en route to Archangel via Stockholm, and

we do not consider that we have come out of Russia at all. Probably by the time you receive this we shall be again in Archangel and pushing down into the center of Russia again, for that is where there is work for us. I hope we shall never be cut off from cable communication again, that was terrible. . . . Prices here are dreadful. Each of us tried to get a simple dress to carry us along until the others come with our things and a simple little serge, perfectly ordinary, was 375 kroner (\$125), and a plain little silk was \$200.

"The thing I want most of all is to get back to that Volga line where I was less than three weeks ago to-day, to Kazan or some other group, and the first minute I can to go to Moscow and gather our fine little group of committee women and go on. Moscow is such an important place that we must have a good live association there, according to our American ideals. That does not mean that we would force it to be something foreign to the Russian character, but it does mean that it would be an association and not a school; that there will be fun there that makes the girls love it and that it will be practical and close to a girl's life and not a great bag of wind including all noble thoughts and purposes. . . .

"ELIZABETH BOIES 1903."

*U. S. P. H. S. Pellagra Hospital,
Spartanburg, S. C.*

EDITOR, SMITH COLLEGE QUARTERLY
Dear Miss Hill:

"After some months in the Sanitary Service of the American Red Cross, I am impressed with the growing need of women in the field of bacteriology, a need which is not limited to the present emergency, but which offers to the woman who enters it a life-time profession of absorbing interest. The newness of the profession, its many undeveloped lines, the growing need for municipal and state public health workers, the great field of research in preventive medicine, and the peculiar suitability of the work for women make it worthy of the consideration of women interested in science.

*The writer of the following letter says, in a personal note to the editor, that ever since reading in the QUARTERLY some months ago of the opportunities which chemistry offers to the college woman, she has wanted to say a word about the field of bacteriology. We are glad to publish the letter.

"For immediate war service, the graduate of Smith College who has had the course offered there in bacteriology needs only a summer course, such as that offered during the past summer at the University of Chicago, to be able to enter the army,—base hospital work,—or the Red Cross,—either hospital or sanitary work. A year or more of supplementary training in her preferred line of specialization, would open to her a professional field offering literally unlimited opportunities.

"Very sincerely yours,

"JUSTINA H. HILL 1916."

"A sixteen year old boy **WITH THE** with both feet shot off, **Y. W. C. A.** was wheeled in to hear Dr. **IN FRANCE*** Harry Emerson Fosdick one night at a base hospital in France. He listened with shining eyes, and when Dr. Fosdick had finished his talk on the 'Challenge of the Present Crisis,' the boy looked down at his stumps and then at Dr. Fosdick and burst out, 'Gee, I am glad it was that part of me got busted up, and not the top!' Then Dr. Fosdick looked at the pale face with the big eyes, and said, 'You bet, for the *man is all there!*'

"Our nurses have been putting on dressings for boys with legs and arms gone, and with gas burns which threaten the eyesight, but with just that kind of spirit, for weeks; and only those who live with those girls can know the strain on heart and body. In all this tenseness and strain, the Y. W. C. A. Nurses' Hut furnishes a glimpse of the normal, the outside, and a breath of home.

"Some need is being met almost every hour of the day by the Y. W. C. A. Nurses' Clubs at the base hospitals. One secretary says, 'The Hut is being used constantly—beginning as early as 6:30 A. M. on Sunday for Holy Communion—until 10:30 at night, when I have to tell the various couples a motherly 'Good night.'"

"During the last month, a new unit of forty nurses from Philadelphia arrived, not having seen their baggage for six weeks, and with no prospects of doing so!

* These paragraphs will be of interest in connection with the article on page 21.

The Hut kitchen was in a constant state of overflow. The tea kettle boiled from 3:15 until 5:00 P. M. as one after another stole in for 'just a minute away' from the wards. The quiet room has been an oasis, and our few precious books have been worn slick.

"WILLIE YOUNG 1909,"

A Y. W. C. A. Secretary in France

I think the spirit of **FROM MARION** our boys is splendid. **RICE***

I love to talk with them—their sense of humor is delicious! I was asking one youngster how he got along here, if he could talk at all and get what he wanted. "Oh, no," said he, "I can't talk, but then, I came over here to fight and I can do that. I can do all the talking I want when I get home."

I said to another who had lost two fingers,—an accident,—"When you get well, I wonder if you'll be sailing home?" "Oh, no, I hope not," he answered. "I haven't done enough; I want to get in it some more; I don't want to go home yet."

Kelly was our joy. He had been over here a year and had plenty of experiences. He had won the *croix de guerre* but never wore it. When a French soldier got quite excited about it and couldn't understand his not wearing it, he said moderately, "Well, I've got it, and I've got the paper in my pocket. Isn't that enough?"

We had our first American funeral a few weeks ago. It was a particularly sad case, for although the boy was with us two weeks he could never speak to us, and we didn't know whether he really knew what was going on or not. He would look at us and seem to be trying so hard to talk.

It was a very impressive funeral; his family will know at least that he was taken care of and buried with full military honors, if that can be any consolation. We took pictures of it to send home, it is the least one can do. A Canadian firing

* Miss Rice, 1905, was one of the first Smith graduates to go into service in France, for she has been nursing overseas almost continuously since February, 1915. She has been awarded the *Palme Académique* by the French Government. She is at present at Evreux in a large evacuation hospital.

THE EDITOR.

squad, officers, and clergyman came from their camp: there was also a French guard of honor, besides all our patients who could walk, and then about forty little school children each with a bouquet of flowers which they laid on the grave. The British military service is very beautiful, but it is even sadder than an ordinary service. I kept thinking all the time that here we were at the poor boy's funeral, and his family didn't even know he had been injured.

The boy was never left alone day or night; he had two French orderlies, one by day, the other by night, because the nurses couldn't always be there. These two Frenchmen were the kindest men. After everything was over, one of the orderlies said, "I did everything for him to the very end. He had a friend with him all the time."

That is the attitude of the French towards the Americans.

I know the Smith Unit did very good work in the place they went after they were driven out of Grécourt. I met people who had worked with them and said they had done splendidly; there was no one else to do what they had done in feeding the troops and even helping in hospitals.

In Paris, although Big Bertha was popping I never heard her. Wouldn't the Germans tear their hair if they knew the way the French take all that and the jokes they make! One adorable little French woman said, "Oh yes, I didn't like it at first for my kitchen is just in line. But you see it came regularly, every fifteen minutes, so when the time came I just went and sat down in my bedroom until it went by. Of course, I took a little longer to get things done."

NEWS FROM NORTHAMPTON

THE BULLETIN BOARD

THE QUARANTINE.—Because of the spread of the influenza epidemic in the western part of the state, the Smith College authorities in consultation with the State Board of Health suspended college exercises from October 3 to 18. The dormitories remained open for those students who did not wish to return home. Baldwin House was turned into an infirmary where, under the direction of the Department of Hygiene and Physical Education, the faculty, with the aid of two trained nurses, cared for the lighter cases. The type of influenza at the College has fortunately been mild, but the quarantine will not be raised until conditions in Northampton are again normal.

Baldwin House is still being held as an infirmary in which to isolate all suspicious cases. The students who usually live in Baldwin House have been divided up among the other campus houses.

A staff of 42 students—all of whom had completed some of the Red Cross courses in nursing—volunteered their services and, with their parents' consent, were accepted for work at the Cooley-Dickinson

Hospital. Only 29 of the students were on duty at any period, working in two shifts. They were quartered in the Hatfield and Wesley houses which were converted into homes for nurses' aides. Their duties included all of the routine work that an aide is capable of doing. Those that served as aides are as follows: Katherine Adams, Martha Aldrich, Isabel Emery, Elsie Finch, Cathryn Floete, Barbara Johnson, Rebecca Jones, Lucy Kingsbury, Lufreyy Low, Margaret McLeod, Constance McLaughlin, Elizabeth Merz, Katharine Moore, Katharine Purnell, Alice Putnam, Marion Robertson, Velma Rogers, Charlotte Stickney, Helen Strong, Lucille Topping, Grace Valentine, Jean Waterbury, Peggy Zinsser, 1919; Sophie Acheson, Lilius Armour, Katharine Asher, Elizabeth Clark, Edith Coombe, Helen Hadley, Marind Hamill, Katharine Kimball, Edith Levy, Mary Lincoln, Grace Merrill, Antoinette Price, Gertrude Robinson, Margaret Row, Mary Lucretia Salmon, Marion Webb, Elizabeth Wyant, 1920; May Bossi, Helen Hough, 1921.

VESPERS.—President Neilson spoke at the first Vesper service on Sept. 29. Mr.

S. K. Ratcliffe of London University was the speaker at the next Vesper service on Oct. 27.

CONCERTS.—Although the concert course of the evening and afternoon series has been announced as usual, the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra scheduled for the evening of Oct. 23 and of the Russian Symphony Orchestra scheduled for the afternoon of Oct. 16 have been postponed to later dates. The other concerts will be as follows: Evening Series.—The Flonzaley Quartet, Nov. 13; Mary Jordan and Maurice Dambois, Dec. 4; Reinald Werrenrath, Jan. 8; Philharmonic Orchestra of New York, Feb. 19; Josef Hofmann, Mar. 12; Sophie Braslau, Apr. 23; Choral and Orchestral Concert, May 14. Afternoon Series.—Berkshire String Quartet, Nov. 20; Mabel Garrison, Jan. 15; The Philharmonic Orchestra of New York, Feb. 19; Josef Hofmann, Mar. 12; Sophie Braslau, Apr. 23.

Much to the joy of the students who remained in Northampton during quarantine, the department of music managed to give an organ and piano recital on Sunday, Oct. 6, at which Professor Henry D. Sleeper and Assistant Professor Samuel B. Charles played. The concert was given morning, afternoon, and evening, and the quarantine regulations were not broken as students from each house were assigned a time when they might attend and then sat by houses in assigned seats, many rows from any other house.

FACULTY NOTES.—A large number of the faculty are devoting all or part of their time to war work.

Professor David Camp Rogers of the Department of Psychology has a leave of absence and is a captain in the Medical Corps at Hazelhurst Field.

Associate Professor John C. Hilt of the Department of History is in Washington where he holds a commission as captain in the Intelligence Department.

Associate Professor Arthur Ware Locke of the Department of Music is doing Y. M. C. A. work at Camp Devens.

Assistant Professor Roy Dickinson Welch, also of the Department of Music,

is engaged in Civilian Relief Work for the Red Cross in the Nancy region in France, according to information received from overseas recently.

Miss Blanche Goode, instructor in the Department of Music, expects soon to sail for France to do work with the Red Cross.

Miss Helen Maxwell King of the Department of French, who left for France a year ago last September as a canteen worker with the Y. M. C. A., has recently been called to the very important position of regional secretary for women. In her new work she will have the supervision of the women in a very large sector of France, the sector including Paris. She will have complete control of all the activities of women workers in her region which includes, besides Paris, the most interesting section of Chateau Thierry. Miss King was appointed to this position because of her unusual knowledge of the French language and her ability to deal happily with the French officials. We understand that the Smith College Canteen Unit under the Y. M. C. A. is in Miss King's sector.

Professor Louise Delpit, who has been doing Red Cross work in France during the summer, has returned to this country and will conduct her classes as usual.

Assistant Professor Mathurin Marius Dondo, who has been doing work at Columbia during the summer, has been called to take charge of the work in French at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Clarence Kennedy, instructor in art, is waiting for his call to enter the service.

Miss Joséphine Jobard is away on leave of absence and is secretary to Mr. André Tardieu, High Commissioner of France, in Washington, D. C.

Assistant Professor Adeline Pellissier has resigned to accept a position with the French Department of Goucher College.

Assistant Professor George A. Underwood has resigned to become head of the French Department of Iowa State Teachers' College at Cedar Falls.

FACULTY APPOINTMENTS.—The additions to the list of the faculty of Smith College not previously announced are as follows:

Department of Art.—Mrs. Henry C. Gale, Reader.

Department of Chemistry.—Dr. Jessie Y. Cann, Assistant Professor; Ruth S. Finch, Mrs. Eva Gove Seelye, Assistants; Mrs. Alice Davenport Shumway, Marguerite Lord, Demonstrators.

Department of Economics and Sociology.—Seba Eldridge, Assistant Professor.

Department of English.—Samuel A. Eliot, Assistant Professor; Harry T. Baker, Instructor.

Mr. Eliot, since graduating from Harvard in 1912, has studied in Europe under the direction of Professor Baker and while there translated a play from the German. He has served as play reader and stage manager to Winthrop Ames, as a member of the executive committee of the Washington Square Players, and as a director of the Little Theater in Indianapolis. At present he is working on a volume entitled "The Organic Theater" which will be published after the war.

Mr. Baker is a graduate of Wesleyan University and a graduate student at Harvard. He has taught at Wesleyan, Beloit College, and the University of Illinois. He is the author of various works among which are "The Contemporary Short Story" and published essays on Hazlitt, Browning, and Wordsworth.

Department of French.—Osmond T. Robert, Associate Professor; Aline Chalufour, Marguerite Rivaud, Elisabeth Verrier, L. E. Ducros, Instructors; Mary Libby, Assistant. Mlle. Chalufour is from Paris and obtained a fellowship to America last year. While teaching she is preparing to take an examination to secure a "Licence" in letters. Mlle. Ducros, known in Paris under the nom de plume of "Altair," has written many articles on American life in *La Revue Paris*. Mlle. Rivaud is from the University of Paris. Mlle. Verrier is the daughter of a professor of the Sorbonne.

Department of Geology.—Margaret B. Fuller, Instructor; Dorothy M. Johnston, Demonstrator.

Department of History.—Anna L. Evans, Margaret Button, Readers.

Department of Hygiene and Physical Education.—Mary D. Bigelow, Mrs. Louise F. Wright, Instructors.

Latin.—Louise E. W. Adams, Instructor.

Department of Music.—Samuel B. Charles, Assistant Professor; Ivan Gorokhoff, Instructor in Choral Music; Edith S. Woodruff, Instructor; Daniel Mason, Lecturer.

Mr. Gorokhoff has spent seven years at the Russian Seminary in Moscow and comes to the College from the Russian Cathedral in New York where he was leader of the choir. He will have charge of all choral singing.

Department of Philosophy and Psychology.—Miriam C. Gould, Instructor.

Department of Spanish.—Susan D. Huntington, Assistant Professor.

Department of Zoölogy.—Caroline A. Hosford, Instructor; Louise Smith, Louise Williams, Assistants.

Many members of the French Department have been doing work at other colleges during the summer: Professor Albert Schinz taught French at the University of Vermont; Associate Professor Regis Michaud was a member of the French Department at the University of Chicago; Miss Patty Gurd taught at the University of Oregon; Miss Marguerite Billard taught at Middlebury College, and Mr. Robert was in charge of the French at Dartmouth.

At the faculty meeting on Sept. 25, 1918, it was unanimously voted to spread upon the Faculty Records the following memorial to Miss Scott:

By the death of Mary Augusta Scott, Smith College has met with a loss which the faculty would commemorate in its records. A scholar of patient exactitude and unflagging enthusiasm in the field of Elizabethan literature, a teacher of rare singleness of purpose and concentrated devotion, a woman of strong character and persistent effort, she labored for causes dear to her. Chief among them she placed and we would note the higher education of women. An early graduate of Vassar College, the first woman to be elected a fellow at Yale University, she taught for twenty years in Smith College, maintaining her ideal of scholarship in her study and her class room, careful as to the intellectual development of women in all worthy ways.

We move to spread this memorial on our records in grateful recognition of the services she rendered.

George B. McCallum, one of the trustees of the College, has gone to France to serve under the Red Cross.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD.—The most important change to be noted in the administrative department of the College is the creation of a new administrative board. It consists of the four Class Deans, two additional members of the faculty, and Dean Comstock who presides. For 1918-19 the Board consists of Miss Amy Barbour, 1919; Miss Mary McElwain, 1920; Miss Mary Cook, 1921; Miss Suzan Benedict, 1922; Professor Mensel, and Professor R. S. Smith.

To this Board now belongs the functions of the Board of Class Officers, the Freshman Faculty and its small committee, the Committee on Dishonest Work, and the Committee on Non-Departmental Clubs.

UNDERGRADUATE NEWS: Fall Registration.—Seniors, 386; juniors, 441; sophomores, 473; freshmen, 777; graduate students, 29; total, 2,106. This total includes about 100 students who have entered with advanced standing from other colleges and universities. Of the 777 freshmen, 60 are declassified students ranking as freshmen and 29 are students entering with advanced standing. Last year the enrollment of students was 1,946.

The entrance examination prize of \$200 has been awarded to Alice M. Richardson of New Bedford, Mass.

The freshman honor roll of the Class of 1921 has been announced as follows: Mildred Adams, Rosamond Allen, Catherine Allyn, Edith Bayles, Lynda Billings, Elizabeth Boutelle, Harriet Burgess, Viola Burgess, Helen Butler, Frances Carrier, Anne Clark, Anne Coburn, Polly Coleman, Helen Croll, Ruth Dewsbury, Myrtle Doppman, Elsie Duberg, Eleanor Fitch, Ruth Gillespie, Margaret Goldthwait, Helen Green, Helen Gutman, Eunice Hunton, Constance Jackson, Alfhild Kalijarvi, Caroline Keller, Edith Ketcham, Helen Kittredge, Vivian Lenon, Charlotte Lindley, Louise Linthicum, Florence Lowe, Edith McEwen, Florence

Newell, Margaret Pendelton, Dorothy Rolph, Esther Ropes, Rosa Rosenthal, Emilia Sitterley, Helena Smith, Jean Spahr, Dorothy Stearns, Sophie Stuart, Rosemary Taylor, Charlotte Truitt, Elizabeth Wanzer, Ella Waterbury, Catherine Webb, Laura Wilson, Beatrice Wormser.

A mass meeting of the students was held on Oct. 2 to explain a new system of canvassing and to suggest the formation of a War Board. The idea is to divide the eleven college organizations for which canvassing is usually done into two groups: one to consist of six and the other of five. This will greatly simplify the canvassing, making only two collections instead of the usual eleven.

War Activities.—Elizabeth Young, Smith 1907, will again resume charge of the work of the Smith College Branch of the Red Cross. The large room in Students' Building will still be used for this work which will consist chiefly in the making of hospital and refugee garments and supplies. The students are expected to pledge one hour or more a week to this work.

The Committee of the American Council on Education on War Service Training for College Women Students proposed to the College that it offer to seniors who will be twenty-one in June and who wish to become trained nurses a course for which certain credit would be given when students entered hospitals next June. Smith College is therefore offering such a course. It is not a pre-nursing course in the strictest sense but an intensive scientific course for which Miss Annie Goodrich, Dean of the Army School for Nurses, guarantees a full year's credit in the subsequent hospital training. The course includes a year of chemistry, taken either in college or before; bacteriology (Botany 22), 3 hours for a semester; anatomy and physiology (Zoölogy 21), 3 hours for year; psychology (already taken); social economy (Sociology 26), an elective taken by all. A special course in chemistry will probably be given second semester. Ten students are taking the course.

THE WAR BOARD.—The plan for the WAR BOARD has been voted on by houses and passed. Its object is (1) to cen-

tralize and coördinate war work at the College, (2) to stimulate interest in this work, (3) to enlarge its scope. Betty Hunt was the chairman of the committee which drew up the constitution. The officers are to consist of a president, secretary, and treasurer to be elected from the three upper classes, the chairman of the Smith College Branch of the A. R. C., the presidents of the Student Council, the S. C. A. C. W., and the S. C. A. A., the chairmen of the Preparation Committee and the Publicity Committee. The balance of the Board is to consist of four seniors, three juniors, two sophomores, and one freshman to be elected by the respective classes. The Preparation Committee is to concern itself with the various classes which prepare for war work such as farming, civilian relief, mechanics, and so forth. The War Board is of course to coöperate at all times with the War Emergency Committee of the Faculty of which Miss Gragg of the Department of Latin is chairman.

Elections.—1919.—president, Catharine Marsh; vice-president, Ruth Pierson; secretary, Marion Robertson; treasurer, Emily Crabbe; president of the War Board, Julia Florence. It was voted to dedicate the Class Book to the Unit.

1920.—president, Mabel Lyman; vice-president, Judith Matlack; secretary, Margaret Wirt; treasurer, Mary Martha Armstrong; secretary of the War Board, Katharine Beard.

THE HILLYER ART GALLERY has recently received a valuable gift of originals illustrating the art of ancient times. The collection contains Roman coins, Egyptian mummy cloths and paintings, Grecian vases and alabastrons, and Italian paintings of the fifteenth century. Professor Churchill, who is arranging the collection, considers the acquisition peculiarly interesting and valuable.

THE FIGHTING FOURTH

Again the Alumnae Office was the College headquarters for Liberty Loan subscriptions. In spite of the fact that so many students were away, and quarantine regulations limited much proposed campaigning, the amount subscribed

through the office totalled \$31,000. This included subscriptions from faculty, students, and campus maids, and \$1,800 in Alumnae Association life memberships. The amount of bonds subscribed by the College through other channels than the Alumnae Office was \$22,350, making the total College subscription—so far as known—\$53,300.

THE FARM UNITS

Miss Clark reports a most successful season for Hilltop Unit. During the season about fifteen girls worked eight hours a day for varying periods. They did all the work on the five acres cultivated and also worked a total of more than a hundred hours for neighboring farmers. Indeed one of the important things accomplished was the conversion of the farmers to woman labor. The produce was abundant and was sold to the Capen School, the farmers, and the Northampton community market, to which the girls brought their vegetables in an auto truck.

Miss Adams' Unit at Conway was smaller in both girls and acres—being four and three, respectively—but was no less successful. Miss Ellen Cook was general director after Miss Adams left, and Miss Devlin of Mount Holyoke, supervisor. The girls did the housework as well as the farm work. All the produce, including jam and jelly, was sold to the College. During August vegetables were sent down to the summer school by parcels post, arriving for dinner on the day on which they were picked.

THE NOTE ROOM

Several years ago one of us with a humorous turn of mind wrote a wonderful tale of Alice at Smith. This year even the most unimaginative and matter-of-fact account of college sounds like a Lewis Carroll fabrication, with everyone appearing in the rôle of Alice.

In the first place college began before it opened and freshman rains descended before there were any freshmen! Since time immemorial Thursday has been the mystic day for college to open wide its gates; but this year? No. Tuesday was the day. It was the long period of pre-

liminary examinations that mused things up, and for ten days at least before the ringing of the first chapel bell many strange new little Alices clutching freshmen bibles, and swarms of S. C. A. C. W. betagged committees to welcome them, splashed back and forth; and to assure the freshman that the dismal downpour could not dampen spirits as well as clothes an impromptu play was given for them Wednesday night and a dance on Saturday.

But Tuesday came at last and Alice wended her way to J. M. G. Hall, confident that now things would begin as they really should: chapel at least was always the same. And so it was that first day. The president welcomed the newcomers by saying: "By looking back only a year I can feel strong sympathy for you, for I know how you feel as you look around upon this vast knowing majority. . . . This attitude of superiority on the part of your sisters will soon disappear: it is only a form of embarrassment." The president's speech at first chapel is the connecting link which binds the college years together, and this year he reminded us that although the war situation is so much more encouraging than when we separated in June, this country has in a sense the worst to come. We shall be asked to sacrifice our men and our comforts more and more, and the fact that we are privileged to go on with our education means that "no student can patriotically fail to avail herself of her opportunities." He spoke with gratification of the varied work done by large numbers of the students during the summer. He spoke with great earnestness about chapel, saying in part:

The morning exercises are of a somewhat complex nature. They have mainly two elements: first, religious in as broad a sense as we can make them so. We are a very complex community from a religious point of view. A religious service cannot embrace all the differing faiths represented in the College. Certain common religious sentiments, however, exist in almost all faiths and with a little sympathetic interpreting of symbolism and a little charity in the way of seeing things, we can bring the religious element into this meeting, and put the whole College as a body into the right kind of mood to carry out the day. Second, this meeting gives an oppor-

tunity for addressing the College. No student can omit chapel without missing a few of those little things, almost imperceptible in themselves, which bind the College together. College is a physical unity made up of a large number of different forces. The first president of this institution sums up the ideals of this College. To be a live member of it requires that we take advantage of all opportunities. Coming together every morning here is perhaps the most important single reason for feeling oneself a part of that unity. . . .

And Alice marched out, resolved that 8:30 even of a wintry morning would hereafter hold no terrors for her.

When she went to chapel the next day something was wrong. Gone were the long-familiar faces. Would the president say that there was after all going to be no college this year—that Smith was releasing all her instructors for war service? Only the president and the choir were on the platform; the faculty had fled to the lower level and only by much craning of her neck could Alice see them at all. "The seniors and the juniors discussed the cons and pros; some wept like anything to view such lots of empty rows!" Alice sighed perplexedly and went to vespers. Here the president spoke again and she made more resolutions. She would love whatever she did for its own sake and among other things she would go to chapel regularly. But while she was regular, chapel was not; each day there was something queer about it. Finally it stopped altogether, and the president got up and said college was no longer college; it was quarantined!

Then it was that the amazing things began to happen. To be at college and told not to go to classes was incredible. To have time to play and then to have toys and joys forbidden seemed unkind. Being warned not to go down town nor to have guests Alice had a sudden desire to buy countless things and longed to entertain her whole world. Girls in other houses were looked upon with suspicion! Baldwin, Hatfield, and Wesley were no longer regular dormitories but an infirmary, nurses' home, and detention hospital! The fortunate girls who had had nursing courses departed to aid the sorely-pressed

Dickinson Hospital. Almost half the college decided to go away, and the empty rooms were upsetting. "Restless, don't know what to do, just a-worrying for"—for what? That was the question that obviously had to be answered. The first thing Alice knew the faculty were trying to do things for her instead of trying to make her do things for them. They planned an entertainment circuit to go to the various houses on different afternoons and evenings: the president read, the music department played, the spoken English department elocuted, and the hygiene department taught folk dancing on the lawn.

And not only were her aesthetic cravings satisfied; her material longings were ministered to as well. She was taken on hikes through the beautiful autumn hills by her teachers, her errands were done, or if she were ill and sent to Baldwin House instructors carried trays and waited on her hand and foot. College *was* a dream then after all—things like this could never happen in real life. A post office was established in Students' Building, girls were official messengers for the various offices in College Hall, but still there was half the day left. Then, presto, someone went Farming! If Food will win the war certainly Alice brought victory nearer. After that farmers' automobiles came to the campus houses each morning, and loads of farmerettes were carried off to the fields to husk corn and pull onions and pick apples. Talk about Mountain Day! whatever were those girls who left town thinking of to go off and miss two whole weeks of blue-skied, gorgeous-colored mountain days! To find something to do and have a good time doing it, to help with war work and be paid therefor—with automobile rides and food thrown in—was certainly farming *de luxe*. Alice throve on it and the farmers profited. Just as an aside we wonder how the farmers *would* have fared with their fall crops had it not been for our four, five, or six hundred Alices who were so glad to be liked and reciprocated the liking so cordially that—but *that* is another story, and we only mention the rumors that we hear that even after college was college again almost

any Saturday saw academic Alice swallow some kind of a pill that changed her into a farmerette at the honk of a horn. The Alumnae Office reports also many a day's wage applied proudly to the purchase of Liberty Bonds. To return—a slight opera entitled "Farmen" given on the green by the corn huskers for the nurses' aides indicated the joys of farming tunelessly and conclusively. Soon of course "the play was the thing," for each house began having minstrel shows, take-offs, and farces as if it were again the early days of the college before "Divisions" began to take things in hand. The "Lunch Box" at the Alumnae House and madame's "Hut" on Arnold Av. opened hospitable windows if not doors and dispensed hot dogs and ice cream cones with a prodigal hand. And up at Allen Field other Alices were exercising from morning till night; and they too were taking a very real part in keeping each other busy and healthy and normal against the time when the College should begin as well as commence.

The horrid Flu—the *Campus Cat* called it a worse name than that—was at length sufficiently subdued for the call to go out for the reassembling of classes, and the girls came back. They were looked at a bit askance by the farmerettes and athletes, who considered themselves about the "wellest" people possible and were in no wise so sure of the wanderers. Life began to be a bit less looking-glassy for Alice, and she discovered that she had learned much about the good green earth and about the friendliness of the Smith family that she might have been slower in learning in normal times. Still there was no chapel, and excepting for College Hall and Seelye, belabeled with entrance and exit signs without and within, one's life was peripatetic to a degree, and entirely in the open. Bereft of the Note Room—the QUARTERLY being a creature of habit didn't intend to admit that—one hung a note on a string which was pulled up by the Alice above (if it weren't for mixing our metaphor we should now switch to Romeos and Juliets and with reason!). The campus suddenly turned itself into a note room, and Alice read the War Board and Red Cross head-

lines and got wool for the big sweater drive as she walked by twos to classes. The Bookshop and Bridgman moved themselves into College Hall; and seven days went by.

And then the chapel bell rang again and, as Alice realized how very glad she was, she surely admitted that President Neilson was quite right about the unity of the College being expressed by chapel more than by any other thing. It was a beautiful and a solemn service for, as the president said, we were met again after three weeks of stress—weeks which had left the College the poorer, for two of our girls were no longer with us. Anna Hayes 1920 and Dorothea Carlile 1922 had succumbed to the epidemic which swept the country as ruthlessly as the war god is sweeping our armies. There was comfort in the president's reading from the wisdom of Solomon, and there was a challenge in his address. He attributed the speedy termination of the epidemic to the sane advice of Dean Comstock, the wisdom and self-sacrificing work of Dr. Gilman and Dr. O'Keefe, the splendid work of the faculty and students as nurses and nurses' aides, and to the for-the-most-part self-contained attitude of the student body—all those Alices of whom we are writing. He reminded them of the lesson of these weeks: the time to steel themselves to carry on is not only when victory seems afar off, but also when prosperity seems near.

And so Alice went out from this second opening of College to try once more to get a college education without so many strange wonderland things popping up to confuse her. (The very next day, however, the British mission went almost before it came!)

Class meetings and society meetings, faculty recitals, exhibitions, and lectures appeared with a respectful regard of the partial quarantine, and also war board activities and the new system of canvassing that vaguely recalled that far-away mass meeting "before the Flu"; and at length came the *Campus Cal.* Alice—being his boon companion—was glad that he had not vanished permanently in a grin like his Cheshire prototype. He, too, was confused about those empty rows, and what he had to say was this:

Breaking away from traditions had best be done abruptly if it must be done at all. That may account for the sudden desertion of the "Faculty seats" at Chapel. The Cat never faced a College audience every day for nine months, so he cannot state positively that it is an uncomfortable position. But there is one Lady whom he most ardently wishes to see back on the platform. Formerly he would come in excitedly and nervously with an anxious thought of the evils of the day before him. When he saw this Lady, he felt a reassuring calm and a comforting sense of peace. She stood for the desirable poise and repose so seldom a part of his hectic temperament. This year he needs patience and courage more than ever—and he begs Miss Comstock to return to the platform.

On the heels of this came the *Weekly's* public opinion:

. . . But I fear I am too great a lover of tradition to like wholly the absence of the faculty from the platform; . . . and I think the president in his modesty doesn't quite realize how much it means to us to see him in his official seat every morning even though he is not personally conducting the exercises.

So Alice came and went, lived and learned, and tried to straighten out the mixture of "shoes and ships and sealing wax and cabbages and kings" that were reflected through her college looking glass.

REGISTRATION AT OTHER COLLEGES

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE.—Seniors, 96; juniors, 74; sophomores, 116; freshmen, 102; hearers, 4; graduate students, 82. Total, 474.

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE.—Seniors, 173; juniors, 192; sophomores, 230; freshmen, 263; special student, 1. Total, 859.

VASSAR COLLEGE.—Seniors, 226; juniors, 263; sophomores, 302; freshmen, 328. Total, 1119.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE.—Seniors, 308; juniors, 366; sophomores, 375; freshmen, 493; graduates, 17; hygiene, 29; specials, 5. Total, 1593.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT, Mrs. Elizabeth Cutter Morrow 1896.....Englewood, N. J.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Mrs. Marguerite Page Hersey 1901.....Wellesley Hills, Mass.
SECRETARY, Carolyn V. Tucker 1907.....Ware, Mass.
TREASURER, Mrs. Mary Rankin Wardner 1892.....Dorchester, Boston, Mass.

THE ALUMNAE FUND— “PRO VITA SUA”

The Government does not hesitate to employ the “primer” method in setting forth the facts about Liberty Bonds; we would submit a few facts in question and answer about the Alumnae Fund of Smith College for the benefit of those individuals—rare though we hope they be—to whom the Fund is a far off mystery, existing organized and inert, to be shunned in favor of the very much alive class campaigns with their “personal” flavor. Listen and learn, and transmute your knowledge, an’ you please, into checks.

Why Is there an Alumnae Fund?

In order that out of a potential chaos of indiscriminate giving—busts and fountains and other belabeled *objets d’art*—might come the intelligent, orderly supplying of the real needs of the College.

Because alumnae enthusiasm can be capitalized more effectively, without duplication of effort and loss of time—through a permanent organization trained in managing campaigns.

When Was the Smith Alumnae Fund Organized and What has It Accomplished?

The Fund was established in 1912. The first appeal was issued in March 1914, after the completion of the Million Dollar Fund.

Since March 1914 the Fund has secured for the College \$105,166.18. This sum includes the Infirmary, Graduate Study, Reference Books, History Monographs, Scholarships, Biological Building Clock System, Drama Books and Scenery, and the current funds shown in the October statement.

Who Is in Charge of the Alumnae Fund?

A finance committee of five members of the Board of Directors elected by the whole body of members of the Association.

What Are the Powers and Duties of this Committee?

To submit to the Association for its endorsement plans for raising money for the College for purposes approved or suggested by the College authorities.

To issue each year an appeal to each graduate for her gift to the Fund.

To collect, invest, and disburse the Fund.

May Funds Raised for Specific Purposes by Classes or Groups Be Given to the College through the Alumnae Fund?

By all means. This is the earnest desire of the Committee, for thus the official record of all alumnae giving is complete. The Committee can be trusted to see that the funds reach their designated objects.

Does the Finance Committee Recognize the Deep Interest of the Alumnae in War Work?

It does, and to this end offers as its objects this year three which combine the war appeal with the educational interests of the College: first, the War Laboratories, at \$3,000; second, the Summer School, at \$2,000; third, the addition to Chemistry Hall, at \$35,000. The first two objects have already been obtained. In order that Smith students may serve the country in its chemical laboratories we still need \$30,055.75 to equip our Chemistry Department.

How May this \$30,055.75 Be Contributed?

If you belong to a class which has a reunion in 1919, give to your class committee your gift “for the Alumnae Fund.”

If your class has no reunion this year, send your gift directly to the Alumnae Fund of Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

And—in the slogan of the "Fighting Fourth"—give to the utmost!

What Is the Relation of the Alumnae Fund to the War Service Committee?

The chairman of the Finance Committee is a member of the Committee on War Service (in charge of the Smith Units in France), and chairman of its sub-committee on finance. The two committees are in agreement on each other's financial policies (see the War Service statement for the year's budget).

What Moneys Does the Alumnae Fund now Hold in Trust and What are Its Present Balances?

They are given in the following statement.

STATEMENT OF THE ALUMNAE FUND, OCTOBER 15, 1918

<i>General Accounts:</i>		
<i>Principal</i>		
Balance June 1, 1918	\$337.50	
Receipts-gift	1.00	
	<hr/>	
Transfer to 1908 account	2.00	
	<hr/>	
Balance Oct. 15		\$336.50
<i>Unspecified</i>		
Balance June 1	\$1,085.00	
Receipts-gifts	1,694.65	
1883	209.50	
1888	374.50	
1915	300.00	
pledged 1898	1,000.00	
1913	50.00	
1917	367.00	
.	306.50	
	<hr/>	
Transfer for 1883 to College	\$209.50	
Appropriation for war laboratories 3000.00		3,209.50
	<hr/>	
Balance Oct. 15		\$2,177.65
<i>Income</i>		
Balance June 1	\$1.66	
Receipts-gifts	50.00	
interest	7.68	
transfer from Appropriations (fellowship)	500.00	
	<hr/>	
Balance Oct. 15		\$559.34
<i>Appropriations</i>		
Balance June 1	\$600.00	
Transfer to Income (fellowship not awarded)	500.00	
	<hr/>	
Balance Oct. 15 (monographs and book-plate)		\$100.00
<i>Reserved Funds</i>		
Class of 1904:		
Balance Oct. 15		\$327.23

<i>Class of 1908:</i>	
Balance June 1	\$160.17
Transfer from Principal	2.00
	<hr/>
Balance Oct. 15	\$162.17
<i>Biological fund:</i>	
Balance Oct. 15	\$5.60

<i>Special Funds</i>	
<i>Graduate Work</i>	
Balance June 1	\$5,314.21
Receipts-gifts	157.34
interest	77.53
pledged, 1908	1,200.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,749.08
<i>Infirmary</i>	
Balance June 1	\$67,787.31
Receipts-gifts	255.00
interest	1,081.74
pledged	1,191.00
	<hr/>
	\$70,315.05
Transfer to College	30,000.00
	<hr/>
Balance Oct. 15	\$40,315.05
Gifts direct to College (Mr. Mason)	\$15,000
<i>Summer School</i>	
Receipts-gifts	\$178.00
	<hr/>
Balance Oct. 15	\$178.00
Gifts direct to College, 1883 (includes \$209.50 from Alumnae Fund)	500.00
1903	2,000.00
for scholarships	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,725.00
<i>Chemistry Hall Addition</i>	
Receipts-gifts	\$144.25
pledged, 1898	500.00
	<hr/>
Balance Oct. 15	\$644.25
Gifts direct to College, Chicago Club	300.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,300.00
<i>War Laboratories in Biological Department</i>	
	\$3,000.00

FLORENCE HOMER SNOW.

WAR SERVICE FINANCES

(See Statement of Committee on page 49)

The budget of the War Service Committee contains the following sums for maintenance and relief: for the expenses of each of the 35 workers in France, \$2,000, or \$70,000 in all; for the 25 workers in the S. C. R. U. and the Refugee Unit under the Red Cross, for extra relief, \$25,000; for the 10 Y. M. C. A. workers, for extra relief, \$5,000. This \$100,000 for service in France is to be raised through our club organization, and each club is responsible for its geographical district, irrespective of club membership. Each club will be given credit for all contributions from its district, and contributions from all the alumnae will at the same time be credited to each class.

LOCAL CLUBS

CHICAGO.—President, Gertrude Gladwin; secretary, Frances Montgomery, 49 Cedar St., Chicago. A number of Smith events are being planned in honor of Ruth Joslin, who is home on a vacation, and if she is still in this country on November 9 she will speak at the club meeting. Martha Wilson and Laura Shedd Schweppe are co-chairmen of a large committee for Illinois, organized as a branch of the Smith War Service Committee. Miss Wilson is a member of the main committee and is organizing all the Western clubs for the campaign of money raising for the Units.

CLEVELAND.—President, Gertrude Richmond Turck 1898; secretary, Julia Miller 1911.

Fortnightly all-day meetings have been held during the summer to sew for Red Cross refugee work. The club has sent a second check to the Unit, making in all a total of \$1,092 sent since last spring from the Cleveland alumnae and their friends.

At a business meeting on October 11 an opportunity was presented to the club to become an auxiliary of the Red Cross to do special work instead of sewing. The first special work proved to be the handling of the Christmas cartons for the men overseas from Cuyahoga County. Committees are already being formed to take up this work in coöperation with the post office authorities, and headquarters will be established in the Post Office Building.

The cartons will be distributed from these headquarters and will also be returned here when filled to be inspected, wrapped, stamped, and mailed.

NEW YORK.—President, Marian (Yeaw) Biglow 1911. There was a large evening meeting of the club on October 1 at the National Headquarters of the Y. W. C. A. It was hurriedly called because the presence of the entire War Service Committee in New York on that day seemed too good a chance for the club to miss. Miss Fast, secretary-treasurer of the War Service Committee, Mrs. Morrow, and Mrs. Neuborg gave such a carefully worked out primer of the management, personnel, and function of our War Service Committee at home and our Units abroad, that there is no excuse for ignorance concerning them; Miss Fast also urged alumnae to come to headquarters, 165 W. 58 St., and give her what assistance they could; and Mrs. Neuborg's slogan was, "Come to headquarters and get sewing." Margaret Lewis, a returned member of the S. C. R. U., told us something of the work in Beauvais, and President Neilson not only told us about the College in relation to the Units but also delivered—as he said—the speech which Miss Martha Wilson would have made had she not been voiceless from laryngitis. She sat on the platform and seemed to endorse all he said about the way in which she is hoping to organize the Western clubs to raise money for the Units.

INTERCOLLEGIATE COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S WAR WORK ABROAD

The Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. are in urgent and immediate need of competent women for their services overseas. Five hundred women are wanted in six weeks. The Red Cross provides maintenance.

Both organizations are especially anxious to enlist college women.

This Committee wishes to recruit for these services the finest type of college women, high-minded, devoted, efficient, resourceful.

The services are, under the Red Cross: canteen, hospital, hut and social service workers, nurses' aides, stenographers, dietitians, and motor drivers; under the Y. M. C. A.: canteen workers in American camps and stenographers.

If you are capable and free to undertake such work please send immediately for application blanks to the Executive Secretary, Miss Mary L. Wheeler, Women's University Club, 106 East 52 St., New York City.

THE SMITH COLLEGE UNITS OVERSEAS

The War Service Board has been appointed in accordance with the plan presented in the July QUARTERLY, and comprises the following members:—Mary B. Lewis 1901, chairman; Ellen T. Emerson 1901, vice-chairman; President Neilson; Dean Comstock; Mrs. Elizabeth Cutter Morrow 1896, president of the Alumnae Association; Florence Snow 1904, general secretary of the Alumnae Association; Mrs. Jean Johnson Goddard 1911, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Alumnae Association; Margaret Hitchcock 1919, president of the Student Council; Louisa K. Fast 1898, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Helen Rand Thayer 1884; Martha Wilson 1895; Mrs. Alice Lord Parsons 1897; Mrs. Ethel Woolverton Cone 1907. The headquarters are at 165 West 58 St., New York City.

At the first meeting held at Northampton on July 9, it was decided to ask the College for the administrative expenses of the Board, estimated to be \$4000 for the year, by contribution from the alumnae, the trustees, and the students, allotted as follows:—alumnae, \$2500; trustees, \$1000; and students \$500. A notice has already been sent to the alumnae asking each for a contribution of 75 cents, and it is hoped that by this means the necessary \$2500 will be raised. Executive, Finance, Personnel, Supply, and Transportation Committees were appointed from members of the Board. Each of these committees has held several meetings during the summer in Northampton, Boston, and New York, according to the convenience of the members, to discuss plans and policies and to select new members to fill those vacancies caused (1) by the departure into other work by some of the old members of the S. C. R. U., (2) by the return home of others, and (3) the extra places resulting from the creation of the Canteen and Refugee Units.

A year ago we spoke with pride of "our Unit," and, as it was only one Unit and as it went straight to Grécourt and settled down there for some never-to-be-forgotten months, we were soon as well acquainted with all its members and all the byways which they trod as if Grécourt and Hombleux and Canizy were just a mile or so from "here," and Madame Nogent and Leandre and all the rest were people whom we were likely to see every day or two. That is why we are glad to note two things in this issue which carry us back to the days not "before the war," but the months "before the retreat." The first is that before Frances Valentine sailed for home last month she and Ruth Gaines went down to Rambouillet—about two hours from Paris—to see their Grécourt people. Madame Nogent and her daughter Georgette, Madame Le Maire and her two little girls, Marie Poitier, old Mme. Charpentier, Leandre,—they are all there and they are all homesick for Grécourt and living none too comfortably. Nearly all of them had lost everything, although Mme. Poitier had managed to get an English lorry to cart Frances Valentine's trunk away and also with indefatigable energy had carried with her three chairs, a trunk of "lignee," and pots and kettles. Happily, Frances and Ruth were able to supply all their immediate needs, and they say that it was good to have anyone as glad to see them as those people were. "See, these are our American friends who have come to hunt us up," they said proudly.

The second thing we note is that Ruth Gaines' book, "A Village in Picardy,"* is out, and we read it with a warm feeling of proprietorship altogether disproportionate to our real share in the Unit's work in Picardy. It is the simple intimate tale of the little forgotten village of Canizy and of its peasant folk among whom the Unit—particularly Ruth herself for it was her village—came and went. It tells of the "agony and of the fortitude of Picardy" and of the "ruin and silence" which the Boches left behind on the Picardy plain; but it tells too, and altogether delight-

* E. P. Dutton and Co.

fully, of the kind of people who live there—of Canizy's children and their elders, Mme. Gabrielle, Mme. Lefèvre, M. Huillard, and so on, until we too know them well; it tells of the Christmas crèche; of the rag industry; and of the upbuilding—not so much of material things—but of all the little aids of every day which not only turn existence into living, but which in the doing fan anew the courage which was not dead, even in a people who have borne as much as they. President Neilson writes a satisfying introductory note in which he truly says that when the time comes for reconstruction work on a large scale, this little book will be of value in enabling us “to realize the nature of the task and in teaching us how to set about it.” He concludes by saying that which is in all our hearts, namely, that Smith College is proud of what these graduates have done and are doing and by assuring them that “those who have to stay at home see and understand.”

The book is fittingly and vividly illustrated by sketches from Poulbot's *Des Gasses et des Bonhommes*.

It is a pleasure to announce that Miss Gaines is again in Paris and, at the suggestion of Mr. Homer Folks, is already beginning on a far more pretentious book on Reconstruction.

A year ago we spoke of “our Unit”; now with three-fold satisfaction we speak of “our Units,” and it behooves us to become just as well acquainted with our increasing numbers overseas, the work they are doing, and the places in which they are doing it as our kaleidoscopic glimpses of them allow. Some things we do know; and here they are, set forth simply and succinctly from data supplied by the committee.

The Alumnae Association is now supporting thirty-five workers in France: ten in the Smith Y. M. C. A. Canteen Unit, five in the Refugee Unit, and twenty in the S. C. R. U. under the Red Cross. Both the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross estimate that \$2000 is necessary to maintain a worker for a year. By the budget of the Board, \$70,000 must be raised to cover the item of maintenance, and \$30,000 in addition in order that there shall be a sufficient amount for emergency funds and extra relief.

Mrs. Andrews considers it advisable to have a long waiting list of members under appointment, as she is continually asked to fill various positions and wants to feel that there is plenty of material available. Under the new plan, the entire expense of the worker is paid by the War Service Board and she, in turn, makes any contribution to it she can.

The Canteen Unit has, as yet, been unable to carry on its labors as an entity, owing to the nature of the work. The Unit consists of the following:—Edna Schell Witherbee 1908, Elizabeth Abbe 1911, Agnes Bowman 1911, Helen Durkee 1902, Pauline Fullerton 1905, Mildred McCluney 1904, Elizabeth Seeber 1908, Mary Seymour 1899, Edith Souther 1902, Jean Wilson 1901.

Late in July a cable was received from Mrs. Andrews, confirming a previous request that a Unit of five trained social workers be sent as soon as possible to work under Dr. Devine of the Red Cross Refugee Bureau. This Unit, while working in a different place and along different lines from the S. C. R. U., is yet affiliated with it, in that both are under the directorship of Mrs. Andrews.

The persons who sailed late in August were: Ruth Gaines 1901, Ida Andrus 1910, Ida Merrill 1906, Myra Mitchell 1906, and Lucy Shaffer 1908. Since arriving in Paris Ruth Gaines has been asked to write her book and the Refugee Unit is under the vice-leadership of Anne Chapin. It has been assigned to the Department of

the Loiret and is already in Orleans, its headquarters. Ida Andrus is, at least temporarily, with the S. C. R. U.

At this point it is perhaps opportune to introduce the letter which came from Robert J. Wickenden, Captain, A. R. C., A. E. F., Delegate for Puy-de-Dome, to the Smith College Relief Unit. Captain Wickenden says under date of Aug. 16:

As Delegate for the Department of Puy-de-Dome I desire to thank the Smith College Unit for a case of clothing for women, girls, and children received here, and to assure them that these articles will be distributed by our Bureau and local committees with a view to meeting the pressing needs of the refugee population, comprising in the Department about 19,000 or 20,000 people at the present time.

The practical quality and the fineness of the work evidenced in all you have sent calls for our special appreciation.

This letter should furnish a satisfactory reply to those who have been wondering whether we should continue our group sewing during the coming winter. Who knows but that our own Refugee Unit will have the distributing of work that we have done "with our own hands!"

Vacancies in the S. C. R. U. occurred when Ruth Joslin 1912, Alice Leavens 1903, and Millicent Lewis 1907 returned to this country, the first on leave of absence, the other two at the expiration of their terms of service; when Marion Bennett 1906, Marjorie Talbot 1910, and Frances Valentine 1902 left to drive ambulances for the French army, thus releasing three men for service at the front; when Dr. Greenough 1894 remained in Beauvais to continue her admirable work with the soldiers under the immediate direction of the Red Cross; when Margaret Wood 1912, who had shown special aptitude in hospital work, stayed to assist Dr. Greenough; and when Lucy Mather, ex-1888, who had served as secretary and treasurer for the first year, left to begin work as a "searcher" in one of the base hospitals near Chaumont, as a member of the Communication Bureau of the Red Cross. Elizabeth Biddlecome 1904 has remained in Beauvais to carry on for the Red Cross the work of the Evacuation Hospital and Canteen started by the Unit, but still maintains her connection with the S. C. R. U.

In response to Mrs. Andrews' request for six workers of general qualifications, Georgia Read, ex-1903, Anna Ryan 1902, Louise Studebaker 1908, and Marion Thomas 1910 sailed late in the summer; Mabel Grandin 1909 and Isabel LaMonte 1913 will undoubtedly have sailed before the QUARTERLY is published. Anna Rochester 1911, who had been with the Red Cross as a canteen worker since 1917, joined the Unit in August.

This leaves (October 30) the following members with the S. C. R. U., which, starting from Chateau Thierry, where it was transferred at the request of the surgeon-general in charge of the medical work of Pershing's First Army, has gone forward with the army and on September 19 was at Neufchateau. Since that date it has once more been moved forward but few details have come through. That fact alone tells us that they are working at high tension in a great emergency.

Hannah Dunlop Andrews 1904, Ruth Hill Arnold 1897, Elizabeth Bliss 1908, Dorothy Brown 1913, Catharine Hooper 1911, Georgia Read, ex-1903, Anna Rochester 1911, Anna Ryan 1902, Mary Stevenson 1909, Louise Studebaker 1908, Marion Thomas 1910, Edna True 1909, Marie Wolfs 1908, Dorothy Young 1902, and Ida Andrus 1910. Georgia Read has been appointed secretary-treasurer.

The year in France has brought to our Units opportunities for training of many kinds. Some of the members have become specialists in hospital relief, others in

canteen and club work, and in reconstruction work among civilians. It may be that the best contribution we can offer to war work is to make the Units a sort of training school and clearing house where members may try out and develop their abilities, and so make themselves better fitted to fill more specialized positions in other organizations until the reconstruction work begins again.

With this for a background then—be cheered, your head will soon cease to reel with the vision of hundreds of Smith alumnae scurrying hither and thither all over the fields of France, and be quieted with the assurance that all this means that three perfectly well-ordered groups of Smith women are carrying on in whatever ways the authorities deem expedient—we may let the various Units tell their stories.

FROM THE SMITH COLLEGE RELIEF UNIT

Until August 12, 1918, the S. C. R. U. carried on at Beauvais, and we quote extracts from a letter from Edna True written just after she joined the Unit in July and of interest because she is still looking at them from the "outside in."

. . . Early Sunday morning an S O S came from the hospital for as many of the girls as possible. I was tremendously interested and impressed by the quiet, very quick, and efficient way in which the girls rose to the occasion, for in less than an hour from the time the message was sent us, which found us all in bed, the girls were each at some important post in the hospital. Three of us had to stay out, however, Marie Wolfs to attend to the club, which suddenly was busier than it had been for several days; Catharine Hooper to look after the canteen, which not only had had two evacuating trains that day, but one of them the largest the girls had ever fed; and myself to drive the truck and keep up the necessary connection between them all.

Rotating constantly all day between hospital and club and canteen, I had an excellent chance to watch the activities in each and were I to relate in detail all the things accomplished, I am sure it would all seem too exaggerated to be true. At the hospital two of the girls were put in as nurses, doing everything from bringing men out of ether to helping in severe dressings. Another two alternated in taking histories for four surgeons; all were on duty in the operating room from eight in the morning until ten at night. Mrs. Andrews stepped right into a whole department in itself and brought order out of chaos by sorting the men who, as they came in from the ambulances, were just deposited anywhere around on the benches or in the first floor rooms and by keeping the order in which they were to go in to be bathed, examined by the radio, and finally to be operated upon. This was not an easy task in all the confusion, and she had also to find those most in need of immediate attention and to keep the men as comfortable as possible while they waited to be taken care of. Most of the poor fellows had been wounded on the 18th (this was the 21st) and had had little or nothing to eat and practically no attention, and you can imagine that this last weary day of waiting would have seemed endless but for Mrs. Andrews. Miss Mather went into one of the French hospitals and remained on twenty-four hour duty, having an entire ward of Americans under her care all night.

In the meantime, things at the club were very active, and Marie and Dr. Greenough as busy as could be. Catharine Hooper and I stopped them long enough to have a "song fest" with the men, as Dr. Lewis, the chaplain who usually holds Sunday afternoon services there, was as busy as our girls with the new influx of wounded.

Having taken literally a truck load of bread to the canteen in the morning, I was surprised to have more ordered in the afternoon, but when I helped Catharine with her train later on, I understood why there had been such a demand on supplies. Over 600 men were being evacuated on that one train and they represented practically all of the Allies and even a few Boches! It was all tremendously interesting to me and I was very much impressed by the efficiency and dispatch with which

those train loads of men were served a good dinner followed by cigarettes which Catharine and I distributed to them.

Ten-thirty saw all our little household in bed, but I noticed as the girls returned no one seemed especially wearied or in the least depressed by the very strenuous day and the contact it had brought them into with the cruel realities of the war. . . .

Four days before Edna True arrived an S O S had come for Elizabeth Bliss and Margaret Wood for other service. Elizabeth Bliss recounts their experiences below, under date of Aug. 3.

As you know, ten of us went into the hospital here May 29 after the fight at Cantigny. After two weeks the immediate emergency was past and we returned to our other work. Margaret Wood and I hated to leave the hospital as we were intensely interested, and so were delighted when we were asked to come back as regular aides and to study the principles of anesthetizing in order that we might assist in the operating room in case of another rush.

On July 17 we were chosen to go with a group of eight doctors, fourteen nurses, and three aides on a "flying unit" behind the lines where fighting was in progress. At 12:30 we were told to be ready in two hours, and I wish you could have seen the good old Unit helping us to get off. They were trumps about it and as pleased at our good fortune as we were.

At 2:30 we were bundled into ambulances followed by two great trucks of equipment and started off on our adventure. . . . That evening we came to a tent hospital run by the French Service de Santé, which had been evacuated from Soissons by the German advance. It consisted of five tents each holding 25 beds, an operating room, and an entry tent. It was situated near the stables of a large private estate and the box stalls were used as storerooms.

Just beyond this place on what had been the race course, were three large double tents each with 50 beds, and these were used as the nucleus for our hospital. There were a few patients on the French side and none on ours. We slept that night in one of the tents and at 4 A. M. heard the old familiar sound of a barrage, and we realized then for the first time that we should have wounded before long. All that next morning we were busy equipping the tents. We had only the minimum amount of things needed, but it was surprising to see how soon the place began to look like a hospital. Old packing cases were made into tables or cupboards, a small bedside table was made into the customary dressing table, in one tent the nurses had empty cans for ash trays at the head of each bed, for with dry earth for the floor there was always danger of a fire. A portable operating room came up from Paris with a motor to provide lights (electric) for night work.

About two that afternoon the ambulances began to roll in, bringing American wounded. In the receiving station were two nurses to cut off their clothing and wash them, the doctors then examined them and decided which were in need of immediate operation. Beginning that afternoon both the French and American doctors were operating day and night, often four teams working at a time. This of course meant that the wards were filled with ether patients most of the time.

Margaret was assigned to assist in the sterilizing room of the French *equipe* and work on 8 hour shifts 18 hours out of the 24, washing instruments, cleaning and mending surgical gloves. It was a hot, hard job to do, but she was a good sport about it! She had the opportunity to watch several operations which interested her greatly.

For the first four days I worked as a day nurse in one of the French tents where the first American wounded were sent. It was divided into three sections by means of curtains and the middle section was reserved for American officers. In the other sections were American privates, Senegalese, Arabs, and a few French poilus. There were all races and ranks in that tent of ours, but in one thing they were alike, they were all severely wounded.

I wonder if you have any conception of how hard it is to care for wounded under such circumstances. In the first place, the tents were exposed all day to the hot July sun, and the heat was almost unbearable. Then there were the flies! Never in America have I seen anything to equal them; great black swarms that settled on

the men until they nearly went crazy, and it terrified you when you stopped to consider how they could carry infection from man to man. We got some mosquito netting in the nearby town and covered the beds of the sickest men, and we manufactured all kinds of fly traps with more or less success, but night was always a relief, with the cooler air and absence of insects, although then most of the flaps had to be closed so that the night nurse could use her lantern. We had air raids whenever it was clear and it was a bright moonlight week.

In our tent with 25 men there was just an English nurse and myself, no orderlies or maids, so that every bit of work was done by us. Of course that meant we couldn't do half we wanted to for each man, but we did keep them clean, bathed them each hot afternoon, and with the help of funds from the Unit supplied them with oranges and of course the even more important daily paper. One boy, shot through the lungs, was provided with fresh milk, a very difficult thing to procure, and one boy, who later died of shell-shock, had special delicacies the last day and night to ease him.

After four days in that tent I was transferred to the American staff, and worked in different places, serving to a large extent as interpreter, which amused me greatly as my French is about the worst in the Unit. My mornings I spent helping with dressings and it was inspiring to see what fine work the doctors and nurses did under what in peace times would have seemed insurmountable difficulties. Often there was only one set of instruments, and while the doctor washed his hands I would place that in a basin, pour on denatured alcohol and burn it. It was crude but it was sterile and it was wonderful how clean the wounds looked. Afternoons I helped wherever there were the sickest cases, one day specializing on a boy who had his arm amputated and one lung removed. Always we were busy and the conscientiousness that we were at a vital spot where there was real need kept us happy. After a week the rush quieted down, and now we are back here, still in the hospital, but with very few patients at present.

On August 10, the chief surgeon of Pershing's First Army asked to have the Unit sent to Chateau Thierry.

Letter from Mary G. Stevenson 1909, dated Chateau Thierry, Aug. 26, 1918:

. . . You know of course that the Unit made a hasty exit from Beauvais, very much pleased and excited to think that the chief surgeon of Pershing's First Army had called for us. Mrs. Andrews was in Paris conferring with our superiors and we had heard of rumors of a possible move, but when she appeared unexpectedly Sunday morning, August 11, and announced that we were to leave for Paris in *three* hours you can imagine the state of affairs. We hastily gathered in Elizabeth Bliss from the hospital and some of the other girls who were working, and started packing up; returning our hired piano, and dismissing the weeping refugee Anna who had had a steady job under Mrs. Arnold for one whole week. The situation was also complicated by Mrs. Andrews' hair-raising tales of the condition of Chateau Thierry (they were by no means exaggerated either!) and her assertions that we must take "every living thing" with us. Those who could boarded the 2:50 train for Paris leaving the chauffeurs, Mrs. Arnold, Marie, and Kate to finish the packing and follow in the White and Ford as soon as possible.

Sunday night and Monday morning in Paris were a chaotic nightmare of delving into trunks, repacking, and condensing baggage. Monday afternoon we all assembled in front of the A. R. C. headquarters—eleven of us and Doctor Hopkins loaned to us by the Children's Bureau of the A. R. C. as we expected to do refugee work and would need a doctor. As we had every kind of luggage known to man, the R. C. had consented to loan us one camion to help out our two trucks, but we soon found that we needed another also. So we sat amidst medical supplies, food, canned and otherwise, beds, bedding, duffle bags, rat-traps, bottles of water, baskets, suitcases, and disinfectants while the crowd gathered, for we had practically stopped all traffic. At last we started through Paris sitting on our household goods like any refugees, a convoy of four trucks with two R. C. men for good measure and a moving-picture machine clicking away at the corner. [A "stationary" picture also was taken. See Insert.]

Our ride grew more and more interesting as we penetrated deeper and deeper into the war zone. We passed aviation camps, camouflaged guns, and barbed wire entanglements running through wheat fields, and finally shell holes and upturned trees with dug-outs, all along the roadside—and troops quartered everywhere and passing us continually on the road with a grin and a cheer when they saw American girls. [Edna True adds in describing this same trip: "Mrs. Andrews was watching some troops and took a chance of her cousin's being among them. She called out his name and to her astonishment he stepped out of the ranks and gave her a kiss—at which a howl went up from the crowd—and then she marched on with him for half a mile. It was really dramatic."]

We passed over the edge of Hill 204 and reached Chateau Thierry about seven o'clock, soon finding the house reserved for the Red Cross. But such a house—for nothing had been touched apparently since the departure of the Germans three weeks before, and dirt and the smells cannot describe it. The garden—which must have been beautiful in the piping times of peace—was full of every kind of junk including an upturned bath-tub, and our noses told us that there were still unburied dead in the town. A German shell has smashed the ceiling, floor, walls, and door of the front end of a wide hallway so one enters over a bridge. Not a window is left and huge holes, a foot to a yard in diameter, are to be found in the most unexpected places in the walls. However it is roomy, light, and airy. . . . We ate something and put our mattresses on the floor and passed the night. You will notice the omission of the word sleep as the house shook all night with the passing of cannons and troops and we thought the combined British, French, and American Army was on the move. In the morning we decided to look for another house. Mrs. Andrews started out but returned immediately to hurry as many as possible to the station to help feed a train of wounded. They were bringing in about 600 men on litters from the various hospitals when we arrived and we pitched in and helped where we could, until the train pulled out about three o'clock. Returning then for lunch we found the family moving to a presumably better house, but the proprietor returned the next day and anyway it was just as dirty and full of flies and yellow-jackets and smells as the other one. We were quite desperate by this time and begged some tents from one of the hospitals and found a clean, newly harvested field near by that looked like Arcadia to us. Marie hired it for one franc a week. So after a week of moving, sleeping in one place and eating in another, we are finished and finally settled in our three tents which a U. S. hospital donated and set up for us, and a tiny gardener's cottage near by where we do our cooking. During all this confusion we were going on with the canteen work at the station, and taking turns on the hospital boats. The Army is doing everything possible to make us comfortable.

We are most proud of our health, as dysentery is rampant and everyone but the Unit is or has been afflicted. We carry our drinking water from an artesian well about a mile distant and then chlorinate it, eat only boiled food and screen everything possible and it is a continuous war against—no, not the Boche—but the fly and the yellow-jacket.

This afternoon as there is no train we hope to explore the town a little and see what is left of the cathedral where they say the Germans stored up all the faucets and hand grenades and then left too hastily to carry them away. We also may climb Hill 204 which we can see plainly from here back of the city—a scarred and treeless background. . . .

P. S.—It is fatal ever to say that one has time to see the sights, for before the ink was fairly dry a messenger from the hospital strolled in and casually announced that they were moving the next morning at 6 A. M. That meant that our tents and their tents must go too. We just looked at each other—and laughed. We had heard of a possible marquee tent so Elizabeth Bliss and I spent the remainder of the afternoon traveling from one officer to another and returned with it triumphantly—just in time to find our goods and chattels piled high on the iron rails by the roadside with the new tent half down. A horrible evening followed with the new tent half up again and darkness falling rapidly. As it was an English tent and large enough to hold 20 beds no one knew how it went together and it seemed a gigantic task. In despair we went together and lay down under the fly in one corner partly screened.

Before we had finished breakfast the next morning we had to dash to the station to feed a train, leaving the tent in Marie's hands. We returned at noon to find marked progress, and by 3:30 we again had a home. Now we look like a circus on the outside and a messy girls' dormitory on the inside—but at least we have a roof over our heads. Never again will I say that the Unit is settled. I'm learning. . . .

From Dorothy Young, dated Sunday, Aug. 18, 1918.

. . . I ought to be putting duck walk down in my tent now, but I was so dead tired when a raid came last night that I just had sense enough to grab a helmet and coat and make for the nearest tree, forgetting the tent ropes, so stumbled and gave my side a twist, and all hands had to be on deck this A. M. because the station was full of wounded to be fed, refugees to be fed and nursed (one old man died), and all our stores, bedding, and belongings had to be moved into our three tents and a three-room gate lodge to be in out of the rain, and a meal made ready for those workers at the station. . . .

Now I'm outside my tent and on a hillside of grain and flowers. The battered town lies below me and beyond it the scarred hills and the scene of perhaps the bitterest fighting of the year—peaceful now with only the empty trenches, the torn and leafless trees, and the drab shell holes to force our recollection. A French officer below me is directing the search for unexploded bombs. It is not safe to walk through fields because of them.

Raymond Carroll sent a special cable to the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* in September which said in part:

If the American Red Cross women who make pyjamas, slippers, comfort pillows, and comfort bags for our boys abroad could have stood in the bright sunlight as I did Saturday upon the river Marne wharf at Chateau Thierry and seen two "Paque-bots" loaded with wounded American soldiers booked for a water trip to base hospitals at Paris, I am sure that they would have had ample compensation for their efforts. The decks of the river boats were crowded with "sitters," the designation for victims of the war sufficiently recovered to maintain an upright position, while inside the crafts were "litters," the designation for wounded men still confined to stretchers. . . . With each boat go two orderlies from the American Army, one army surgeon, and two members of the Smith College Unit. . . . Connection with the river Seine is made through a system of canals. The United States army supplies three days' rations to the voyagers, but the Red Cross and the Smith College Unit jointly furnish fresh eggs, fruits, cigarettes, chocolate, cocoa, magazines, and newspapers.

The letter from Dorothy Young on the insert opposite tells of one of these trips.

Anna Rochester writes on August 30 about the station canteen for the wounded.

. . . We started our canteen for the wounded the first morning that we were in Chateau Thierry and have been at it ever since. As soon as possible after the Germans' exit Chateau Thierry was made the rail-head from which all the wounded in this general region were evacuated by train. Just to the right of the station are the remains of what was once a large wooden structure used as a canteen and club for French officers and permissionnaires. It was partially destroyed by bombs and shell fire so that when we saw it, it looked as though it had been blown to pieces by a tornado—part of the roof gone and all the windows and large sections of the walls missing.

Eight hospital corps boys had been running the place for a week and they assured us that it looked like a palace compared to the wreck they had found. However they themselves had just been completely dismantled as far as stores and equipment went, for the unit had moved on and taken everything from them. All the cooking was being done over improvised brick stones on *one* side of the tiled counter and handed over to the "walking cases" who stood on the bare ground on the *other* side. Those boys had really done wonders in all they had been able to accomplish, feeding and looking after thousands of men which meant working day and night continuously. So they seemed rather pleased to see a little help arriving. Due to the fine organization of the R. C. within forty-eight hours after we had put in huge requis-

FROM CHATEAU THIERRY TO PARIS

(A letter from Dorothy Young)



ONE OF THE BOATS AT A LOCK

I was very happy when allowed to be one of the six to help take three boats full of "blessés" to Paris last week. Colonel ———, representing the chief surgeon of the First Army, sent a request to Mrs. Andrews for help. The plan was to use converted river barges as a quiet and restful means of evacuating the wounded, but the present congestion necessitated their use that night although not entirely equipped. No nurse could be spared and a doctor was needed for the third boat. Would our doctor and five others go? It was soon arranged. Elizabeth Bliss and Anna Rochester were to go on the first boat, Anna Chapin and Mary Stevenson on the second, while I was to help Dr.

Hopkins on the third. The "couchés" were to be put on the boat in the evening, but the "assis" were to get all the sleep possible in their tents till 4 A. M. when the boat was scheduled to start,—the river fog and the winding course making night navigation without light too dangerous.

At 7:30 P. M. an ambulance called for us and we were driven to the temporary field hospital a few kilometres down the river. An interesting scene met our eyes as we turned into the meadow: the parked ambulances, the hospital tents, the continuous line of stretcher bearers carefully picking their way in the twilight to the barges, two or three rods upstream a bridge blown up by the Germans, and on the other bank a little village lying peacefully at the foot of the hill as though there were no such thing as war.

The conditions we had to deal with were practically the same on the three boats, and so if I describe our trip, it will answer for all. The barges are very much like our large canal boats,—the hold open to the sky, saving a yard-wide strip of deck around the edge and across the center. The captain's family live in the depths of the bow. A tiny cook house, the steering bridge, and a pile of coal for the trip are at the stern. From the strip of decks amidships wooden steps lead down into the two big connecting compartments. Around the sides of each of these are built two tiers of bunks and down the middle are two rows of benches, back to back,—in one boat a double row of bunks takes the place of the benches. This is all protected from the sun and rain by canvas.

By 10 P. M. all the stretcher cases were on and a good many "assis," preferring a blanket on the floor to the half a night in the tents, lay promiscuously about. With the aid of a spot-light we managed to pick our way between the numerous legs and arms and heads to make the rounds so as to know just what each case was. A French lieutenant—an aviator—was the most seriously wounded. In a fight the Germans had shot him through the leg near the hip but he had managed to land his machine safely near one of our front dressing stations. The field surgeon had just dressed his wound afresh, however, and he was apparently all right. The men were utterly exhausted from their jolting ride from the front and yet about 30 gripped themselves and said: "I'll try to sleep, I guess I can stand it."

There was little that could be done during the night for them—give water to the gassed men, ease the position of a fractured leg or arm, apply Dakin solution, and so forth—so I went on first shift while Dr. Hopkins rolled herself in a blanket and tried for a little sleep in the bow. At 3:30 A. M. the rest of the "assis" came on board and the boat started. We now had 107 men in our care. The doctor was up so I took my turn at a nap. At 6 A. M. one of the orderlies said the doctor wanted me.

I hurried down and found that the aviator was having a hemorrhage. An operating table was quickly rigged up out of an old ladder and two wooden "horses," the French-



LOOKING TOWARDS THE STERN

Most severely wounded inside



THE STATION AT CHATEAU THIERRY

man's stretcher put on it, and our few implements sterilized. Dr. Hopkins had found a surgeon among our patients and in spite of all difficulties they did such a fine bit of work that they stopped the bleeding and literally saved the man's life. It was touching to see the tenderness of the French stretcher bearer who was helping. "La, bébé, Eh, bébé," he crooned, as he screened the wound with his coat.

As I said, the emergency was such that there had been time for fitting the boats with the barest necessities only, so that all our ingenuity was required to meet the needs of the occasion; newspapers became sheets when the heat of the day made py-

jamas (canton flannel) too oppressive; a piece of rubber tubing, boiled, was just the thing for feeding the man with a shot jaw. Our kitchen utensils, thanks to the generosity of the captain's family, consisted of two pails and three pots—one large and one middle sized and one small—and a set of thirty bowls, plates, forks, knives, and spoons, but with the help of the little Frenchman in charge of the two little cook stoves and the untiring effort of the three orderlies, we managed to serve three very creditable meals.

The day was perfect for a trip down the famous Marne Valley, varied by short cuts through canals. At every lock groups of women and children would gather with expressions of friendliness and sympathy, while some of the lesser wounded would jolly them with an amusing hash of American French. The enforced rest, the good air, and the interest of the scene seemed to be good medicine for all who were well enough to be out on the deck, and as we neared Paris it was quite a cheerful boat load of pyjamaed men who caught the flowers, fruit, and even some bottles of wine thrown to them by the crowd at the locks. It was much harder on those in bed below, and by 8:45 the next evening when we made fast to the banks of the Seine, all were glad to be taken to the hospitals as quickly as the ambulances could carry them. At 11:45 p. m. we said good-bye to our last blessé and, tired as we were after being on our feet for twenty-six hours, we felt more strongly than ever that night that the most we can do for our soldiers will always be less than they deserve. Their patience, unselfishness, and courage will be an inspiration to me always and I feel it a wonderful privilege to have the chance to work for them.



THE S. C. R. U. LEAVING PARIS FOR CHATEAU THIERRY

In camion, left to right: Marie Wolfs, Dorothy Young, Mary Stevenson; standing, left to right: Edna True, Anne Chapin, Dr. Hopkins, Anna Rochester, Hannah Dunlop Andrews, Elizabeth Bliss, Dorothy Brown, Ruth Hill Arnold, Catharine Hooper.

tion for more food, two large camions arrived with it trailing a rolling kitchen behind. Since then our supplies have been replenished in the same way whenever necessary.

There is at least one train a day, often two, and we have had three. This means work for everyone as each train takes from three to six hundred men. They are brought in by ambulances from far and near and as the first loads begin to arrive about five hours before the last, it means a pretty long wait for all if the train is delayed as it sometimes is. The journey is a very trying one at best for the wounded, and if they have come from thirty to fifty miles in them even with a brief stop at a field hospital or a lay over of twenty-four hours at an evacuation hospital, you may realize what it means to them to receive good food and attention at this end, before starting on the railroad trip. The sitting and walking patients are all brought into the erstwhile *salle à manger* and then sit on benches or chairs if they are lucky but mostly on the floor. A very motley and pathetic lot they are, but practically every one of them is cheerful to the last degree, and fortunately able to laugh or smile at the strange picture they present as they hobble up to the counter for their soup, beans, bread, coffee, and cigarettes. Their "costumes" vary from quite whole uniforms to no uniforms at all—a blanket taking the place—from lovely suits of grey, white, or blue pyjamas or a combination of these to a mixed get-up of pink pyjamas with a sleeveless sweater on the top, high boots, helmet, and cane.

Here is a man with head and both hands bound in wads of cotton and bandages, coming up to be fed by his more fortunate brother who has one good arm and his eyesight. He is followed by a man with shell-shock who can hardly hold his bowl because of his tremblings; and then comes a man who has miraculously escaped death or something worse because of the little testament or dictionary he had in his pocket and which he shows you with its bullet hole. All are eager to tell of the wonderful or frightful experiences they have had but are still more eager for the chance to talk to American women and to listen to them. They are always most interested to hear who and what we are although it may be the first time they have heard of Smith College. Many times, however, we have found ourselves talking with men whose wives or sisters are Smith girls. [The Committee tells of receiving a generous check from the wife of one of those men, with a letter saying that although her husband could not see the girls who were caring for him he was so appreciative of their care and so glad to hear that some of them knew his wife that he asked her to send the check.]

The litter cases are all placed out on the station platform in one long, long line. Here it is that we spend most of our time. [Dorothy Young says: "I ransacked the town for a wagon to wheel up and down the station platform as there were about 200 stretchers in a row so you can imagine the work of carrying and replenishing from a stove far away. Finally while making a house to house search for two wheels, I walked into a bunch of officers,—and, although a Frenchman had told me that the Germans had taken every window and smashed it and taken every metal thing, three officers came with me, and we finally saw from a window a smashed baby carriage in a neighboring garden. They brought it in this evening and we have our wagon."'] We divide the work—three or four tending to all the feeding, the drinks, and various rinsing of bowls, while two or three others devote themselves entirely to making the boys more comfortable, and adjusting and re-adjusting their positions with comfort pillows, fanning others, and placing mosquito netting over their faces,—there are flies by the millions now,—putting fresh bandages over the blood-soaked ones, and cooling off and bathing the eyes of the gassed men who have been temporarily blinded, and are perhaps the most tragic of all in their desire to know where they are and what is going to happen next and wanting you "to stay and talk just a few minutes no matter what you say." But the eternal patience of all and the quiet acceptance of their lot is beyond description. [Edna True says: "I know I changed no less than 200 dressings and bandages on men who had been gassed the other day, and by the time I got through, I felt I had finished a very intensive course in nursing. Sometimes the best thing we can do for these poor fellows is just to talk with them, and I believe this is of even greater value than anything else we do. I have had them clutch my hand and hold it for a few moments and then thank me as if I had done something wonderful for them. After they are comfortably fixed on the train, we go through and light them all up with cigarettes, for they seem to enjoy them especially then."']

We were just getting quite well settled and in good order with a real stove installed, and the French were repairing the building when we were ordered to move across the railroad yard to a building that had formerly been used for blessés and where a single track ran in for "trains sanitaires" only. This was a stone structure with many large holes in the roof and an enormous amount of dirt and débris about. But with the help of part of the Italian Army and 68 American Ambulance boys who emptied six neighboring wells to get enough water to clean it, it soon began to look more hopeful. Within two days the roof had been patched up, netting put into all the kitchen openings, the stove moved over, and all the supplies neatly arranged in a big storeroom. The kitchen is at one end of the building, storeroom next, then three large rooms for the "assis" and lastly a huge room for the "couchés." Here everyone is well protected from the sun and rain, and there are no curious crowds of on-lookers. We have a victrola and many magazines, chocolate and cigarettes to help pass the time away.

On September 12 the Unit was moved from Chateau Thierry. A postal from Hannah Andrews dated Neufchateau, Sept. 23, says:

. . . With Katie and Edna in the Ford on a three-days' trip from near Verdun to Nancy and back. At request of American Red Cross have made a study of situation at Nancy—its needs and what of them the A. R. C. or the Unit can supply. Will report at once in Paris. Can see great possibilities for the Unit there this winter, but of course there is nothing definite planned yet. Running three canteens back of American Offensive. At one time, in one day, Katie fed 15,000. . . . Expect to start the new unit to Orleans under Anne the end of the week.

The S. C. R. U. is evidently moving too fast these days for us to be able really to "put our finger on them," but we note that each move is "forward" and the following letter—dated Sept. 28—from Georgia Read, who has been made secretary-treasurer, gives us some idea of the kind of emergencies they are meeting.

Mrs. Andrews, whose hands are full to overflowing in the emergencies of the present drive, has asked me to write you a brief account of the recent activities of the Unit. It was her intention to write you this herself, but at the request of the Red Cross, she left Paris at very short notice to visit Nancy [see above]. . . . Since then she has been so busy at the front as to have no time for anything not imperative.

On September 12 the Unit was moved from Chateau Thierry, and within 48 hours had opened three canteens up behind the new American offensive. These canteens are connected with large evacuation hospitals, one of them at a railroad where trains of wounded are taken through. Owing to the movement of troops and so forth, it has been difficult to get supplies through, and we have been able to give out very little to the men except hot chocolate, writing paper, and cigarettes—gum and chocolate for the wounded only. I returned to Paris yesterday after about a week at the front. At the canteen where I was, many boys on their way into action dropped out of the ranks to come in for a cup of hot cocoa, to write a line home, or to leave with us sums of money which they wish to have sent to their families at home. When I add that it was pouring rain, and that they hadn't seen any women from home for months and were going to have no other opportunity of sending out word before they went back into action, you can see that it meant something to them, and was worth the doing, even though done on so small a scale. It would make you cry in your heart to see them—they are all so patient and so brave, and they endure so much. The girls have also served all the wounded with hot chocolate as they were brought in, and supplied them with newspapers, magazines, and smokes.

The Red Cross has now asked Mrs. Andrews to organize six new canteens at once in this district, immediately behind the lines, and while that means being spread thin over many places, it has seemed best to see what can be done in placing our girls to the best advantage in these soon-to-be-crowded evacuation hospitals—indeed to-day they are probably crowded to capacity. The emergency is really great, and of course our boys deserve anything that can be done to make them more comfortable or easier in their minds. That is what the situation was when I left there

on Thursday, Sept. 26; of course I do not know how it has developed since—and developments come with amazing rapidity. You may recall that the préfet of a certain region asked a few months ago that the Unit do reconstruction work this winter in his district. The Unit is now there, very near to the place of "ils ne passeront pas," but there will be no reconstruction work done there for some time to come. The shot-up and shattered villages will remain as they are; there are too many shot-up and shattered men to look after first.

Mrs. Andrews has given me the post of secretary and treasurer, and I feel indeed fortunate. It is work that I understand and like, and at which I feel sure I can be much more useful than in some other lines. Ruth, as you probably know, is deep in the book: I found her buried in reports and notebooks and full of outlines and plans. Anne Chapin leaves to-day with Myra Mitchell, Lucy Shaffer, and Nancy Merrill for Orleans, where they are to begin their work with the refugees. [Lucy Shaffer writes that she is particularly delighted because, having spent one spring at Blois, she is acquainted with that section.]

It occurs to me, in the light of things as I see them here, that it would be well to ask applicants for the Unit whether they are used to camp life. Of course the girls do not always live as they are living now, or at least they have not always lived so hitherto; but what struck me most forcibly at first was the camp aspect of the life. I felt at first as though I were back in the Rockies, forty miles from the next camp, and eighty miles from a postage stamp or a lemon! There is the same spirit of comradeship and helpfulness, and the same need also of being able to be comfortable without the comforts—the conventional comforts—of life, if I may so express myself. It is not that there is any undue hardship about it, but simply that one must be able to establish a sort of *bien être* with very simple conditions; enjoy the things one does like and not fret about the rest. . . . I believe the sort of good sport that would measure up with the woods-people would be very likely to measure up well on this job.

The Unit has done so splendidly to date—and up there of late the girls have been feeding in one of the canteens, thousands upon thousands every day—that we new ones can only hold on by our teeth and hope to measure up! . . . I am going back to the Unit next week when I get the errands and business here attended to.

Mrs. Andrews in her last report emphasizes the indebtedness of the SCR to the Red Cross.

It is only through the help given us by its various officials and departments that we can carry on the work. The rapidity with which Capt. Boyer secured our passes and transportation made it possible for us to reach Chateau Thierry when we were most needed. Less than 40 hours after our canteen was started and a requisition for supplies made to Major Blake, two big trucks with a rolling kitchen trailer arrived at the station with everything we had asked for. When one of our trucks broke down the Transportation Department loaned us another with a chauffeur for 30 days. We have never in these busy days made a request of Paris which has not been immediately fulfilled. We are very grateful.

FROM THE SMITH COLLEGE CANTEEN UNIT

The members of the Canteen Unit have been assigned to huts in the district around Hausement on the Marne, with the exception of several who are at present doing special work in general hut decorating, library inspection, and recreational camp work in Brittany. It has been a satisfaction to feel that members of this group with outstanding qualifications for special service have been available and have been able to answer the call of the Y. M. C. A. The Smith College Canteen Unit, following in the steps of the Relief Unit, is proud to be the first college women's unit organized and financed to do canteen work with the A. E. F., and we are proud because they seem to be doing it so well.

From Mildred McCluney and Edith Souther, dated July 23, 1918.

. . . We are with some engineer troops who are cutting down a French forest, formerly a hunting ground for a famous German family who came over here for their summers. American strength of arm is now transforming these trees into railroad ties, dock piers, and posts for wire entanglements at the front. We have a sawmill which works night and day, also a little railroad which carries our output to the French roads. The efficiency with which the whole operation was installed last winter and the quantity of the production is a nine days' wonder to the civilians around here and even the French foresters look on in amazement and admiration.

These men came in here last winter in the snow and mud and slush and general discomfort. They had expected to do another sort of engineering nearer the front and their disappointment only equalled their physical wretchedness. There was some sickness and much unhappiness, and when a "Y" man came in with some cigarettes and chocolate and opened up a tiny shack beside the muddy road the men greatly rejoiced. He was soon followed by a plucky girl who opened the canteen where she stayed until she was transferred to another post. The "Y" was the only place for the men to come to in the evenings when the tents were cold and wet and dark.

We were sent in here late in May after ten days of conferences and instructions in Paris and two days of apprenticeship in another canteen. . . .

There are about a thousand men in four camps within a mile of each other, all engineers though not all foresters. Just where we are the straight, white country road splits the forest. On one side of the road is the mill and the khaki tents of the officers and men. On the other side is the infirmary and the "Y" establishment, which consists of one long, low frame building. . . .

Two association men are in charge of the hut. They run the store at the back of the hall and sell at noon and after working hours a little of everything from shoe laces to bonbons. This store takes the place of the old army post exchange and its management by the Y. M. C. A. releases for active service the enlisted men who would otherwise have to run it.

On one side of the main hut is a small lean-to, which is our canteen. It is a strange little place and I wish I could make you see it vividly. A door connects the canteen with the hut and the first room is the kitchen. Here we have a little French range which is very hot on top and very lukewarm inside, so that we dare not attempt cake or anything thicker than cookies, pastry, or biscuit. This little kitchen is the busiest place I know of next to Boyden's. Here we prepare the cocoa when we can get the materials, which we cannot find at present. We make the cocoa very thick and sweet and serve it very hot—and it seems to be just what the men want even on these sultry midsummer nights.

On Saturday we make large biscuit by the hundreds, put them away until Sunday afternoon when we heat them, fill them with stewed peaches, and serve them with a dash of sugar and, when we can afford it, a little condensed milk for cream. The home-made things always make a great hit and our best reward is, "Gee, this tastes like home." The regular mess is as good as most army food, but the men crave sweets and extras and every night as soon as we can get into our aprons and caps after our own supper, we open our window to a hungry throng which scarcely thins at all before taps sounds. It is wonderful that we are able to get as many supplies as we do, and when they do not come we know it is only because every inch of room on the boats is taken for men and ammunition. It seems almost incredible that cocoa should help win the war or that it makes any great difference to the morale of grown men whether the cakes are from home or made over here where the flour is all substitute and the sweetening very scarce. But these things really do make a difference, and we search in all sorts of out of the way places for supplies when our own fail. Lately since the cocoa has given out we have served coffee, real honest-goodness coffee, and we find that one of its charms is that the purchaser puts in his own cream and sugar. "The first time I've had my spoon in a sugar bowl since I left home," a man from Texas remarks.

We want you to know how much all your savings mean to us over here. Not only is the army ration supplied with sugar, white flour, and bacon, but we in the Y. M. C. A. can usually get what we need, thanks to your self-denial. And it all does count toward strengthening our men.

Beyond the kitchen is our tiny sitting room where we have our desks with our two Coronas, pictures of our families and of President Seelye, wall maps, the allied flags, and some books and magazines which we are always glad to get from friends at home. We have tried to make our rooms homelike with bright curtains, geraniums on the window shelves, and a hearty welcome for all who drop in to see us here in our little forest home.

Much of our time is spent in getting supplies, managing our kitchen, preparing the gallons of "drinkables," and in serving over the counter at night, but you can imagine that there is much else which we find the opportunity to do. Two women with a thousand men! And doubtless each of these men is accustomed to having two or three women at home advise, assist, or admonish him! We never know what the day or hour will bring us. We plan to get off a report, for instance, when a lieutenant comes in to show us pictures from home. He is still here when a private drops in for a French grammar or to get some suggestions about where to spend a precious twenty-four hour leave. Later a company cook runs over to borrow some condensed milk or to get a suggestion about supper or to ask us to find out how the French cook wild boar. And just as we start to put on our clean blue pinafores with their white collar and cuffs which we wear most of the time some aviators from a new field near us come in to buy cigarettes. The store is closed at this hour so we take them in and give them some Piedmonts out of the supply we brought over for just such emergencies. We are sewing on a service stripe for one friend when our motherly little madame—who comes each day from the opposite direction to gather the camp garbage to feed her little "porcs"—tells us of the coming of the Boches to her town near Rheims; how she was held prisoner to do their washing; how the little fellow at her side was born in the "cave" with a German doctor officiating, who, when he saw the baby, held him up by his foot and exclaimed, "A boy, the little French villain ought to be killed"; how at the end of two years they were driven over into Germany and now have been repatriated and are protégés of Madame the Marquise of this district; how one son of seventeen years has never been sent back from enemy territory and she knows nothing of his whereabouts, and another little boy of seven is an invalid as a result of his fear of the Boches who came so often at night to raid their little home. Our work brings us in constant contact with these French peasants and we are glad of any opportunity to help them even in a small way, and to show our appreciation and admiration for their endurance and pluck during these years of struggle and hardship. They in turn cannot do enough for "les américaines"; and they bring us the most beautifully arranged bouquets of flowers, fresh eggs and vegetables, and when we arrive in the little village two miles from here, as we do twice a week to take and call for the soldiers' laundry, the entire population of the town turns out to welcome us.

If this all sounds like a very mild way of winning the war and especially of doing our part of it, please remember how unexpected and unusual the whole thing is. All our conceptions of war are being replaced by our experiences of the real thing. The air craft which visit us once in a while, the big guns which we can hear dimly on still nights, and the wounded men we visit in a nearby hospital are part of the terrible part of the battle. But there is this other side to it which we had not realized existed until we got here. All over France are these "operations." Stone quarries, forests, remount stations, quartermasters' depots, and policing and guard duty are the background for the more spectacular but scarcely more splendid deeds on the front. The monotony and strain of this life back of the lines is often harder to bear than the excitement of the front and if we can in any way help to keep up the courage and spirits of the men here in this forest we are glad to be here.

We want you all to know how often we think and speak of you all; the College and its traditions are very much in our minds. We are attempting, however faulty the results may be, to carry out some of the things you would have us be and do. We often wish for better ability, more strength, and greater resources, but we can never wish for a better backing than you are giving us all the time or for a better name to live up to than we have when we realize that we are representing Smith.

An amusing clipping from Paris tells of a trip made by Edith and Mildred with three Y. M. C. A. secretaries. On the road to Verdun the Boches dropped a bomb which landed less than 200 feet from their camionette. A shower of shrapnel from

the French anti-aircraft guns fell about them, and, says the clipping, "with no rehearsal whatever the quintet dived beneath the Henry!"

Letters from Elizabeth Seeber. The first is dated July 30, 1918.

. . . One day in June Mr. Chesley, the regional director, came into our station and said he wanted a strong person with strong nerves to go to a city as near the front as women work. He looked at me and I began to pack up. I knew the minute I saw the house that that was where I belonged. It is an adorable house facing the Marne, with a little walled-in rose garden front and back. The back one has pretty green lattice work over the brick wall and lots of ramblers vining over it. Of course in the center there is a rose tree and a garden seat and table. Think what that meant to the men right in from the trenches! How the boys did love that house! They came in sometimes as early as six in the morning—boys who had been at the batteries all night—and they were there as late as they dared stay at night. I think perhaps they loved the kitchen best of all. They said the only thing they didn't like about it was that it made them homesick. They *are* so glad to see an American and sometimes look and look at you as if you couldn't be real. You would never doubt for one moment that the work was worth while if you could have spent just one day with me there. We knew of course that the offensive was coming and one day the boys said their leave was up at five instead of nine because they had to be back ready for action. I've never heard such a frightful murderous roar as the artillery made—the sky was just one glare of light. At midnight Mrs. ——— and I stepped out on our balcony to watch the sky when the first shell fell. We really didn't mind very much but when we found that one was coming every five minutes it made the night interesting. After some time the M. P.'s came and insisted upon our going to the big wine-cellars three-quarters of a mile away. In the vast damp dark caverns huddled several thousand weird forms. It was colder and damper than anything I'd ever imagined, but we took blankets and at least kept from taking cold. In the morning we went back to our house, packed up,—by that time we were rather used to shells,—and one of the men brought us to this presumably quiet nook where we thought we'd have a good night's rest, and that night the place was bombed! Do read the "Horrors of Moonlight" in the *Saturday Evening Post* for June 22. It is a fine description of bombing. What's more *this* is "Field Hospital No. 13."

Since returning here [her original camp] I have been asked to be in charge of C—— if I can get there. That house has been opened only a short time and will need much fixing up, for the owner got scared about his furniture because of the many air raids and begged to take most of it away. I have all sorts of plans. There is scarcely a pane of glass in the house,—the spaces are filled in with that thick, oiled cloth the French use,—but before winter something will have to be done. In the meantime, I'm helping at the canteen here and visiting the hospital and taking lemonade to all the wards, and so forth. It's rather wearing, but the patients do like to have us come. There are no women nurses, and while the care is excellent, men apparently do not care to get on quite without women. They are the very bravest chaps I've ever seen. They don't want to hear a word about the "hero stuff," so I just put on my freshest summer dress and white shoes, and smile and talk merrily when I have all I can do to keep the tears back. It's better to-day—sometimes it's cheery and then again it seems too monstrous. Of course only the worst cases are here, for the others have been moved to places that aren't being bombed. If there are any men in the world with more grit, I'd like to see them. A man who can smile and thank you for lemonade when his arm has just been amputated makes me so proud I'm an American, I just don't know what to do—so I give him another glass.

I'm sorry, but it's time now for me to get into my costume for our nightly raid. I'm planning an ideal one—something like a fireman's, only warm and fuzzy inside, but it's not perfected yet. At present it consists of wool tights, old skirt, rubbers, sweater, warm cap with tin hat worn over it (called tin Lizzie), heavy coat, matches in pocket. When the *alérte* sounds we trail out to our trench in the open field. It's a bit muddy, hence the rain coat. It's really tremendously interesting to watch our planes going over to German territory, then we listen for the two-motored German machine, see the star shell barrage, and even watch battles between the Boche and our airmen.

The second letter, dated Sept. 1, is presumably written from C——.

I have now been in charge with Jean Wilson as my side partner for a month. It has been about the busiest and happiest four weeks of my life, I think. For the first two weeks we were obliged to go out of town to sleep because of Fritz' nocturnal visits, but we made rather a frolic of it. The four of us packed our folding cots and blankets in the back of our old "Henry" and, with two on top of the bedding and two on the seat in front, we jolted out about four miles to a tiny pine grove where we had a fine view of the city and the pyrotechnics, and there we slept quite peacefully. To be sure, the night was none too long, for we were so interested in the goings on. In entering the city Fritz went directly over us; then, too, the front had a way of getting very noisy about three A. M., but we enjoyed it and one morning even had a bacon bat. That day General Gouraud decorated the whole Fourth Division, and it was a splendid sight. The men's faces were fairly illuminated.

Two weeks ago I rushed into Paris to hunt up furnishings for our house and was most successful in getting an order from the Y. and in finding the things I wanted. Amy Ferris helped in the buying of curtains,—windows have to be curtained to keep in the light at night,—and they are lovely. Since then Jean and I have worked almost day and night making huge curtains, valences, table covers, and simple lamp shades—the result is almost the prettiest house in France, we think. The men like it immensely because it looks so American. Jean is a real artist and transforms R. R. posters into marvellous wall decorations by painting out the lettering and painting in tiny borders to take the place of mounting paper, which is unobtainable. We transformed a hideous bookcase by painting it the gray of the woodwork and facing the doors with rose and gray striped cretonne. I wish you could see the faces of the soldiers when they come in for the first time.

I also hunted up an ice cream freezer and a gas oven so we can easily make ice cream and pies. I don't suppose you can realize the devotion of the ordinary American boy to pie—it's touching. [Evidently his British brother is equally devoted for at the time when Miss Seeber was feeding them, she wrote, "Twice I made pies,—lemon meringues,—between ninety and a hundred each time, but many of them were large-sized individual ones. The second time we put a notice on the bulletin board saying that pies would be sold at six o'clock, and at that time the hut was full and every boy rose on the dot and got into line." ED.] Almost all our men are eating at French messes and miss really American food. One day some of the officers were longing for ice cream, and we said, "All right, get the ice and salt, furnish a man to grind it, and you shall have it." In an hour's time it was all done and a cake besides, and they were as happy as boys. We let them all lick the dasher and hang around while things were being done, and one of them said, "Well, for one hour Sherman was wrong!" Twice yesterday we made our freezers full of cream and took it with two big cakes with thick chocolate icing up to an ambulance section that was at the front, constantly under shell fire. Now that the house is clean and so pretty the men come and stay and stay. A colonel has quite taken us over. We call him our godfather. The other night when trouble was expected, and our old "Henry" was still up at the batteries, he kept his machine in front of the door until nearly midnight.

Thirty Red Cross women have a station near by, and we are great friends. There are also twenty English girls here,—First Aid Nursing Yeowomen who drive ambulances,—and they are a fine lot. They live in a barrack which they have made very attractive.

Jean Wilson is a treasure. She has the most delicious sense of humor, and the boys are devoted to her for she is always interested in their little affairs.

Our rush to get our house furnished was because of a regional conference of all Y. workers in this division, to be held here on August 28. Our directors, Miss King and Mr. Rancke, were out from Paris, likewise Dr. Stires of St. Thomas', and Dr. Morse (son of the telegraph man), besides forty canteeners among whom were Agnes Bowman, Edith Souther, Mildred McCluney, Helen Durkee, and Elizabeth Abbe. . . . As a result of our modest efforts at decoration, I have been asked to join the Hut Decoration Department. . . .

Pauline Fullerton, who is doing library work, writes that it is hard to keep the men supplied with poetry, so great is the demand.

ALUMNAE NOTES

SMITH ALUMNAE IN WAR SERVICE

The following list is made up of data which has come to the Alumnae Office through the summer and in the news received from the class secretaries this fall. It supplements the list published in July, and no name appearing on that list is repeated in this, unless the alumna concerned is now doing different work. In very many cases additional information will be found in the class news, because in the interests of conservation of space we have made the list as concise as possible. We have included the persons who took the Vassar Training Course for Nurses and have not included the persons who took the Smith Training Course for Psychiatric Social Workers—not because we consider the former type of work more significant than the latter—but because we argue that, whereas nurses in training are *at once* practicing their profession and if not actually working with wounded soldiers are at all events releasing trained nurses for overseas service, the six months' practical training which the psychiatric social workers are undergoing is very often—although not always—almost entirely with civilians and so does not put them so immediately into the category of war workers in which they will eventually belong.

1883

EX-1883.—JANE E. ROBBINS—relief and reconstruction work under the R. C. in Italy.

1885

MARY C. HARDY—field work in the Home Service Section of the A. R. C.

1888

EX-1888.—LUCY MATHER—"Searcher" in a base hospital near Chaumont, as a member of the Communication Bureau of the R. C.

1889

MABEL FLETCHER—hospital work in Milan, Italy. Address, 10 via Manzoni, Milan, Italy.

1890

CAROLINE DODGE—Passport Division, National R. C.

MAY WILLARD—overseas work with the Y. M. C. A. Address, American Y. M. C. A., 12 rue d'Aguesseau, Paris.

1892

FLORENCE (BARKER) CAME—Chairman of Bristol Virginia-Tennessee Chapter of the A. R. C.

CORA COOLIDGE—Secretary of Fitchburg chapter of the R. C.

HARRIET (BOYD) HAWES—after establishing the Unit at Grécourt did Y. M. C. A. work in Paris and later served as nurse's aide in the American Hospital at Long-champs.

MARY NIXON—Director of Italian Relief Auxiliary of the Chicago Chapter of the A. R. C.

1894

CLARA GREENOUGH—running Club in Beauvais with Margaret Wood under R. C.

MARY M. S. JOHNSTONE—Contract surgeon in U. S. Army. Working in War Emergency Dispensary, 6 and B Sts. N.W.,

Washington, D. C., helping to care for the 20,000 workers in government offices.

1895

AMEY O. ALDRICH—in Italy under R. C. Address, 166 via Sicilia, Rome.

ANNAH P. HAZEN—Laboratory technician at U. S. Base Hospital, Camp Meade, Annapolis Junction, Md.

KRISTINE MANN—In charge of Health Dept., Woman's Division, Industrial Service Section, Ordnance Dept., Washington. She was also director of the summer school at Mount Holyoke College.

1897

FAIRFAX STRONG—for seven weeks social director for the new Army School of Nursing, Camp Devens.

EDITH DUNTON—Publicity secretary of the Vermont Y. W. C. A. drive.

1899

GRACE CHAPIN—Monitor and instructor in surgical dressings, Providence, R. I. Chapter of the R. C.; chairman of the Information Desk Committee, Soldiers' and Sailors' Club; member of committee under National Council of Defense to interview women applicants from R. I. for Y. M. C. A. work abroad.

1900

MARION PERKINS—Woman's Division, Ordnance Dept., Washington, D. C.

1901

REBECCA MACK—Secretary, Girls' Protective Bureau, War Recreation Board of Illinois.

INEZ WIGGINS—in charge of a R. C. hut at Rorat near Claremont, France.

CLEMENTINE PORTER—working for the Price Fixing Committees of the War Industries Board, Washington, D. C.

1902

BERTHA PRENTISS—Acting director, Y. W. C. A. Hostess Room, Quantico, Va.

BERENICE TUTTLE—Chairman, Child Welfare Dept., Vermont Division, Woman's Committee for the Council of National Defense.

1903

MARGARET COOK—with the Y. W. C. A. in France.

*ELIZABETH RUSSELL—in France with an intercollegiate unit under the Y. M. C. A.

EX-1903.—LUELLA STUART—overseas duty as indexer and typist, American Transport Service, Quartermaster Corps of the U. S. A.

GEORGIA READ—with the S. C. R. U.

1904

FLORENCE ALDEN—supervising night recreation centers for working girls in conjunction with the War Recreation Commission.

MABEL BARKLEY—Associate dean, Boston School of Occupational Therapy where intensive training is given to women for reconstruction aides in military hospitals.

CARRIE GAUTHIER—Director of field work and lecturer at the R. C. Institute for Home Service, Smith College.

SOPHIE HISS—for five months librarian in charge of the American Library Association, Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va.

FLORENCE NESMITH—canteen work in France.

CATHLEEN SHERMAN—Home Communication Branch, A. R. C. in Paris.

EX-1904.—LENA GIDDINGS—County supervisor, Vermont R. C. Home Service.

FLORENCE PATTERSON—Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

1905

MARGARET LOTHROP — "Casualty searcher," Leland Stanford Unit, Division of Military Affairs, Base Hospital No. 46.

1906

ALICE (FOSTER) McCULLOCH—Indiana State Chairman, Woman's Liberty Loan Committee in second, third, and fourth campaigns.

EDITH FLAGG—Y. M. C. A. headquarters, Paris.

HARRIET LEITCH—Librarian, American Library Association, Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va.

EMMA (LOOMIS) BISHOP—Laboratory technician, Base Hospital, Camp Mills, Garden City, L. I.

IDA MERRILL—Smith College Refugee Unit.

MYRA MITCHELL—Smith College Refugee Unit.

MIGNONNE FORD—Captain in the Eng. Corps of American women in charge of trucks comprising Women's Overseas Hospital for care of gassed cases.

*Upon going to press we learn with sorrow that Miss Russell died of pneumonia on shipboard on her way over and was buried at sea.

1907

NETTIE STROBHAR—First-class Yeoman U. S. N.

STELLA TUTHILL—canteen work under the Y. M. C. A. in France.

ERNESTINE FRIEDMANN—in charge of the Y. W. C. A. community work for women working in munition factories.

CASEY (GEDES) MILLER—canteen work and driving for Red Cross in Toledo.

VIRGINIA SMITH—completed a course in physical therapy at the Boston School of Physical Education qualifying as Reconstruction Aide No. 1.

ELIZABETH YOUNG—Head of the R. C. Auxiliary at Smith College.

CAROBEL MURPHY—Laboratory technician, Base Hospital, Camp Kearny, Calif.

1909

WILLIE YOUNG—with the Y. W. C. A. in France.

1910

IDA ANDRUS—Smith College Relief Unit.

ELINOR BROWN—secretarial work with Y. M. C. A. unit in France.

MARGARET FELLOWS—Clerk in Paris office of Guaranty Trust Co.

ELIZABETH NICHOLS—Mount Sinai Hospital continuing training begun at Vassar.

KATHARINE MORSE—Y. M. C. A. canteen work in France.

1911

ANNA ROCHESTER—Smith College Relief Unit.

HELEN SCRIVER—Social worker with the A. R. C. in France.

1912

HELEN BARNES—National War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., Boston.

LOUISE BENJAMIN—in charge of Hudson Guild Junior Employment Bureau, a branch of the U. S. Employment Service, Dept. of Labor.

HELEN (GATES) FITCHET—Indexer and cataloger, Personnel Div., Army Ordnance, Bridgeport.

EDITH SEIBEL—District Draft Board No. 6, Taunton, Mass.

MAUDE SNELL—Research Bureau, War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

MARIAN VINCENT—Office Secretary, in overseas office, National Board Y. W. C. A., New York.

LOUISE NAYLOR—Y. W. C. A. War Work Council, Lowell.

ELEANOR ROSE—Secretary and stenographer, Federal Food Administration, Passaic and Bergen counties.

HESTER HOPKINS—Nurses' aide under the R. C. in France.

MARGARET WOOD—running Club in Beauvais with Dr. Greenough under the A. R. C.

1913

KATHERINE (CARR) WILSON—*Directrice* in French canteen under the Y. M. C. A.

HELEN ESTEE—Y. M. C. A. canteen in France.

ISABEL LAMONTE—Smith College Relief Unit.

ADA LEFFINGWELL—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Paris.

EMILY SMITH—Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, continuing training begun at Vassar.

1914

MARGARET BAYLISS—Ordnance Dept., Washington, D. C.

CHRISTINE BECKER—doing clerical work in the Chemical Warfare Service U. S. A. at the Government Gas Defense Plant, Long Island City, N. Y.

EDITH BRODIE—City Hospital, Blackwell's Island, continuing her training begun at Vassar.

HELEN BROOKS—Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, nurses' training course.

DOROTHY BROWNE—Military Intelligence Div., War Dept., Washington, D. C.

JOSEPHINE DOUGLASS—Clerk, Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

RUTH (FISHER) ELDREDGE—in the office of the A. R. C., Cleveland.

MARION FREEMAN—Probationer, Army School of Nursing, stationed at the U. S. A. General Hospital No. 3, Colonia, N. J.

ELEANOR HALPIN—Headquarters secretary, A. R. C., Montclair, N. J.

RUTH HELLEKSON—Bellevue Hospital, New York City, continuing the training begun at Vassar.

MARGUERITE KRUSEN—Executive secretary, Metropolitan District, Woman's Div. of the Liberty Loan Committee, New York City.

SOPHIE (MARKS) KRAUSS—Secretary, Collegiate Section, Woman's Division, War Service Employment, Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.

FLORENCE MCCONNELL—Y. M. C. A. canteen worker overseas.

JOSEPHINE PARSONS—completing her nurses' training begun at Vassar in the Boston City Hospital.

GRACE PATTEN—in the library, Aeronautical Information Branch, Military Aeronautics Dept., Washington, D. C.

DOROTHY ROSE—Engineering Dept., Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation, Buffalo.

CHARLOTTE SMITH—Reconstruction aide, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C.

GRACE SNOW—Stenographer, Chief Quartermaster's Office in France.

MARJORIE TAYLOR—expects to go overseas in November as a Y. M. C. A. canteen worker.

MARY WELCH—in the Engineering Dept., Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp., Deane Works, Holyoke, Mass.

ELLEN WYETH—Junior examiner in the Information Div. for Women's Employment, U. S. Employment Service, Washington, D. C.

Ex-1914.—FRANCES AKIN—nursing in Dr. Blake's Hospital No. 2, Paris.

VIRGINIA FLAD—Nurse's aide doing civilian work under R. C. in France.

FAYE (MORRISON) CONARRO—Assistant to county chairman of War Savings campaign, Warren, Pa.

1915

PAULINE BRAY—Secretary, Statistics Branch, General Staff, Washington. Address, 2506 K St. N. W.

BARBARA CHENEY—St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, completing her nurses' training begun at Vassar.

LULA FLINN—War Camp Community Service for War and Navy Dept., Commissions on Training Camp Activities, 1 Madison Av., New York City.

JESSAMY FOUNTAIN—W. C. C. S., Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

AMY GREENE—Y. M. C. A. canteen work in France.

FLORENCE HANFORD—Research clerk, Military Intelligence Div., War Dept.

HELEN JONES—W. C. C. S., Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

FRANCES O'CONNELL—Yeowoman, U. S. Naval Reserve, stationed in U. S. Appraisers Stores Building in Boston. Address, 77 Farragut Rd. S.

ESTHER PAINE—Reconstruction aide in occupational therapy, U. S. A. General Hospital No. 16, New Haven, Conn.

ELEANOR PARK—W. C. C. S., Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

LILIAN PETERS—W. C. C. S., Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

CHARLOTTE PEARCE—Ammunition worker, Cap Works of E. I. DuPont Co. Address, Dormitory L, Pompton Lakes, N. J.

LEE RAMSDALL—Searcher and social service worker, Base Hospital No. 116. Address, American Expeditionary Forces, France.

MARGARET READ—Stenographer, Home Service Section, A. R. C., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

MILDRED SHAKESPEARE—Executive, Bureau of Aircraft Production, Washington. Address, 2506 K St. N. W.

LOIS SICKELS—Secretary to Chief of Industrial Relations Dept., Bureau of Aircraft Production, Washington. For address see above.

MARY STEVENS—W. C. C. S., Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

KATHARINE VERMILYE—Research clerk, Military Intelligence Div., War Dept.

Ex-1915. — KATHARINE (KINGSLEY) BOYD—in charge of recreation work for nurses and girls at Camp Lewis, Wash.

GERTRUDE TAYLOR—canteen work and volunteer case work for the Civilian Relief in Cleveland.

1916

DOROTHY AINSWORTH—Assistant secretary of W. C. C. S. and executive sec-

retary of the Moline, Illinois, Patriotic League.

EDITH BELL—Typist, Pittsburgh District Office of U. S. Ordnance.

HULDA CHAPMAN—in Purchasing Dept. of Crane Co. (government contract work making valves for ships).

AMY (COWING) REDFIELD—Reconstruction work for shell-shocked soldiers at Plattsburg.

ELIZABETH EDSALL—Mt. Sinai Hospital, 101 St. and Madison Av., New York City, completing the training begun at Vassar.

MARGARET ELLIOTT—Accountant, Coal Section, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C.

MARIE GILCHRIST—Assistant R. C. Lake Div. Publicity Dept.

JUSTINA HILL—Bacteriologist for A. R. C. in the U. S. P. H. S. Pellagra Hospital, Spartanburg, S. C.

DOROTHY (MACK) NICHOLS—secretarial position with Canadian War Commission.

MARJORIE MILLER—in the National Executive Office of the "Fatherless Children of France."

ROSAMOND PRAEGER—University of Michigan Hospital, Ann Arbor, completing the nurses' training begun at Vassar.

LEAH SMITH—Mt. Sinai Hospital completing the nurses' training begun at Vassar.

HELEN WHITMAN—Chief clerk, local draft board, Evanston, Ill.

MURIEL (WOOD) FISK—Ordnance Dept., Inspection Div., Boston District Office.

HAZEL (WYETH) WILLIAMS—Director of Publicity and Circularizing Dept. of R. C. headquarters, New York City.

1917

KATHERINE BAKER—clerical work for the R. C.

ALDINE FREY—clerical work in the Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.

ELMA GUEST—Connecticut Training School for Nurses continuing her training begun at Vassar.

DOROTHY HEWITT—Division of Planning and Statistics, U. S. Shipping Board, Washington, D. C.

MARY ANN HISS—in office of the Quartermaster General.

NANCY HUNT—Junior confidential examiner, War Trade Intelligence Office, Washington, D. C.

MAUDE LEACH—Mt. Sinai Hospital continuing her training begun at Vassar.

EVELYN LAWRENCE—driving a truck in England.

DOROTHY PAYNE—Yeowoman 2c, U. S. N. R. F.

MARJORIE ROSSITER—stenographic work in U. S. N. R., office of Paymaster General.

MARY VULCANO—Secretary to head of Italian Ministry of Food.

SHANNON WEBSTER—Toul sector, R. C. canteen work.

1918

ADAH ATTWOOD—Boston Psychopathic Hospital, 74 Fenwood Rd., working with shell-shock cases.

ELISABETH BARTLETT—government censorship work.

RAIJEAN BREESE—figuring formulae in a government wire rope factory.

MARION BUTLER—Civilian Relief for R. C. in New York City.

MILDRED CLARK—in the office of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. which employs 20,000 people in the manufacture of munitions.

HELEN DINGEE—Civilian Relief Work for Chicago Chapter of the A. R. C. Address, 926 Lake Av., Wilmette, Ill.

DOROTHY DOWNARD—Typist and translator for Committee on Public Information, Washington. Address, 1475 Columbia Rd., Washington.

ELIZABETH EATON—government work as chemist. Address, 1318 Harvard St., Washington.

RUTH GARDINER—Chemist, New Jersey Zinc Co.

HILDA GLEAVES—Gauge inspector, Bureau of Aircraft Production.

CLARA HART—Distribution clerk in office of Chief of Staff, Military Intelligence Dept., Washington, D. C.

LOUISE HATCH—filing in office of Food Administration, Boston, under J. J. Storrow.

HELEN HORTON—Philadelphia Presbyterian Hospital continuing her nurses' training begun at Vassar. Address, Training School for Nurses at the hospital.

FRANCES JACKSON—training as inspector of field glasses in the Signal Corps, U. S. A.

DORIS LANE—Laboratory technician, Base Hospital, Camp Dix, N. J.

ALISON MCELLOWNEY—Pupil nurse in the Army Training School for Nurses.

GRACE MCELLOWNEY—Pennsylvania Hospital completing her nurses' training begun at Vassar. Address, 9th St., Nurses' Home, Pennsylvania Hospital.

LOUISE MERRITT—enlisted in Student Nurse Reserve for period of war.

HELEN OTIS—Yeowoman, U. S. Naval Reserve.

MARJORY PARSONS—Price reporter for the Food Administration.

LUCY PLUMB—Hartford Hospital completing her nurses' training begun at Vassar. Address the Nurses' Training School.

ELIZABETH ROBERTS—Pennsylvania Hospital completing her nurses' training begun at Vassar. Address the Nurses' Home.

KATHERINE SELDEN—Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, completing her training begun at Vassar.

DOROTHY SPRING—Apprentice laboratory technician in U. S. Army.

VIRGINIA SELLERS—Clerk in Embarkation Service. Address, 2069 Park St., Washington.

ANNE SPARKS—Shipping clerk for Dureya War Relief Organization (see class notes).

ELIZABETH STAPLETON—postal censorship in New York City.

SALLIE STORRS—Laboratory assistant, Base Hospital, Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.

BLANCHE TAIT—Albany Hospital continuing training begun at Vassar.

SARAH WHITMAN—Mt. Sinai Hospital, Madison Av. and 101 St., New York City, continuing training begun at Vassar.

MILDRED WILLCOX—Analytical chemist, Hercules Powder Co., supervising girls who analyze acids, dynamite, nitre cake, ammonia liquor, and so forth.

CLASS NEWS

Please send all news for the February issue to your class secretary by January 5, 1919.

The editors reserve the right to omit all items which in their judgment are not submitted in legible form.

1879

Class secretary—Mrs. Charles M. Cone, Hartford, Vt.

1880

Class secretary—Mrs. Edwin H. Higbee, 8 West St., Northampton, Mass.

1881

Class secretary—Eliza P. Huntington, 37 Winchester Rd., Newton, Mass.

1882

Class secretary—Mary Gulliver, Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.

Caroline (Hungerford) Mills has a granddaughter, Jane Leavenworth Perry, born this summer at Hailey, Ida., the home of her daughter Charlotte.

Josephine Milligan, M. D. intends to complete a year of Red Cross Service in France in tuberculosis relief work, returning to this country probably early in 1919.

EX-1882

Nella (Phillips) Shuart has a grandson, John Denton Shuart Jr., born Apr. 29. Her son John is an ensign on a warship in foreign waters. Her daughter Katherine is engaged to Ensign A. Stuart Pratt Jr., U. S. N. R. F. of West Newton, Mass., a graduate of Williams College (1918) and now in the overseas service.

1883

Class secretary—Charlotte Gulliver, 30 Huntington Lane, Norwich, Conn.

For further notes see "Alumnae in War Service," page 64.

Eveline Dickinson will probably be busy in war work in Washington this winter.

Lieut. Waldo Shumway, oldest son of Florence (Snow) Shumway, has been wounded.

EX-1883

Mrs. C. Fayette Taylor, mother of Martha (Taylor) Brown, died this summer.

1884

Class secretary—Helen F. Whitten, 283 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass.

Eighty-four offers her deepest sympathy to Ella Clark and Florence Holden, each of whom has met with a loss in the death of a beloved mother.

1884, begin to plan now for our reunion next year, in spite of and because of this terrible world conflict; we need this tonic to brace our nerves and strengthen our hearts. Let us win the cup by the percentage of our attendance!

Ella Clark's new address is The Brookline, 131 N. Euclid Av., Pasadena, Calif. Since her mother's death in July, she has been boarding, and will continue to make Pasadena her home.

Katherine (Jameson) Greene announces the marriage of her daughter Katherine (Smith 1915) to Mr. Weaver Pangburn of the U. S. Army, on Sept. 27.

1885

Class secretary—Ruth B. Franklin, 23 Sherman St., Newport, R. I.

Mary C. Hardy has been granted a year's leave of absence from the Cambridge Latin School to engage in Red Cross work. See page 64.

EX-1885

Mary (Haines) Soule's older son, George, enlisted in the army last March, and is now a corporal in a motor truck unit at Camp Mills, Garden City, L. I. Her younger son, Lawrence, is a member of the freshman class at Amherst. Her daughter Theodate (Smith 1917) is taking a course in medical social service at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

1886

Class secretary—M. Adèle Allen, 206 Pine St., Holyoke, Mass.

Elizabeth (Freeland) Curtis' daughter Beth is teaching in the public schools of Seattle, Wash.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter Childs Wood announce the marriage of their daughter Eleanor to Mr. Raymond Long Thomsen, Oct. 3, at Brushwood Farm, New Canaan, Conn.

Helen (Kyle) Platt's daughter Theodora took the Vassar Training Course for Nurses this summer and in October entered St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, to go on with her training. She plans to enroll under the Red Cross "as soon as they will take her."

Harriet (Parsons) Wells' younger daughter Marguerite, is married and living in Worcester, Mass. Her daughter Louise is engaged to a captain in the U. S. Army.

Lucy (Wright) Pearson and her daughters Mrs. Abbott and Mrs. Gillum are Red Cross instructors.

Alice (Bradbury) Lewis' son, John Clark Lewis, is in the Ordnance Dept. at the Holl Plant, Peoria, Ill.

Marion (Bradbury) Hovey's son Lem enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserves, has completed the course at the Naval School at Boston Tech and is stationed at the Naval Air Station in Pensacola, Fla.

Margaret (Duncan) Demarest's grandson, Irwin Demarest Foor, is in U. S. service.

Genevra (Fuller) Duncan's elder son, Robert, is recorder of the R. C. War Council at Washington. Her younger son, James Cameron Duncan Jr., is at Wichita Falls, Tex. He received on Sept. 14 his commission as bombing pilot in the Aviation Section.

Sarah (Hemenway) Bell's son, Louis Hemenway Bell, is 1st lieutenant in command of the 33d Co., 3d Group, Main Training Depot, Machine Gun Training Center, Camp Hancock, Ga.

Grace (Gallaudet) Closson's brother, Rev. Herbert D. Gallaudet, served as chaplain of the Yale Battery at Fort Sill, Okla., and now, after several transfers, Capt. Gallaudet is with his battery, somewhere in France, "cleaning up towns."

Mabel (Kidder) Selden's son, Lieut. James K. Selden, is in the Aviation Section, Signal Corps at San Antonio, Brook's Field. He was severely wounded in June but is coming out as good as new and the doctors say he can fly again.

Helen (Kyle) Platt's son, Henry Russell Platt Jr., enlisted in the Flying Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, is now at Austin, Tex., nearly through the Ground School.

Lucy (Wright) Pearson's son, Dana Edmund Pearson, enlisted in the Naval Reserves and is training at Dartmouth.

1887

Class secretary—Carrie E. Day, 280 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

Adèle Marie Shaw deserves mention as having kept the class letters only two hours! She read them, added hers, and sent them on.

Marianna Woodhull is planning to give her time this year to the cause.

EX-1887

E. P. Clark Trow is vice-president of the local Red Cross. Clark, her older son, is sergeant in the Surgeon-General's Office in Washington. Donald, with a commission as 2d lieutenant, was stationed at Pittsburgh University, where he died of pneumonia following influenza on Oct. 22, 1918.

1888

Class secretary—Mrs. William C. Wilcox, 629 N. Dubuque St., Iowa City, Ia. For news of Lucy Mather see page 64.

1889

Class secretary—Lucy E. Allen, 35 Webster St., West Newton, Mass.

Word has been received from Milan, Italy, of the fine work done in the hospital by Mabel Fletcher.

Margaret (Lovejoy) Butters entertained a number of Smith alumnae at her home in Haverhill in September.

1890

Class secretary—Mary V. Thayer, Holbrook, Mass.

For further news see "Alumnae in War Service," page 64.

Louisa Cheever for part of the summer was chairman of conferences at Barnard with Y. M. C. A. workers going abroad.

Caroline L. Dodge, 30 E. 50 St., New York City, is a volunteer worker in the Passport Division of the National Red Cross. Last year she served in the Civilian Relief Department in Council Bluffs, giving lectures on that subject under the Iowa University Extension Bureau.

The U. S. Government has appointed a committee to work for the adjustment of differences of oppressed peoples of Central and Eastern Europe. Of this committee Prof. Herbert A. Miller is chairman, being especially well-fitted for his task through his acquaintance with these peoples in their homes.

Virginia Swift is a member of the freshman class.

The death in France of Lieut. Thurston Elmer Wood was reported in August. His brother Horace is a volunteer in the Canadian Army.

May Willard will be glad to serve the class in France as almoner for any gifts we choose to send. See page 64.

1891

Class secretary—Mrs. C. B. Cole, 371 Upper Mountain Av., Montclair, N. J.

1892

Class secretary—Caroline L. Steele, 478 Manheim St., Germantown, Pa.

For further news see "Alumnae in War Service," page 64.

In spite of our comparatively small size we made the second largest contribution to the Unit last year. Plans are now being made for a Christmas Unit Drive which will, we hope, be most successful of all.

The secretary will be glad to report through the QUARTERLY all war work being done by members of the class. Please keep her informed.

Helen (Adams) Woodbridge's oldest boy—aged 18—took the Plattsburg training last summer and expected to enter Amherst this fall. Her second boy—aged 15—is a senior in high school, and her little girl is also in school. She had a war garden last summer that "really paid."

Florence (Barker) Came is chairman of the Bristol Virginia-Tennessee chapter of the A. R. C. She has under her direction 6 offices, 1 general workroom, 1 large surgical dressings room, and other workrooms in different parts of the town. Her chapter

also runs a free canteen and rest-room at the Union Station, where they have served as many as 2,800 men in a single morning, and an ambulance service for soldiers taken ill on the trains. She has also organized a Public Health Nursing Service which provides visiting nurses and free medical and dental clinics for the families of men in the service, and reconstruction work for the disabled.

Harriet (Boyd) Hawes has returned to her home in Hanover, N. H. After leading the Unit to France and seeing it established at Grécourt, she did Y. M. C. A. work in Paris and later served as nurses' aide in the American hospital at Long-champs. We are very proud of her record of service to humanity in three wars: the Greco-Turkish, the Spanish, and this one in which she has given herself with such whole-souled enthusiasm for Serbia and for France.

Cora Coolidge besides keeping house for her mother is secretary of the Fitchburg Chapter of the Red Cross and "working from morning till night."

Mary Nixon is director of the Italian Relief Auxiliary of the Chicago Chapter of the A. R. C. where she is on duty every day but Sunday from nine to five. She writes: "I have had to go on the stump very often during this last year and begin to find it easy. As the A. R. C. tells us that we are the most successful agency for Italian propaganda in the Middle West, we feel that we have not labored in vain."

Lillian Rosenkrans is dean of Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.

Leila (Swift) Chute had a large war garden in Falmouth, Mass., last summer. Her son Dick—aged 17—spent his vacation in the R. O. T. C. and is now at Harvard. Her daughter Mary is preparing for Smith.

Mary (Stoddard) Yeomans rejoices in being a grandmother. George Platt Brett 3d is the name of her grandson, who, she says, if he follows in the steps of his father and grandfather, will be the future head of The Macmillan Publishing Co. Her second daughter is at Farmington and her third—aged 14—is at Miss Chapin's where she is doing such fine work that Miss Chapin has offered her a three years' college scholarship.

Blanche (Wheeler) Williams was at Plymouth, Mass. all summer "farming and conserving." She and her husband have sold their Cambridge house and are living in a rented one this winter. She too is busy with Red Cross work.

1893

Class secretary—Mrs. John E. Oldham, 16 Livermore Rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Charlotte (Stone) MacDougall and her two daughters returned from Europe in June. Her address is care Mr. Chas. L. Stone, 947 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Capt. MacDougall's ship was on this side for two months this summer.

Our three daughters of 1918 are busy this winter in various ways: Emily Bush is taking a business course in Detroit; Margaret Oldham is doing Home Service work in the Metropolitan Chapter of the Boston R. C.; and Alison McEldowney, who during the summer donned overalls and worked in a shop on parts for airplane engines, now is in the Army Training School for Nurses.

It is with deep sorrow that we learn of the death in October of Dorothea Carlile of Columbus, O. Dorothea had just entered the freshman class at Smith and was a victim of the influenza epidemic.

1894

Class secretary—Sarah E. Bawden, 4 King St., Jamaica, N. Y.

Gertrude Gane and Edith Harkness on their way to Chicago from a summer in the East made a short stay in New York. They were the guests of the secretary in Jamaica on Sept. 21 and 22. Bertha Lyall and Cora (Warburton) Husa with her two children came out to Jamaica to see them. On Sept. 25, our president entertained a few of the class who did not get out to Jamaica. Among them were Helen Whiton, Mabel (Prouty) Johnson, Mabel (Searle) Damon (Edith Harkness's roommate in the Hubbard House), and Bertha (Watters) Tildsley.

Owing to the unsettled state of College plans for Commencement the class cannot arrange details, but a marked modification of our before-the-war plans will be necessary in order that we may make our Twenty-fifth really help the College in its war work. The executive committee feels that no other purpose can justify a trip to Northampton. It has therefore been decided to take rooms on the campus, for which our chances are good, instead of having a class house. The secretary will soon send a letter of explanation to all.

We regret that there was not room in the last issue for what was to have been Bulletin III of Dr. Greenough's work, her account of her trip to Noyon and back to Paris at the beginning of the March drive. When the secretary learned of this, it was too late to incorporate it with Bulletin IV. It may be had by applying to her. The essential details were printed in letters from other members of the Unit.

So generous was the response to her last appeal, that there are over \$200 on hand so that the doctor can stay and work on among the soldiers, as she so much desired.

She writes:—"I have presented a plan to the R. C. for work among the Ambulance Sections who are scattered along with the French army, away from all Americans. By opening a club near the Repair Park we can reach 30 men who are residents and 500 who come in and out

and can carry reading matter and so forth to their sections. The military authorities were interested and accepted the plan. Therefore I am to start a brand-new service, with Margaret Wood to help me, September 1. It is a chance for pioneer work and to organize a new department. . . . If this succeeds it means organizing the service for all France—ten Parks and five thousand men."

If any of the class who read this have never received bulletins of Dr. Greenough's work, please notify the secretary. She is trying to trace the whereabouts of two copies of all four issues that have stopped on the road somewhere. If you are delaying them by not forwarding, please send them on at once, for it was planned that all should have a chance to read them.

Ophelia Brown has interested others in Dr. Greenough's work and keeps sending checks to the secretary. Keep it up! Florence King is doing the same, for which we are grateful.

Elizabeth K. Chapman has secured a long-wished-for position as principal of a school in Dixfield, Me. We wish her all success.

Alice (Smith) Dana's eldest son has joined the S. A. T. C. at Williams College. Her younger boy is in the Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, Conn.

Elizabeth Dickerman is still busy with translations from the French and has sent the secretary a small volume of "Folk Songs of Brittany," selections from a book of Theodore Botrel's poems, translated by herself.

A. Elizabeth Herrick's stories appear in two or three of our best magazines. Watch for them!

Grace (Wenham) Crowell gives us a verbal snap-shot of her family: her husband a busy surgeon, little Jean (almost eleven) who enjoys French "talks" with a visiting teacher, and Melvin, a lad of nearly fifteen, the coming "man of the family."

Frances (Bancroft) Long spent the summer in New Hampshire and Maine—"had a war garden and knit furiously."

Mary Hartwell writes that a colleague in the Library of Congress, who is now at the front, has written home about meeting Dr. Greenough when the Unit furnished dinner to his ambulance corps.

Anne (Rogers) Knowlton's second daughter is in Amherst Agricultural College. For two summers the home war garden has been under her care. The oldest daughter has just been graduated, and a third one is now in college.

The class extends sympathy to Stella Mead in the loss of her mother. After a summer in Manchester, Vt., Stella is devoting herself to canteen work in New London.

1895

Class secretary—Bessy Borden, 618 Rock St., Fall River, Mass.

For further news see "Alumnae in War Service," page 64.

Mrs. L. H. Beals (Rose Fairbank) is at Hatfield, Mass., with her family. She has a year's furlough from her work in India.

Mrs. B. M. Davis (Annie E. Paret) is chairman of the sub-committee on Education, of State (Pa.) Committee on Reconstruction, National League for Woman's Service. This winter she will give a course in dietetics at the Beech Knoll School, Ardmore, Pa. Her husband is in Washington in the statistical division of the Food Administration.

Annah P. Hazen has a year's leave of absence from teaching (see page 64).

Mrs. A. H. Thorndike (Annette Lowell) has a daughter in the entering class at Smith.

R. Adelaide Withan's War Relief Emergency Antique Shop for the benefit of the S. C. R. U. has closed a successful season, and she will probably open the shop again next summer. The class officers met there, Sept. 12, and discussed the suggestions made about the reunion gift. Write the secretary your opinion about having the fund go towards the addition to Chemistry Hall.

1896

Class secretary—Mrs. Harry C. Holcomb, 292 Clinton Rd., Brookline, Mass.

1897

Class secretary—Emma E. Porter, 137 Langley Rd., Newton Center, Mass.

For further news see "Alumnae in War Service," page 64.

DIED.—Abby Holmes in Brooklyn of influenza, Oct. 26.

Lois (Barnard) Vickers gave herself so generously to many good works last winter that she has been forced to take a long vacation in the Adirondacks.

Nan Branch's poem, "The Name," which appeared in the *Bookman*, is one of the "distinctive poems of the year" in the "Anthology of Magazine Verse" for 1918.

Ruth (Brown) Page has a son in the freshman class and the Artillery Unit at Yale. As he is only seventeen, he is not eligible for the S. A. T. C. At Andover last year he won the faculty prize for the highest general average for senior year.

Anna (Casler) Chesebrough has moved to Pittsburgh, 115 Alleghany Av., North Side, where her husband is teaching general science in the Latimer High School.

Florence (Day) Stevenson's oldest son worked last summer in a gun factory in Bridgeport. He was on the night shift, as men were especially needed then, and broke the record for speed with his machine. His work was interrupted by very serious blood-poisoning, from which

he has fortunately recovered. The twins have done their war work on the farm, and Florence has been conserving their products. She is a member of the War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A.

Nell (Dodge) Scott wrote from Hanover, N. H., in Aug.:—"We have enjoyed a six weeks' French course in Dartmouth summer session." Her new home in Omaha is at 514 S. 52 St.

Alice (Goodwin) Schirmer's husband is still at Camp Devens and ranks now as major.

Ruth Jenkins' address in Madison is 11 E. Gilman St.

Margaret Rand spent her vacation in Bloomington with Edith Williams, who was teaching in the University summer school. They both attended a small but delightful '97 luncheon in Chicago.

Josephine (Sewall) Emerson and her family expect to be at 1809 Kenyon St., Washington, for the winter.

Fairfax Strong spent seven weeks of her vacation at Camp Devens as social director for the New Army School of Nursing, which numbered 33 pupils in its first installment. "It is really thrilling to be living in a Camp in war-time, even if one is only on the edge of things."

Julie (Sturtevant) Merriam's husband went to France in April for six months of Y. M. C. A. work. In his absence from his large city church, Julie has been "filling in here and there," which included preaching the sermonette for the children for two months before vacation. She is vice-president of the Clinic for Infant Feeding. Her children are all in high school, and Warren, the oldest boy, has given two summer vacations to farm work.

Elsie Tallant, as we have heard indirectly, was in an automobile accident in July, and as a result was away from her post for nearly a month, including a week's rest in Normandy. She and Dr. Kelly are now very busy with village medical work.

Bertha (Thayer) Lyman's husband is on the faculty of Union Seminary, and their address is Netherland Av., Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.

Lil (Ware) Knight has moved into an apartment (823 Michigan Av.) near her former home. Richard, who is eighteen, has entered the University of Illinois, S. A. T. C.

Ex-1897

Beulah (Greenough) Hardy has a new address: 7200 Cresheim Rd., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.

Elizabeth (Gund) Firestone sends a very cordial greeting to '97 from her home in Freeport, Ill. Since her husband's death, twelve years ago, she has devoted herself to her daughter, who is now sixteen. She reports "studying French, doing some R. C. work and more Y. W. C. A."

Laura (Soule) Apsey's fifteen-year-old son worked all summer in Dr. Grenfell's Mission in Labrador. In consequence, his mother fell heir to his 90 x 90 war garden, and planted, cultivated, and processed vegetables to fill many containers. Laura has worked at the Radio Canteen in Cambridge and along various lines of R. C. and home conservation. She is chairman of the Finance Committee of the Women's Council of National Defense in Cambridge, Councillor of Girl Scouts, treasurer of Anti-Suffrage Association, a member of the Social Service Committee of the hospital and of the Educational Committee, Y. W. C. A.

DIED.—Marion (Spelman) Walker, on June 30, at Loomis, N. Y.

The '97 news sheet was mailed in Aug. to all members and associate members of the class. If your copy failed to reach you, ask the secretary for a duplicate. The Christmas letter will probably be omitted this year, but even at this early date, good wishes for 1919 go out to all.
E. E. P.

1898

Class secretary—Elisabeth B. Thacher, 69 Alleghany St., Roxbury, Mass.

Josephine (Daskam) Bacon has just published a book called "On Our Hill." Her chief new interest lately has been the development of the Girl Scout movement.

Emma (Byles) Cowperthwait is now in Detroit. Her husband is a major in the Ordnance Dept., Inspection Division.

Rejoyce (Collins) Booth's little niece and namesake, Rejoyce Collins Edwards, died this summer.

Alice (Ricker) Keach is acting chairman of the Women's Council of Defense in Missoula, Mont. Just now interesting work is being done along the lines of food production and conservation.

Edith (Kimball) Metcalf's eighteen-year-old son is one of the five strongest men in Amherst 1921, and has been training at Plattsburg. (Are not we proud of him?)

Cellissa (Brown) Norcross has classes in surgical dressings for the Red Cross.

Elizabeth Padgham is engaged to Lieut. Howard O. Thorne, 105th Eng., now in France.

Gertrude (Richmond) Turck is now president of the Smith Club of Cleveland and works in the Order Dept., of the local R. C.

1899

Class secretary—Grace P. Chapin, 150 Meeting St., Providence, R. I.

Abby (Allen) Eaton and her family have left Pawtucket and returned to their former home, 35 Lenox St., Newton, Mass., as Mr. Eaton has accepted a position with the Merchants' Bank of Boston.

Grace Chapin's brother Robert, an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force,

has had eleven months of foreign service, part of the time on a torpedo boat destroyer. See page 64 for her war work.

Miriam Choate's father died in April. Miriam was leader of Camp Kayopha, the Congregational camp for girls, at the Summer School of Home Missions at Northfield, Mass., in July.

Grace (Hazard) Conkling received a prize of \$150 from the Poetry Society of America for the best verse read before that Society in the year 1917-1918. It was "Songs of the Mohawk Trail."

Margaret (May) Ward's daughter Margaret, '99's class baby, entered Smith this fall. She was graduated from the Girls' Upper School of the Milton Academy in June, and was awarded a diploma with distinction for high scholarship. She received the Caroline Leslie Field Science prize offered to the girl in the graduating class who during her school course has shown special evidence of an understanding of the spirit of scientific work and promise of scientific attainment. She and her sisters, Faith and Elizabeth, received special recognition from Milton Academy for preëminence in scholarship during the school year.

Ruth Phelps's younger brother, Edmund, who went to France in the American Ambulance Service in April 1917, is now *Aspirant* in the French Field Artillery. He was awarded the *croix de guerre* during the July offensive in Picardy. Her other brother, Richardson, who is also in France, is a 2d lieutenant in the American Air Service.

BORN.—To Mary (Fairbank) Evans a son, Samuel Emrys, on Nov. 8, 1917.

NEW ADDRESS.—Mrs. Thomas Aneurin Evans (Mary Fairbank), Blythefield, Ahmednagar, Bombay Presidency, India.

EX-1899

Clara Danielson is engaged to Major Robert F. Souther of Boston. Major Souther is stationed at the American Camp Hospital in Brest, France. Clara lives at The Charlesgate in Boston.

1900

Class secretary—Elizabeth Fay Whitney, 800 Whitney Av., New Haven, Conn.
Dear 1900:

A post card has come from Marguerite Gray in France just saying that things are going well for her and promising a letter later. I hope that in the next QUARTERLY we can give some more definite news of her work. In the meantime—you know how much it means to people abroad to have greetings and letters from this side, especially at Christmas time. Her address is care Crédit Lyonnais, Paris. How about it? A word to the wise is sufficient.

By mistake the QUARTERLY notice asking for our class news came too early in June for me to give you any record of Commencement. Those of us there were

extremely glad we went back. We shall have a 1900 house for the 1919 Commencement. Come back if you can. It is rewarding even in a war year.—BETTY WHITNEY.

ADDRESSES WANTED.—Henrietta (Brown) Vanderwall, Mrs. Harry L. Riley (Minnie Foster), Mrs. Frank S. Bonney (Julia Greene), Mrs. T. H. Ward (Margaret Merrill), Etta May Underwood, Grace Faulkner (Rossie Grace) Ward.

Florence (Brooks) Cobb writes how much she enjoyed a visit from May (Whitcomb) Clark and family when they stopped in Japan on their way home from India. She continues: "Mr. Clark and Mr. Cobb were classmates for a long time too. . . . We are going along in our calm way in what is probably the country least affected by the war. We Americans are banded together for R. C. activities and do a great deal. My oldest boy has started his boarding school career at Kobe. He is able to come home for weekends. The younger boy may go in the fall."

Mabel (Carver) Baker is chairman of the Surgical Dressings Committee of the A. R. C. in New Hartford, N. Y., and for 3 months was chairman of all the Red Cross work there.

Ruth (Holden) Smith says, in sending her new address at Fort Bedford Inn, Bedford, Pa., "I hope if any of the class ever penetrate these mountain fastnesses, they will make our little Inn their headquarters."

Marion Alice Perkins has been asked to take charge of the women's work in the Ordnance Dept., Washington, D. C.

Jane (Winchester) Gernon is lecturing on Japanese art in the high schools near Long Beach, Calif.

May (Whitcomb) Clark writes: "We are to be at home with our three children for some years and probably will be near Boston. My husband is going to keep up his foreign missionary work from the home end for a while, till we can see our way to going back. . . . It is great to be near Mary Wilder, Evelyn Smith and all the rest of the Boston and suburban girls.

"War work: Well, I've been hostess for a lot of wives of German prisoners who came and stayed at the Mission houses and spent their days with their husbands. This was in Ahmednagar, India, early in the war. There was a prisoners' camp there of over 2000 men and their wives came and stayed four days once in 6 months or a year, and we gave them beds and one or two meals in that time. My husband was the one who arranged it in connection with the American Consul and the British civil and military authorities. It was a big job. Since then all the women and children have been sent back to Ger-

many, and the men are there in Ahmednagar till the war is over.

"Besides this I entertained a lot of 'Tommies' at teas. How they did love it. . . . Also we had officers and some of their wives, giving them an idea of what an enterprise Missions is, with its schools, industrial institutions, shops, training colleges, seminaries, orphanages, and all the rest. We had them to breakfast and they found we were just folks like themselves. My husband can beat them at tennis, usually, and that helps. They don't think he is so queer after that. When the war is over England will know a lot more about things in India than ever before, and one of the things will be Missions. . . ."

"I took my thirteen-year-old daughter to Northampton this fall, showed her all my rooms, filled her full of college stories and registered her for the class of 1927."

BORN.—To Frances (Cox) Tarr a daughter, Frances Cox, on Aug. 29, 1917.

To Florence (Shepardson) Taggard a son, Edward Luke, on Jan. 14.

DIED.—Edith (Ramage) Ramage in October at Beaver Falls, N. Y. She leaves five sons, the youngest of whom is eight weeks old.

EX-1900

NEW ADDRESSES.—Mrs. George F. Minus (Harriet Butler),⁸ Sudbury Rd., Concord, Mass.

Mrs. William R. Penrose (Mary Worthington), 1200 Prospect Av., Hartford, Conn.

ADDRESSES WANTED.—May E. Brush, Eleanor Dement, Mrs. Frank L. Williams (Vivian Griswold), Mrs. Edward Turner (Gertrude Norris), Eugenie Schlesinger, Mrs. William L. Miller (Cornelia Tearse), Mrs. Fred G. Barber (Amy Woodworth).

1901

Class secretary—Edith S. Tilden, 55 White St., Milton, Mass.

For further news see "Alumnae in War Service," page 64.

Irene (Smith) Compton gives three days a week as instructor in surgical dressings at the Barnes Hospital, St. Louis.

Edna Foley had to refuse a position in the R. C. Commission to Italy because of obligations to the Illinois State Health Insurance Commission and other duties. She expects, however, to go to Italy in December to carry out the work planned by the R. C.

Marie (Stuart) Edwards, president of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, is also part manager, with her husband, of the Peru Chair Works, and is qualifying to take entire charge of the works when her husband enlists for active service this fall.

Ona (Winants) Borland has written a pageant called the "Rainbow of Liberty," which was first presented by the Y. W. C. A. in Washington, and was included in

the allegorical pageant presented on the steps of the Capitol, July 4, by the Allied Nations.

Agnes (Childs) Hinckley, in addition to community canning and the Children's Home Association, is helping on government orders in Mr. Hinckley's factory.

Ethyl Bradley was hostess at the A. C. A. clubhouse for men in uniform at Provincetown in August.

MARRIED.—Alice Richardson to Matthew Arnold Rawlinson on Oct. 9.

BORN.—To Mildred (Ford) Cobb a daughter, Mildred, Aug. 6.

DIED.—Mildred (Ford) Cobb, Sept. 19, at Cleveland, O.

1902

Class secretary—Bertha Prentiss, 1399 Northampton St., Holyoke, Mass.

For further news see "Alumnae in War Service," page 64.

The secretary is starting an Honor System in regard to vital statistics from the class for two reasons, to wit, (1) the response from the annual cards has been feeble, (2) to save money in war-times. *Therefore*, each classmate is on her HONOR to report at once to her secretary,

- (1) her marriage,
- (2) her new babies,
- (3) her change of address,
- (4) her war work,
- (5) any new occupation or event.

Because, this report reaches friends who are concerned and longing to hear of you but unable in these days to write letters, and we owe it to each other to impart our vital statistics. *Remember* you are on your honor!

Mrs. W. K. Wallace's (Winifred Dewing) address is 1523 K St. N. W., Washington, D. C. Her husband is a captain in the Military Intelligence Division.

Bertha Prentiss is at present acting director of the Y. W. C. A. Hostess Room at Quantico, Va. She is not sure how long she will remain so address all mail to Holyoke, Mass.

MARRIED.—Martha (Riggs) Truax to Frederick W. Griffith of Palmyra, N. Y., on Aug. 3. Mr. Griffith is a graduate of Hamilton College in the class of 1886, and is a trustee of the college. He is vice-president and treasurer of the Garlock Packing Co.

Mary G. Smith has her headquarters at South Hadley. She is one of the extension secretaries for the Intercollegiate Community Service Association.

Frances Valentine has returned from her work with the SCRU.

Mrs. Tasker Howard (Mary Woodbury) expects to be in Richmond, Va., this winter to be near her husband, who is stationed at Camp Lee.

DIED.—Jessie A. Gay was killed in an automobile accident August 15 at Sharon, Conn.

In Memoriam

Jessie's tragic fate brings genuine sorrow to us. The tribute to her from her townspeople voices our regard and feeling. In her life and in her death she was giving herself to the service of others. Because of her participation in fresh air work for children, she had taken a group of children to a picnic and was returning to park her car when the accident happened.

Her ever ready sympathy, her rarely lovable and generous nature, met all appeals. In her gentle and responsive manner she became a strong force and influence in the Sharon community. Few leaders in the Red Cross work have inspired a more loyal band of workers.

She was a trustee of the Hotchkiss Library Association in Sharon. Her friends there have started a memorial that expresses the abiding influence of her sweet character. The Jessie A. Gay Book Fund is to devote its income to the purchase of books for general circulation, each with a Jessie A. Gay bookplate. The librarian, Miss Mackay, will give full information.

As classmates, we mourn the loss of Jessie's presence. Her steadfast, lovable friendliness, her perfect loyalty to her class endeared her to us, and her sunny, sympathetic, and noble character makes rich our memory.

EX-1902

BORN.—To Jeannette McPherson Raymond a son, McPherson, on June 22.

1903

Class secretary—Mrs. Frank Tully, 33 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For further news see "Alumnae in War Service," page 65.

As we go to press we learn with sorrow of the death on shipboard of Elizabeth Russell. She died of pneumonia and was buried at sea. She had sailed with high hopes as 1903's representative on an inter-collegiate canteen unit under the Y. M. C. A., and the Class will grieve to learn that the star which it was proud to claim for her must be of gold. E. H. ED.

Caroline van H. Bean has a studio at 90 Fifth Avenue, New York. She did a series of Southern street scenes last winter which have been reproduced in color, and has been working during the summer on a series of "New York in War-Times" drawings which will be exhibited and reproduced later.

Genevieve Dyer has been doing a great deal of Red Cross work in Foochow, China, where she is a medical missionary.

BORN.—To Fanny (Hastings) Plimpton a son, Calvin Hastings, on Oct. 7.

Lucy (Hastings) Horsfall came to New York from Bermuda in October to meet her husband who was due in New York on his first leave in fifteen months. Dr. Horsfall is in service with the British fleet.

Elizabeth Jack is in the Department of

Public Welfare of the State of Illinois. She is "Inspector of Institutions," reporting on jails, almshouses, and so forth, of every county. She is also making a special study of juvenile conditions, working in coöperation with the Woman's Council of National Defense of Ill. and the Federal Children's Bureau, to prepare a new Children's Code for the State.

Mrs. Walter M. Clark (Thornie Keniston), 142 C St., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Louis W. Sumner (Laura Matthews), 1004 Lincoln Av., Toledo, Ohio.

Bertha Whipple studied Home Economics at the Columbia Summer School and will continue her work at the University of Chicago this fall.

Alice Leavens has returned to this country after a year of service with the SCRU.

Clara Lynch is doing research work at the Rockefeller Institute, New York City. She is living at The Wolsey, 141 E. 44 St.

See page 35 for letters from Bessie Boies.

1904

Class secretary—Muriel S. Haynes, Augusta, Me.

For further news see "Alumnae in War Service," page 65.

BORN.—To Edna (Cushing) Weathers a son, Prentice Cushing, June 2.

To Grace (Harlow) Bray a daughter, Dorothy Harlow, June 30.

To Allana (Small) Krieger a son, Lawrence Weston, Jan. 12.

DIED.—Jean, fourth child of Ellen (Cuseck) Connolly, July 14.

Dorothea (Gross) Ells, Oct. 20, from pneumonia following influenza.

The following 1904 husbands are in service:

Lieut.-Col. Gilbert H. Stewart, Ordnance Dept. (Elizabeth Barnard).

Lieut. Lawrence Howard, Naval Reserve (Edith Bond).

Commander Austin S. Kibbee, U. S. N. (Ruth Crossett).

Major Nathaniel Faxon, Medical Reserve Corps (Marie Conant).

Major Gordon Grand, General Staff (Emma Dill).

Capt. Charles A. Riegelman (Lilian Ehrich).

Capt. Raymond E. Streit, Quartermaster Corps (Margaret Hotchkiss).

Major Ripley Dana, Commanding Officer University of Chicago (Edith Kidder).

Major Thomas Hammond, Co. 1, 104th Inf. (Anne Mead).

Major Coert du Bois, 10th Eng. (Margaret Mendell).

Roscoe H. Goodell, Motor Transport Service (Helen Peabody).

George W. Krieger, Public Service Reserve (Allana Small).

Capt. George Moore, Medical Reserve Corps (Bertha Thresher).

Lieut. Otis Weeks, 48th Eng. (Edith Vaile).

Frances Allen has five brothers in active service, four in France! Her school, St. Clare's, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., has given scholarships to two little girls whose supporters were drafted.

Florence Alden is carrying all the work in athletics, recreation, and physical training in Baltimore Co., Md.

Marion Clapp is manager of the Literature Dept. of the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. She sings in the Sapin Trio which has given many concerts at Camp Devens in the Y. M. C. A. huts.

Olive (Higgins) Prouty had her third novel, "The Star in the Window," published in September by Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Sophie Hiss was for five months librarian in charge of the American Library Association Dispatch Office at Newport News, Va. "We packed and shipped over 200,000 books to our men 'over there,' putting them on transports and in cargo. We also took care of the book needs of some 20 camps, naval bases, and hospitals in the Tidewater District, besides supplying warships, submarine-chasers, minesweepers, and so forth. Some job!"

Bertha Irving is Social Investigator, Board of Child Welfare, New York City.

Elinor Purves did Americanization work in Princeton last winter and worked during August in the Home Service Section of the Red Cross in New York.

Bertha (Thresher) Moore is working as auxiliary nurse in Dr. Moore's private surgical hospital which was opened to influenza patients during the epidemic. Dr. Moore has been ordered to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and she will run the hospital in his absence.

Edith (Vaile) Weeks may be addressed at 1401 Franklin St., Denver, Col., until after the war.

EX-1904

Husbands in Service: Major B. J. Lambert, 3rd Battalion 23rd Eng. (Helen Davison).

Capt. Frederick O. Ludlow, Signal Service (Kathryn McConnell).

William Mather, R. C. Reconstruction Work (Florence Newcomb).

George E. Richardson, U. S. Transport *Huron* (Jane Tufts).

Lieut. Arthur Huguley, Coast Artillery (May Wilder).

Grace (Buck) Stevens is chairman of the Wilmington Branch of the Red Cross and the Public Safety Committee. She is also working in one of the Exemption Boards in Lowell.

Lena Giddings graduated from the 2nd R. C. Home Service Institute in Boston and worked in the Metropolitan Chapter until recently when she was transferred to

Burlington, Vt., as County Supervisor with 21 Branches to look after.

Emily (Mayo) Schell's husband, Rev. William P. Schell, enters the Training Camp for Chaplains at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., this month.

Sallie Tannahill has a half-year's leave of absence from Columbia. Address until Feb., 61 Park St., Brookline, Mass. She is studying color printing with a Mr. Preissig, a Czech, at the Wentworth Institute, Boston.

1905

Class secretary—Emma P. Hirth, 320 Central Park West, New York City.

The death of Capt. Arthur Hamm of the 326th Infantry, husband of Elizabeth Creevey, was announced in the *N. Y. Evening Sun* of Oct. 6. Capt. Hamm commanded the raid which was the prelude to the charge that wiped the St. Mihiel salient off the war map. He led his men with a flash light in one hand to show them where their leader was, penetrated 600 yards beyond the German lines, captured a machine gun and swept all resistance aside. He was congratulated on this achievement by Major-General Burnham.

BORN.—To Emily (Emerson) Day a third child and second daughter, Martha Elizabeth, on Aug. 1. Mr. Day is statistician for the War Industries Board in Washington and Emily will remain in Hanover, N. H., for the winter with her children.

To Ruth (Gallagher) Chase a daughter, Edith Warren, on June 22.

To Alice (Wellington) Lyman a daughter, Alice, on July 18. Her new address is 129 University Rd., Brookline.

Margaret (Foster) Melcher's new address is 14 Saxon Ter., Newton Highlands, Mass.

Mabel (Chick) Foss's husband is a 1st lieutenant in the Gas Defense Division of the Chemical Warfare Service stationed at San Francisco. Mabel expects to join him in November.

Margaret Lothrop (see page 65). She tries to get information about missing, wounded, or dead soldiers, to communicate with the soldiers' relatives or friends.

Myra Hastings is teaching in Philadelphia this winter.

The Trenton, N. J., home of Grace (Smucker) Schenck was burned to the ground this summer while she and her family were at Bay Head.

Evelyn Hooker is driving a motor for the A. F. F. W. in France, and has seen much service near the front. We quote from a recent letter of hers in the *Bulletin* of the A. F. F. W.: "Captain Boyer, our zone Commander, has been most thoughtful, and while we were in — as my car was the only one remaining out of all the fleet, he had me drive him on his rounds

for several days.—These trips of course took us quite near the lines and I've seen some things I'll never forget."

The Bulletin then continues: "The Bulletin is proud to record that when Capt. Boyer returned to Paris two days ago, he immediately came to the Alcazar to testify to the great courage and competence of Miss Evelyn Hooker, who repeatedly took him up into the lines under heavy artillery fire wherever his important and dangerous service happened to call him."

1906

Class secretary—Mrs. E. H. Barber, 19 Agassiz St., Cambridge, Mass.

For further news see "Alumnae in War Service," page 65.

Last June those 1906ers who were back for Commencement met at Marion Dodd's invitation in the Hampshire Bookshop to enjoy lemonade and sandwiches while considering what 1906 could do for the funds of the SCRU. Marguerite (Dixon) Clark telegraphed a pledge of \$1000 in her husband's name, whereupon the group at the Bookshop pledged the class to an equal sum and formed themselves into a committee to canvass the class and fulfil the pledge. An appeal was sent out to the class in July, followed in August by excerpts from letters of Mrs. Andrews and Dr. Greenough. In response, the committee is happy to report that it has received checks and pledges amounting to slightly over \$1000.

It would be arrogant to thank the class for rallying to the support of its self-constituted committee. It seems almost arrogant even to appeal to the class in behalf of a work that is equally dear to all of us. But the fact confronts us that the money thus raised is the gift of only 70 members of the class. Our pledge is fulfilled, but our pledge was too small. And meantime the mission of the SCRU is not yet fulfilled and its scope is constantly widening. Surely most of us might re-estimate our budgets.

Bess (Arnold) Robin's husband is away with the R. A. M. C. She is at home with her four boys, ages 11, 9, and 6 years, and 18 months, respectively.

Marion Dodd is trying apartment life again. Address, 267 Crescent St., Northampton, Mass.

Ruth (Fletcher) Common is still laboring under the strain of her older boy's ill-health and centering all her family life about his welfare. California climate proves bracing for him. Last winter they were at Walnut Grove. In May they moved to Santa Barbara to be near a specialist. Now they have taken a cottage near the beach and plan to remain there. Mr. Common is in a Santa Barbara bank. Ruth's address is 334 West Mason St.

Margaret Hutchins is doing the war work that lies nearest. "I quite envy the people who are free to devote themselves entirely to war work, but manage to enjoy to the uttermost the chances I get to help the officers and students of the U. S. School of Military Aeronautics here when they come to the Reference Desk. . . . I've had the good luck, too, to help one of the professors who has been engaged on one of these "secret investigations"—which everyone on the campus knows about, but talks of in whispers.

"The war work I enjoyed most was going in a party of entertainers to the Y. M. C. A. hut at Chanute Field, last July. It was such a pleasure to watch the roomful of healthy, happy, hilarious boys, and they were the most appreciative audience I ever saw. The next Sunday afternoon we repeated the program for the School of Military Aeronautics here. Can you imagine me in evening gown on the stage of a vaudeville theater on Sunday afternoon? I can't, but it really did happen."

Harriet Leitch has been granted a year's leave of absence from the Yesler Branch Library, Seattle (see page 65).

Marie Mussaeus had entire charge last year of the Junior R. C. work in the Annex of the Wadleigh High School.

Lois Mann attended the Dartmouth Summer Session to take a course in Spanish.

Alice (Raymond) Biram is president of the Hartford Smith Club.

Melinda (Rockwood) Abbot writes, "I was married on May 7 to Edmund Quincy Abbot, in the little cottage in the woods at Brown's Mills in the Pines, where my mother and I spent the winter. We were only four miles from Camp Dix where my husband and my brother were stationed. They are both in France now." In July she was helping a friend on her farm, and planning to join the Land Army in August.

BORN.—To Edith (Ellis) Wentworth a third son, Gordon Keith, on Aug. 12.

NEW ADDRESS.—See the new *Alumnae Register* for addresses of Ethelwynne (Adamson) Barker, Blanche Boyd, Emeline Cook, Katherine (Gager) Starbuck, May (McCurrah) Keiser, Marion Robinson, Melinda (Rockwood) Abbot, Margaret (Stone) Dodge.

EX-1906

NEW ADDRESS.—Mrs. Horace Frame (Maria May), 39 E. 4 St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

1907

Class secretary—Virginia J. Smith, 123 Troup St., Rochester, N. Y.

Assistant secretary (for ex-member records)—Mrs. F. A. Pemberton, 333 Clark Rd., Brookline, Mass.

For further news see "Alumnae in War Service," page 65.

Nettie Strobhar has been a first class yeowoman U. S. N. since April 12. She has enlisted for four years or the duration of the war, and is stationed in New York City. She spent her ten days' furlough in Gloucester this summer.

Although Stella Tuthill did not go to France with the Smith Canteen Unit she is delighted to be assigned to a part of it and is with Helen Durkee and Elizabeth Abbe.

Ernestine Friedmann (see page 65) writes: "This is now the biggest industry and employs about 1,500,000 women. For the summer, college girls and high school girls are doing their 'bit' by going in and working at every position from that of making the smallest bit of shrapnel to filling the huge shells. In many places there is a night shift as well as a day shift, and you can imagine how necessary it is to have a big hostess house in these communities to offer the girls rest and recreation and reading and above all happy companionship. In many instances the government is housing the girls. That means that we have girls housed in buildings taking over a hundred girls each. They usually are arranged to face an open court where in the evenings we have community 'sings' and recreation of all kinds.

"I wish that you would urge each one of our class who wants a real job to come and see me right now for we are needing at least one hundred of the best leaders of the country for this work. I can't begin to tell you how interesting it is to feel that you are helping the girl behind the 'man behind the gun' to make good."

May (Noyes) Spelman was vice-chairman of the Women's Third Liberty Loan Committee of New York in April, having charge of the booths in the city which took in between four and five million dollars. She spent every day for a month at the office from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. She is now doing R. C. work, details of which she cannot give, but "nothing equals it in interest and the feeling of nearness to the war." She has been spending the summer at Nonquitt, Mass. Her husband, Henry Spelman, is in France doing R. C. work. He has the chief responsibility of the Home Service Department in Paris.

Dora Reid is now Mrs. Harper Kimber, 520 E. 77 St., New York City. She is teaching in the Scudder School.

Dorothy (Evans) Noble writes: "When my brother, who managed the farm on which we live, enlisted a year ago, I was left with the ranch to manage and I have been struggling ever since not to look blank when the foreman puts some poser to me. We have 18,000 trees to look after, about one third of which are in bearing. We employ nine men and board them.

"The war work in the P. O. [Dot is postmistress] is interesting—the registra-

tion of aliens, attending to the answering of questionnaires of drafted men, and so forth. Then the war stamp campaign kept me busy; we have only 32 people who use the post office of which I am the humble servant, but everyone is a buyer and we have pledged over \$2300 to be paid before next January. On the Fourth of July the R. C. had a picnic on our grounds where 300 people gathered. We roasted a steer and barbecued it, and the R. C. netted a goodly sum."

Mr. Stanley Holland Graves, Rebecca (McDougall) Graves' husband, died Oct. 24, 1917.

Emma (Bowden) Proctor's father died Aug. 22.

BORN.—To Alice (Roberts) Colby a daughter, Carolyn Norris, May 17. This is Alice's fifth child.

To Grace (Townshend) Partridge a daughter, Apr. 20.

To Ruth (Hayden) Nagle a daughter, Ruth Clothilde, July 24. Lieut. Nagle is at Camp Jackson, S. C.

To Ruth (Curts) Kempster a son, Walter Wells, Sept. 25.

To Mabel (Norris) Leonard a son, Archie Willard, Aug. 30. This is Mabel's third son and fourth child.

To Neva (Reynolds) Minsch a daughter, Elizabeth Reynolds, Sept. 8.

Marie Adsit has been spending the summer in the Texas mountains at a camp on the Guadalupe River. "We have a rough-board two-room cabin surrounded by mountains and birds and butterflies and sunsets and moonlight and jackrabbits and lizards and horned toads—and everything which makes this west-land wonderful." Her song which she has given the Unit is now published. It is called "Peep o' Day" and is published by Harold Flammer Inc., 56 W. 45 St., New York City. Miss Margaret Wilson is to sing it in concert this winter. Let each of us see that it is sung at the next meeting of our Smith Club.

Mary (Foot) Lord has not been very well this last year but a list of her war and church activities sounds sufficiently strenuous to account for it. She had a poem, "The Goody Lent," published in the *Christian Advocate* of Feb. 7.

Sophie Wilds is touring with the Elsie Kearns Players.

Morley (Sanborn) Linton and little Natalie have had a cottage this summer on Higgins Lake, Mich. Her address this winter will be 709 W. 169 St., New York City.

Georgiana (Jackson) Allen is staying temporarily with her family at 125 S. Grove St., E. Orange, N. J., while her husband is doing war work near Baltimore.

Eleanor Little's two brothers are junior grade lieutenants in the navy. One is flying in France, the other is stationed in Boston.

Mrs. George T. Scott's new address is 19 Glenwood Rd., Upper Montclair, N. J.

Olive Hurlbut is with the Fisk Rubber Co., at Chicopee Falls, and has been doing war work in the way of patriotic campaign sewing and correspondence. She expects soon to go to France to do office work for the Y. M. C. A. at headquarters in Paris.

Virginia Smith has completed a two months' course in physical therapy at the Boston School of Physical Education, qualifying as Reconstruction Aide 1. She expects to continue teaching dancing for the present, volunteering part time for this new work.

The New York 1907 girls had their first meeting for the year at Morley (Sanborn) Linton's Sept. 27, fourteen girls being present. They sewed on refugee garments and are planning all-day meetings with box luncheons at Unit headquarters. Daisy Lewis will be their guest of honor at the next meeting.

Dorothy (Schauffler) Higinbotham's husband served as Y. M. C. A. secretary for three months this summer in Virginia.

1908

Class secretary—Mrs. James M. Hills, 135 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1909

Class secretary—Alice M. Pierce, 8 Polhemus Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For further news see "Alumnae in War Service," page 65.

Annie (Wheelock) Robbins died of pneumonia following Spanish influenza on Oct. 5.

In Memoriam

One of the almost unendurable features of the epidemic which is sweeping the country is that, in so many instances, it has taken persons whose physical and mental strength was at its height, and whose responsibilities it is almost impossible for others to assume. Such was the case when Annie Robbins died—we knew her best as Annie Wheelock in college when she was our sophomore president and later president of the Student Council.

There are none too many people of Anne's calibre in the world. Her deep interest in all that was best, her judgment of what to pursue, and her indefatigable zeal for whatever task she shouldered were of the highest order. I cannot imagine Anne wasting her time or her fineness on empty acts or foolish gossip. She knew well how to enjoy life; and with the same zest with which she played basket ball and loved the outdoor life at college, she has since been glad to picnic, to tramp, and skate. She had the faculty of identifying herself with the highest type in every community and of winning permanent admiration and affection.

Since her marriage to Donald Robbins she had developed an even greater sweet-

ness and deeper seriousness. Their interests were identical, their pleasures they enjoyed together, and their affection for each other was deep and beautiful. Anne leaves two little boys, one of three-and-a-half years and the other of six months. Since their birth she has unhesitatingly given up the more conspicuous public demands upon her time and has devoted herself to their welfare. She, however, has been always ready to lend a hand and to do even more than her share. She has spent many hours of labor as chairman of our decennial gift committee. Had she lived to complete her work I know she would have made us carry it to a successful conclusion. She would have inspired us with her own tremendous devotion to 1909, to Smith, and to its success.

Someone said to me of Anne that while others were talking she had the thing done. She not only had it done but done well, done quietly, and selflessly. Most of us did not half know the loveliness, the mentality, the unusual combination of idealism and practicality which underlay her own modest estimate of herself. It is a deep inspiration to us all to have known Anne, a wonderful gift to have possessed her friendship, and always we shall have her memory to keep our own idealism steadfast. H. D. H.

Elizabeth Hays is taking the training course given at Bryn Mawr College in Industrial Supervision for Women.

Alice Pierce is vice-principal and teacher of history at the Berkeley Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. She hopes to see a great many 1909ers this winter.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Mrs. Donald Pirnie (Jean MacDuffie), 72 Palmy St., Watertown, Mass.

Mrs. Robert Trask (Evelyn Smith), 44 Thaxter Rd., Newtonville, Mass. Her husband has assumed charge of the boys' and girls' club work in Middlesex County.

BORN.—To Clara (Hepburn) Many a third son, McMeen Hepburn, on June 14.

1910

Class secretary—Jessie W. Post, 88 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

For further news see "Alumnae in War Service," page 65.

ENGAGED.—Margaret Bracken to Ernest Alpers of Westfield, N. J., Amherst 1905. "After two years of Spanish teaching, I expect to sail sometime in August with the Business Women's Unit of Y. M. C. A."

Ruth Mitchell to Ezra Farnsworth Jr. of Los Angeles, Calif.

MARRIED.—Mary D. Bergen to Joseph Whitaker Pennypacker on Sept. 14.

Gladys R. Van Deventer to Charles Minturn Baxter Jr. on Oct. 19.

Elizabeth Eddy to George Gordon Watt on Aug. 28.

BORN.—To Helen (Bradley) Wood a son, Osgood Bradley, on Aug. 13.

To Grace (Briggs) Watters a daughter, Catharine Elizabeth, on July 8.

To Chase (King) Leake a daughter, Alice King, on June 21.

To Edna (Roberts) Power a daughter, Lucy Leigh, on Nov. 14, 1916. "Dr. Power entered the Medical Reserve Corps and is now a major stationed at Camp Fremont. I should dearly love to see as many as can come this way, in my home. Address, 356 Coleridge Av., Palo Alto, Calif."

To Viola (Sullivan) Stiles a son, David, on Aug. 26.

Margaret Fellows is to be a clerk in the Paris office of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York City at 1 and 3 rue des Italiens. Three from the Foreign Dept. are going and are the first women that the company has sent. The work will be in connection with the accounts of the A. E. F. which are constantly increasing.

Mildred Perry has been substituting in the English department of the Charleston State Normal School, Charleston, Ill. Before that she studied at the University of Chicago.

Maude Pillsbury. "I am the only person in town who speaks French, so I have had classes. Some of the students expect to go to France. I am studying music."

Elizabeth Smart is learning to set type and run a printing office so that she can take a man's place.

Yeoli (Stimson) Acton is living in Canada. Her husband is superintendent of a plant employing 700 men, the entire output of which goes to the British government for war purposes.

Portia Swett. "Company of my own—'The Outdoor Dancers'—concert engagements. I hope to make money for the Unit with them."

Marjorie Valentine is Supt. Girls' League of Evanston Ill. She is on the Social Service Com. of the Evanston War Council and organizes girls in patriotic units.

Louise (Van Wagenen) Anson. "My husband is now ill, but before that he was a captain in the Quartermaster Dept., buying horses for the Government."

Helen Walters. "I am teaching household economics at Defiance College, Defiance, O., and am doing a great deal of outside work in the way of volunteer classes on food conservation. I am on the faculty committee for war activities."

Loraine (Washburn) Hall is in charge of the R. C. workroom in the church where her husband is pastor.

Ednah (Whitney) Gerrish. "News—Well rather! My husband is 1st lieut. Eng. O. R. C. I have rented my house and returned to school teaching. Working hard and wishing that the war would end."

Elizabeth (Wilds) Peabody. "I have been in Washington since June 1917. Mr. Peabody has a position of marine expert for the Shipping Board."

Ethel (Wilson) Lyman. "My work fits in nicely with the care of my baby. It is knitting socks for a circle which sends to a Y. M. C. A. hut in France. We are 14 and send about 35 pairs a month."

Maud (Woolson) Macurda spent the winter at Fort Hancock where her husband was adjutant of the Coast Defense of Sandy Hook.

Elizabeth Wright is girls' work secretary at the Y. W. C. A. at New Bedford, Mass.

EX-1910

MARRIED.—Jessica Lewis to George Frederick Coope on Dec. 8, 1917. Address, Ruth, Nev.

Grace Rose to Frederick H. Plumb on Nov. 12, 1917. Address, 214 Wilson St., Syracuse, N. Y.

BORN.—To Dorothy (Averill) Harman a daughter, Ruth, on Aug. 6, 1917.

To Rebecca (Bailey) Raley a son, Robert James, on July 11, 1916.

To Rebecca (Bailey) Raley a son, William Thomas, on Sept. 28, 1917.

To Helen (Becker) Sulzberger a daughter, Kate, on Apr. 14, 1917.

To Margaret (Carroll) Harris a son, Edwin Sheldon, on Apr. 2, 1917.

To Helen (Kramer) Ach a son, Louis Kramer, on Oct. 3, 1917.

To Caroline (Struges) Hall a daughter, Mary Louise Wallace, on Oct. 4, 1917.

To Cora (Wintter) North a daughter, Pauline Wintter, on June 8, 1917.

Beatrice Birmingham has acted as a volunteer in the executive office of the New York County Chapter of the A. R. C. Julia Clark, who is a missionary in China, has been home on a furlough.

Katharine Grable is associated with the manager of the Castle School of Dancing in the Bureau of Entertainment, which furnishes dancers for movies and entertainments for camps and private affairs.

Ethel Jones will leave the Domestic Art Dept. of the Kansas State Agricultural College to have charge of the household arts in the Johnson School, Scranton, Penn., opening in September.

Edith Mann. "I am at Cable Hospital, Ipswich, Mass., as assistant supt. This is a small hospital, but especially well equipped. It has been offered to the Government for war work and we expect before long to have wounded soldiers and sailors."

Grace Mason is supervisor of physical education in the public schools of Johnstown, N. Y.

Carrie (Nicholson) Jordan spent last winter in New York City where her husband was finishing the work for his Ph.D. at Teachers' College.

Ellen (Skinner) Hall. "I am moving to

California and will make my permanent home in Los Angeles."

Marjory Todd has been translating French novels into English and also French propaganda for publication in this country.

Florence Williams is an illustrator and designer. She has illustrated five books, three of her own manuscripts, and designed and illustrated many hundreds of other things, including magazine covers and pictures.

1911

Class secretary—Mrs. J. P. O'Brien, 54 Myrtle Av., Plainfield, N. J.

For further news see "Alumnae in War Service," page 65.

MARRIED.—Mabel Ward to Herbert Freeman Fraser. Address, 24 Salem St., Andover, Mass. Mr. Fraser is in the Chemical Warfare Service, Gas Defense Div., at present stationed in the U. S.

BORN.—To Edith (Angell) Cranshaw a second son, Harold Brown Jr., on Aug. 20.

To Alice (Brown) Myers a daughter, Helen Shennan, on Feb. 14. Address, Mrs. Myrl Scott Myers, 2022 Jefferson Av., Toledo, O.

To Gladys (Burlingame) Barlow a son, Robert Burlingame, on Aug. 2.

To Lois (Cunningham) Hetherington a son, Fred Easton Jr., on Aug. 29. Address, Mrs. F. E. Hetherington, 39 Ontario St., South Glen Ridge, St. Catharines, Ontario, Can.

To May (Daugherty) Sutton a daughter, Louisa Post, on Apr. 14. Address, Mrs. Carr Kemper Sutton, 151 Williamson Av., Bloomfield, N. J.

To Isabel (Harder) Gebhard a son, Peter Ten Eyck Jr., on Sept. 3. Mr. Gebhard is a lieutenant in the Ordnance Dept.

To Marjorie (Wesson) Francis a son, David Wesson, on Aug. 17.

Stephen Townsend, the husband of Dwight (Power) Townsend, was killed in France last April. He was a member of the Royal Flying Corps of England.

Lieut. Benjamin Curtis, fiancé of Florence Angell, was killed July 28 at Chateau Thierry when leading his troops in action. Florence's address is 4 Av. Gabriel, c/o A. R. C., Paris, France.

Margaret (Townsend) O'Brien with her year-old daughter Peggy expects to be South this winter near Major O'Brien, who is instructor in medicine at Ft. Oglethorpe, Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

After a day's illness of pneumonia following grippe, Sally McEwan died Apr. 11 at Connellsville, Pa., where she had taught in the high school for over a year.

EX-1911

BORN.—To Alice (Peck) Snow a second daughter and fourth child, Jeanne, on July 28.

1912

Class secretary—Mary A. Clapp, Galloppe's Point, Swampscott, Mass.

For further news see "Alumnae in War Service," page 65.

ENGAGED.—Helen Barnes to Carlos Chipman Lacy, Niagara Falls, N. Y., now in France with the A. E. F. Since January, Helen has been working under the National War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A. in Elmira, N. Y., a munition center. She has just been transferred to Boston, where the hundreds of men in army camps and naval stations makes her work of mobilizing the girls and helping in recreation work for them of such great importance.

Amy Hubbard to James Marland Abbott, Harvard 1898.

MARRIED.—Katherine Bradbury to William Hoyt Head on Aug. 17.

Pauline Dole to Alonzo Charles Goodrich on Aug. 3. Mr. Goodrich is a lieutenant in the Air Service.

Elizabeth Harrison to William E. Barrett, captain in the 81st Field Artillery.

Henrietta Peabody to John Rudolph Carlson, lieutenant in the U. S. R. Engs., June 15.

Rosamond Dorothy Starin to Robert E. Hyman.

BORN.—To Maida (Herman) Solomon a son, Peter H., on Sept. 6. Dr. Solomon sailed in August with Base Hospital 115, and is at present located in Vichy.

To Beatrice (Horne) Runels a son, Ralph Carle Jr., on July 4. Address, 4 Harland Av., Lowell, Mass.

To Hildegard (Hoyt) Swift a son, Arthur Lessner 3d., on June 24. Address, 67 Mansfield St., New Haven, Conn.

To Marian (Knight) Steckel a daughter, Vera, on June 28.

To Florence (Rawson) Patterson a son, Edward Rawson, on Sept. 20.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Mrs. H. D. Dozier (Katherine Bailey), 1070 Milledge Av., Athens, Ga.

Mrs. F. W. H. Stott (Ruth Binkerd), 77 Bartlet St., Andover, Mass.

Elsie Becker is teaching English in the Vocational High School, New Britain, Conn.

Louise Benjamin is by avocation hostess at Unit No. 8 of the War Camp Community Service. See page 65 for her vocation. She says she works with young people from fourteen to twenty-one years old.

Mrs. H. F. Fisher (Uarda Clum), 337 Newcastle Rd., Browncroft, Rochester, N. Y. Lieut. Fisher has been in France since last November, in the Ordnance Dept.

Mrs. T. F. Hamlin (Hilda Edwards), 68 W. 107 St., New York City. Two of Hilda's three brothers are in France, and the other has been invalided home.

Pauline (Gardner) Donnell is assistant hostess in the U. S. Naval Radio School Hostess House, Cambridge. Her husband is a first lieutenant in the 322nd Field Signal Battalion, A. E. F.

Dotty Hawkins is a librarian in the Wilmington (Del.) Library. She says she does everything from teaching the newest recruit to changing books and cataloging the library of a Civil War veteran.

Elizabeth (Jones) Hendel is at present at 34 Fillmore St., Petersburg, Va., where her husband is stationed at Camp Lee, as a lieutenant in the Inf.

Mary Kerley is teaching English in the Schenectady High School.

Nineteen hundred and twelve is now represented on the faculty of Mount Holyoke, in the person of Catherine Pierce, who is teaching history of art.

Grace Redding journeyed to Kansas City in May to attend the National Conference of Social Work. She came home by way of Minneapolis, where she visited Agnes Moir.

Edith Robertson is working for a steamship company in Elizabeth, N. J.

Lucy (Robbins) Rand has joined the ranks of Smith in Washington where Lieut. Rand has been transferred to work in the Navy Dept. Her address is The Moulton, N St. and New Hampshire Av.

While Mildred (Spring) Case's husband is engaged in government work on airplanes which will eventually take him overseas, she is managing the "Ralph Case Store" in East Aurora, teaching music, booming the Liberty Loan, acting as inspector of elections, and doing a great deal of church work.

Helen Stearns is secretary to the assistant librarian of Harvard.

Marion Vincent took a summer course at the Y. W. C. A. National Training School (see page 65).

Amy (Waterbury) Safford has accepted a clerical position with H. Waterbury and Son Co. for the winter in connection with wool conservation. Lieut. Safford is in France with Truck Co. No. 1, 23rd Eng.

Margaret (Washington) Pfeiffer's husband is a lieutenant in the Emergency Bureau of Ordnance, stationed at Washington. "Booker," with her young daughter, is in Chicago with her family.

Hester Hopkins sailed in June as a nurses' aide in the R. C. After being for a few days in a tent hospital at the very front in the July drive, Hester is now in a French hospital with an American trained nurse, to care for the American soldiers who are brought there.

Olive Williams is under appointment to go over with one of the Units.

1913

Class secretary—Helen E. Hodgman,
314 E. 17 St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMERICAN RED CROSS
(Croix-Rouge Américaine)

SMITH COLLEGE RELIEF UNIT
Sept. 6, 1918.

Dear 1913:

Daffy sent me under date of July 23, which I received yesterday, all the Class Supper trimmings, the Big Brass Drum and a money order for 66 francs and 95 centimes from all you good people for the Unit. Needless to say I was delighted—I'm planning to put it to some special purpose on behalf of 1913, but from the kidding I received at your hands at reunion, I should write you that I was going to purchase a box at the Follies, or a Redfern costume. It took me several weeks to compose that other class letter and most of the Unit had a hand in it, and if someone spoiled the desired effect, I'm coming home with murder in my eye to square matters. Seriously, it was certainly mighty fine of you people to do that at reunion and everyone here has remarked about it, and 1913 has the exclusive honor along that line. We are now, as you doubtless know, located at Chateau Thierry. We live in a large circus tent on the side of a hill directly opposite "Hill 204," where the Marines made their famous fight, and our work is entirely military at present, as there are no refugees here. Chateau Thierry is an evacuation point for this sector and all the wounded Americans are entrained here. They are brought in on stretchers and lie on the station platform until the hospital train arrives, from two to five hours. We give them lemonade on hot days and coffee on cold ones, cigarettes, chocolate, and chewing gum. We bathe the eyes of the gassed men with a bicarbonate solution and bandage them up, and put mosquito netting over their faces and wounds to keep the droves of flies off. I am planning to use the 1913 money for fruit for the sickest of these men, and if you could see how they love it and how rare a treat it is for them, I think you would feel it was well spent. The other day one of the wounded men asked one of the Unit if there were any 1913 members, so I was trotted out on exhibition and he said his name was Leeper, and his brother married Eleanor Cory 1913, and wanted to know if I knew her. Such instances are far from uncommon, and I have professed to know everyone from 1880 up. It was a relief to be able to tell the truth, and we talked about Eleanor and her family. Once again my thanks and appreciation for the 1913 gift for myself and the Unit. It makes me mighty proud the way 1913 stands by the SCR.U.

As ever, DOROTHY BROWN.

For further news see page 65.

DIED.—Elsie (Williams) Clark, Oct. 21.

ENGAGED.—Catherine A. Ferry to Lawrence W. Peirson, Williams 1912.

Hart-Lester Harris to Joseph Covington Allen, vice-president of Union Trust Co., Springfield.

Helen Hodgman to Lieut. Alexander Craig Jr., U. S. Air Service.

Helen Readie to Lieut. Allen A. Lowe, 59 Pioneer Inf.

MARRIED.—Edith Cushing to Reid Dana Macafee, Aug. 3. Address, 1 Pleasant St., Marion, Mass.

Marion Wakelee Gardner to Rev. Lloyd Rutherford Craighill of Wuhu, China, June 13.

Mildred Honey to Lieut. Walter Roland Jeffrey, June 8. Lieut. Jeffrey is now in France.

Mary Mead to George Marshall, Oct. 12.

Gertrude Patterson to Claude Matthews Swinney, June 26.

Margaret Steacy to Stacy Beakes Hulse, June 22. Address, 105 E. 69 St., New York City.

Dorothy Usher to Captain Grafton Lee Wilson, July 3. Address, 260 Knapp St., Milwaukee, Wis.

BORN.—To Agnes (Conklin) Mealand a daughter, Ruth, on Sept. 2.

To Marion (Foster) Allen, ex-1913, a second daughter, Rowena Abbott, June 20.

To Winifred (Praeger) Smith a son, Walter Ray Smith Jr., Aug. 31.

To Lillian (Pearson) Hendrian a second daughter.

To Sylvia (Stevens) Schmidt her third child, a daughter, Helen Winifred, July 2.

To Rachel (Whidden) Merchant her second child, a son, Roy Richardson Merchant Jr., Sept. 14.

To Marjorie (Willson) Crooks a daughter, Buford Willson Crooks, Jan. 2.

To Ruth (Wilson) Borst a son, David Wellington, Aug. 5.

To Mary (Worthen) Knapp her second child, a son, Waldo Knapp Jr. in Sept.

CORRECTION.—Christine Babcock is engaged to Hugh Nelson Seay. He is at present in Russia. Christine was on the Illinois Training Farm of the Woman's Land Army of America at Libertyville, Ill. Lucia Smith was there also.

Maud Barton writes from France that there is a regular Smith reunion all the time "over there." She had been on detached service with an operating team consisting of two doctors, three nurses, and two soldiers—sent out from her base hospital and temporarily loaned to the French. She landed in a small town near the large one where the Smith Unit was, so she went over and saw Dot Brown. Lillian Jackson was also in the small town at a Y. M. C. A. Headquarters.

Monica (Burrell) Owen writes from Chickamauga Park, Ga., where her husband is a 1st lieutenant in the School of Psychology. She is dividing her time between her shack on the edge of the Camp and the Hostess House. "Life is primitive, for some time my sole bureau was a garbage can with a board across it."

Amelia Dutcher is secretary at the National Anti-Tuberculosis Committee, New York City.

Ruth Ensign is studying at the Boston School of Social Workers. Address, 186 Commonwealth Av., Boston, Mass.

Constance (Fowler) Leyden is now living with her father at 40 Ingersoll Grove, Springfield, Mass. Her husband is a 1st lieutenant with the Gas Defense and stationed in Wisconsin.

Margaret (Hawley) Ely is now at 56 W. Orange St., Lancaster, Pa. Her husband is a chaplain in the navy, U. S. S. *Milville*.

1914

Class secretary pro tem—Margaret E. Beckley, 253 W. 91 St., New York City

For further news see page 66.

DIED.—Ruth Cutting on Oct. 26.

BORN.—To Sarah (Ainsworth) Rogers a son, Howard Jr., Nov., 1917.

To Helen (Gaylord) Tiffany a daughter, Virginia Gaylord, on Feb. 11.

To Lillian (Holferty) Firman a second son, Joseph Holferty, on Mar. 24.

To Pauline (Peirce) Hall a daughter, Nancy Jocelyn, in Apr.

To Sophie (Pratt) Bostelmann a second daughter, Clarissa Spencer, on June 16.

To Marion (Rawson) Gillies a son, John Douglas, on July 3.

To Evelyn (Thompson) Jones a daughter, Doris Elaine, on Sept. 23.

To Harriet (Wakelee) Stringfellow a son, Henry Aylesbury Jr., on July 22.

To Pauline (Werner) Schubart a second son, Mark Allen, on May 24.

To Margaret (Woodward) Cumings a son, Fred Taylor Jr., on May 24.

MARRIED.—Elson Barnes to Frank Garm Norbury on Apr. 11.

Helen Bell to O. F. Priestler.

Mildred Edgarton to William Lincoln Davis on Aug. 31.

Marion Gilmore to Ray Wilbur Spear, U. S. N., on Aug. 3.

Bertha Goff to John Harris Scoville on July 2.

Miriam Howard to Clarence E. Merrill on Nov. 17, 1917.

Katrina Ingham to Lieut. James D. Judson, U. S. A., in Feb.

Marian Jordan to G. Everett Harrington. Marian is a stenographer at the Federal Reserve Office, Bridgeport, Conn.

Margaret Leonard to H. Dutton Smith on June 15.

Agnes Morgenthau to Sidney Newborg on July 16.

Georgiana Owsley to Lon C. Hill Jr. on July 29.

Laura Rice to Lieut. Charles Kenneth Deming, M. C., on June 15.

Nadja Rost to George N. Arpin on Sept. 10.

Anna Roberta Taylor to Willard Hough on June 29.

Ex-1914.—Lucia Cartland to 2d Lieut. Woodbury Hough, U. S. A. on Dec. 24, 1917.

Katharine Kingsley to Lieut. Thomas Henry Boyd, U. S. A. on June 21. Katharine is in charge of Recreation Work for women attached to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.

Pauline Parker to J. Robert Montgomery on July 3.

ENGAGED.—Marie McNair to Lieut. Bruce Bell, U. S. A.

Ex-1914.—Louise Clemens to Lieut. Arthur Fosdick Smith, Field Artillery, A. E. F.

TEACHING.—Katharine Barry is teaching biology in the East High School, Rochester, N. Y.

Ruth Beecher is teaching English in the South High School, Youngstown, O.

Leonora Branch is instructor in English, Mount Holyoke College.

Harriet Brown is teaching geography and history in the University School for Boys, Cleveland, O.

Edith Egbert is principal of the San Rafael School for Girls, San Rafael, Calif.

Elsie Geitz is teaching in the Columbia Preparatory School, Rochester, N. Y.

Dorothy Gibbon is teaching freshman English in the Technical High School, Virginia, Minn.

Valborga Hokanson is teaching mathematics in Miss Layward's School for Girls in Overbrook, Pa.

Ruth McKenny is teaching French in the Northampton High School.

Gwendolen Reed is teaching English and French in high school, Plymouth, Ind.

Helen (Sheridan) Gordan is teaching gymnastics and basket ball three days a week at the Faulkner School and visiting for the Home Service Department of the R. C. the remaining three days, in Chicago.

Ruth Taylor is teaching commercial subjects in the high school, Winchester, Mass.

Zoe Ward is teaching French in the Utica Free Academy, Utica, N. Y.

STUDYING.—Dorothy Conrad is studying shorthand and typewriting.

Dorothy Ochtman has been studying art at the School of the National Academy of Design, New York City. She was awarded the Snyder silver medal for life drawing and had a picture in the spring academy exhibition.

SECRETARIAL AND BUSINESS.—Gertrude Andrews is stenographer and book-keeper in the law offices of Andrews, Toland, and Andrews, Los Angeles, Calif.

Lucy Brearley is private secretary to Charles D. Norton, president of First Security Co., New York City.

Olga Coulsen is reporter for the *Santa Rosa Press* and auditor for a Santa Rosa department store, Santa Rosa, Calif.

Isabel Hudnut is secretary to the editor of the *Christian Register*, Boston, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Flora Fox is a district visitor of the Charity Organization Society, New York City.

Latest news from Margaret Farrand reports her on her way to Chateau Thierry for a week as correspondent!

Olga Waller is with the Illinois Library Commission. She completed a course in library science at the University of Illinois in June, receiving a B. L. S. degree.

Ex-1914.—Viola Erlanger is practicing medicine and has an appointment at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania as Acting Associate in Obstetrics.

There is loads more I could tell you but as we have no more room I must stop here. If you want new addresses write me or the Alumnae Office.

1915

Class secretary—Katharine Boutelle, 35 College Av., Waterville, Me.

For further news see "Alumnae in War Service," page 66.

ENGAGED.—Dorothy Quincy Adams to Capt. Alexander Chadbourn Eschweiler Jr. of Milwaukee. He went to France in January with the 107th Eng., but is at present attached to the American Service Corps, stationed at Tour.

MARRIED.—Agnes Block to Tobias E. Bradley, U. S. N., on Oct. 24.

Florence Cooke to Harold B. Taylor. Address, Granby, Mass.

Alice G. Cragin to Dr. Raymond W. Lewis, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. N., now stationed on the transport *Mau'i*. They were married on Oct. 3.

Marguerite Dinsmore to Paul Smith on Oct. 4. Address, 529 Manhattan Av., New York City.

Ruth Edwards to Lieut. Charles F. Meyer Jr. on Sept. 2.

Margaret Francis to Francis Blake Ellis on Oct. 12. He is in the drafting department of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation. Address, 921 Delaware Av., South Bethlehem, Pa.

Katharine Greene to Weaver Weddell Pangburn, U. S. A., on Sept. 27. She is continuing her social work in New Bedford while her husband is at Camp Devens. Address, 12 Market St.

Isabel Houghton to Ensign George P. Igleheart on Aug. 24. Address, 72 Days Pk., Buffalo, N. Y.

Katherine Nye to Capt. Neal Gordon Gray, 135th Field Artillery, on June 22. He is now with the A. E. F. in France.

Marian Park to Dudley Tyler Hum-

phrey on Aug. 30. Address, 8 Spring Lane, Englewood, N. J.

Louise Porter to Lieut. Leslie C. Dunn, now in France with the 76th Div. She is at home, 112 Pleasant St., Brookline, Mass.

Sallie Smith to Ensign Stanley Woodward Pierce, U. S. N., on Oct. 26.

Pauline Starrett to Lieut. K. D. Pierson. Address, Oleander Country Club, Dickinson, Tex.

BORN.—To Dorothea (Bauer) Weeks a daughter, Mary Frances.

To Lella (Hunter) Clinger a daughter, Dorothy Hunter, on Aug. 26.

To Jessie (Neill) Burger a daughter, Dorothy Jane, on Apr. 23.

Irene Boardman has returned to Cornell Medical School for her third year.

Dorothy Carman is teaching biology at Adelphi Academy. Address, 144 Madison Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Barbara Cheney writes of the Vassar camp: "It has been a wonderful and most interesting experiment, brilliantly successful. We have worked very hard, 36 hours first term and 25 this, but it certainly has been worth while and we've had the most delightful faculty you can imagine." See page 66.

Dorothy Davis, as was recorded in July, is in the Statistics Branch, General Staff, War Department. Address, 1650 Fuller St., Washington, D. C.

Dorothy (Dulles) Bourne writes, "planning to work in the gas mask factory at Long Island City for awhile, then hoping to return to the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. I specialize in their industrial war work until the war is over or my husband returns from France."

Alice Farnum has left Smith and is at home for the year in Georgiaville, R. I.

Helen Frey is studying at the Boston School of Social Work, majoring in medical social service. Address (temporary), 147 Woburn St., West Medford, Mass.

Margaret (Fulton) Mason is taking a business course preparatory to war work. Her husband is in the army.

Marion Graves is first assistant in the Alumnae Office in Northampton, where she has been since January.

Florence Hanford is taking courses at the George Washington University towards an M. A. degree. Address, 3100 P St. N. W., Washington, D. C. See page 66 for further news.

Rebecca Painter is teaching trigonometry, history, and Latin in Kittanning, Pa.

Beatrice (Pierce) Lench has moved to Bethlehem, Pa., where her husband is an architect for the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation. Address, 921 Grant Av.

Dorothea Purnell is working with the Fuel Administration. Address, Stuart Club, 102 Fenway, Boston.

Leonora Reno has moved to California

and is taking a secretarial course in Pasadena. Address, Box 101, R. F. D. 13, Los Angeles, Calif.

Eleanor Sackett is taking a three months' course in Occupational Therapy.

Jennette (Sargent) Drake is in California with her husband who was at the Omaha Balloon School all summer and has now been transferred to Arcadia. Address, 356 N. Primrose, Monrovia, Calif.

Alice Shaw is doing juvenile court work in Boston.

Mildred Smith is private secretary to Judge F. E. Crane of the Court of Appeals and is studying law at the Brooklyn Law School.

Gertrude Stockder is an underwriter in the home office of the National Fire Insurance Co. in Hartford.

Mary Tanner has a year's leave of absence from Smith and is studying violin with Leopold Auer. Address, 240 Fifth Av., New York City.

Katharine Vermilye's address is 1714 New Hampshire Av. N. W., Washington, D. C. She says, "Capt. John C. Hildt, U. S. A., is in our section."

Emilia Vicari is research assistant in neurology and graduate student in neurology and pathology at the Medical School, University of Minnesota. Address, 2417 Dupont Av., Minneapolis.

Amy Walker is laboratory assistant at the research laboratory of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Edith Waterman is now head of the Primary Department, St. Agnes School, Albany. She is still secretary there also. Address for the winter, 355 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Ruth Waterman is assistant director of physical education at Mount Holyoke College.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Ada Baker, 618 Ridgewood Rd., Maplewood, N. J.

Mrs. G. Delaplaine Hall (Margaret Cary), 142 Middlesex Rd., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Mrs. William A. Forbes (Esther Eliot), 209 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. J. Willard Lord (Marion MacNabb), 3156 18th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ruth Pearse, 367 Prospect Av., Apt. 17, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. Theodore Greene (Dorothy Thayer), 18 W. 47 St., New York City. Mr. Greene is assistant pastor at the Brick Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Raymond G. Wright (Carolyn Sprague), Walpole, N. H.

Mrs. D. D. Stockman (Mildred Tuttle), 791 9th Av., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Emily Wadsworth, 1308 Connecticut Av., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. C. O. M. Sprague (Dorothy Wolf), 2400 16th St., Washington, D. C.

EX-1915

MARRIED.—Catharine M. Currier to Edwin C. Burleigh. Address, 6 Melville St., Augusta, Me.

Isabelle Hoxie to Cornelius W. Middleton. Address, 315 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Katharine Kingsley to Lieut. Thomas Henry Boyd, 364th Inf., now overseas. He is a brother of Louise Boyd ex-'14 and Elizabeth Boyd '18. She is in charge of all the recreation work for the nurses in the cantonment and the girls employed in the amusement park, which includes gym and dancing classes. Address, Hostess House, Camp Lewis, Wash.

BORN.—To Evelyn (MacLeod) Soule a daughter, name and date not vouchsafed. To Ruth (Brady) Leggett a daughter, Virginia.

DIED.—Marie (Deem) Ross, on Oct. 6, of Spanish influenza.

1916

Class secretary—Frances E. Hall, 58 Corey Rd., Coolidge Corner Branch, Boston, Mass.

For further news see "Alumnae in War Service," page 66.

ENGAGED.—Elizabeth Fellows to Bertram Simonds Viles of Boston; he is in the Motor Truck Service in France.

Luella M. Orr to Paul R. Baldwin; he is in the Aviation Branch of the Service and is now stationed in Texas.

Ruth Saperston to Lieut. Alan D. Oppenheimer, Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.

Jean Tait to 1st Lieut. John H. Robertson. Lieut. Robertson is a doctor in Base Hospital No. 48 in France. Jean is continuing her work at the Albany Hospital and Medical College.

Florence Ware to Joseph Lovell Corcoran, 1st Lieut., 4th U. S. Field Artillery.

Frances Bradshaw to Brand Blanchard, formerly instructor in philosophy at Columbia, now training at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.

MARRIED.—Virginia Andrews to William Morris Smith on June 29. Address, 727 Broad St., Sewickley, Pa.

Josephine F. Baldwin to Capt. Harry Waldo Yoxall, M. C., King's Royal Rifle Corps, British Military Mission to the United States, on June 29. Address, Springfield, Kew, Surrey, England.

Marion Berkey to Lucius C. Baltwood, who is now in France with the 323rd Inf., on Apr. 27.

Agnes Betts to Hugh W. McCulloch on June 22. Mr. McCulloch is now in France.

Ruth H. Blodgett to William Martindale Shedden on Aug. 24. Address, 36 Ash Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Florence McDowell Bliss to Mr. E. P. Ferguson, a lieutenant in the Ordnance Dept., stationed in Paris.

Gertrude Foreman to James M. Hart

on Feb. 9. Address, 835 S. Sheridan Rd., Highland Park, Ill.

Florence M. Hodges to Dr. Alfred Morris Perry on Sept. 3. The wedding was held in the Sophia Smith homestead, the first wedding ever held there.

Helen Davis Ray to Robert Benton Crossland on July 9. Address, 1529 S. Center St., Terre Haute, Ind.

Margaret D. Smith to Harold E. Staples on May 6. Mr. Staples is in the Navy. Margaret is living with his people until after the war as her own mother died in June. She is doing clerical work in the Vermont National Bank. Address, 66 High St., Brattleboro, Vt.

Marguerite H. White to Hazen Edward Stockwell on July 8.

Anna Young to Dr. Phineas W. Whiting of Lowell, Mass. Address, 834 Marietta Av., Lancaster, Pa. Dr. Whiting is teaching biology at Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster.

EX-1916.—Alice King Bragaw to John Anson Markham, lieutenant in the Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, on June 15.

Grace E. Garrett to Albert H. Eggers on Nov. 21, 1917. Same address.

Helen C. MacDonald to Lyle M. Clift on Dec. 31, 1917. Mr. Clift is now in the army and expects to sail soon.

BORN.—To Louise (Brown) Emerson a son, Guy Francis, on June 26.

To Elizabeth (Gray) Chapin a daughter, Barbara Farrington, on May 31. Mr. Chapin is a 1st lieutenant in the Statistics Section of the General Staff, stationed in Washington, D. C. Address, Aurora Hills, Alexandria, Va., R. F. D. 2.

To Dorothy (Lowman) Pritz a son, Walter Jr., in Nov. 1917.

To Lois (McKinney) Shapleigh a son, A. Wessel Jr., on Apr. 27. Lois is living near her husband who is an instructor in the School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla. Permanent Address, 6 Portland Place, St. Louis, Mo.

To Beatrice (Wheeler) Blake a son, Edward 3d, on Mar. 8.

EX-1916.—To Dorothy (Benton) Wood a son.

To Katherine (Burt) Crocker a second son, Burt Allen Jr., on June 14.

To Roberta (Franklin) Brown a daughter, Elizabeth E., on Feb. 17.

To Helen (Hobbs) Cobb a son, Edward S. Jr., on July 16.

To Inez (Shaw) Wilder a son, Horace Bradstreet, on May 18.

To Dorothy (Stevens) Barrus a second son, Lawrence Stevens, on Jan. 22.

OTHERWISE OCCUPIED.—Dorothy Ainsworth is assistant secretary of War Camp Community Service, executive secretary of the Moline Patriotic League, and gymnastic instructor at High School. For 2 months last spring she was at Camp Upton as assistant secretary in the Y. M. C. A.

Dorothy Caverno is a nurse in training; she writes, "I've gotten to that exciting point in my career where I can see France in the distance."

Hulda Chapman and Margaret Oliphant are taking places of men who leave in the next draft. (See page 67.)

Elizabeth Clarke is tutoring. She spent July 20-Aug. 20 at Miss Josephine Clark's Hilltop Farm Unit, and Aug. 26-Sept. 28 at the Wellesley College Training Camp for Leaders of Farm Units.

Amy (Cowing) Redfield is doing reconstruction work for shell-shocked soldiers at Plattsburg. Her husband is on a transport.

Lucile Driscoll is a stenographer in the office of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. She would like to see other 1916 girls in Washington. Address, 421 N. Hampshire Av.

Margaret Elliott (see page 67). She is taking a man's place and is also studying for her C. P. A. Address, 3103 19th St. N. W.

Jean Forrest writes, "I am half way along my three-years' trip to France via St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago."

Dorothy Furbish is doing secretarial work for the U. S. Children's Bureau, Dept. of Labor, Boston Branch.

Marie Gilchrist is assistant in R. C. Lake Division Publicity Department. She worked in a life insurance office last spring and summer.

Eleanor Hatch is working in the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board, Wall Street, New York City.

Helen James is assistant editor of the *Telephone Review*, the New York Telephone Company's magazine.

Ruth Kilborn is training to be a psychiatric social worker. She took the course at Smith last summer and is now having six months of practical social case work at the Boston State Hospital.

Priscilla McClellan is supervisor of recreation for the out-of-town operators of the Bell Telephone Co. in Washington, D. C. Address, 19 St. & Mintwood Pl., Bristol School.

Dorothy (Mack) Nichols' husband is with the A. E. F.

Elinor Roberson is publicity writer for the Dept. of Camping, Boy Scouts of America, and is taking courses in political science at Columbia. Address, 204 W. 118 St., New York City.

Helen Sherman is taking a three-months' course given by the Medical University of New York and the City Board of Health to fit herself for bacteriological work in an army camp or base hospital. Permanent address, 162 Crossman Ter., Rochester, N. Y.

Louise Smith is assistant in zoölogy at Smith College.

Abbie Stanley is assistant secretary to Mr. William Whitman of the William Whitman Co. of Boston, a firm largely engaged in the manufacture of textiles for the United States Government.

Regina Stockhausen received the degree of M.A. from Mount Holyoke College in June 1918 and is now assistant in botany at Wellesley College.

Grace Tolman is assistant supervisor of music, State Normal School, Genesee, N. Y. Address, 49 Wadsworth St.

Ruth Underwood is a pupil nurse at the Overlook Hospital, Summit, N. J.

Evelyn Warren is in Santa Barbara, Calif., doing work in physiological chemistry as a chemist in a clinic under Dr. W. B. Potter at the Memorial Laboratory and Clinic, Cottage Hospital. She asks, "Is '16 going to have a fund this year?" Here's hoping everyone is as much interested in that Fund!

Marie (von Horn) Byers is training to be a psychiatric social worker. She attended the school at Smith College and is finishing her work at the Neurological Institute in New York. She was elected president of the "Smith College Training School Association." See her article on page 6. She writes, "We hope for great things from the summer school." Address, 79 Washington Pl.

NOTE: Mostly marriages and occupations connected with the war in this issue. News of others will be in the next QUARTERLY.

1917

Class secretary—Frances Montgomery, Room 1100, 606 S. Michigan Av., Chicago.

Don't forget to pay your pledge and class dues promptly, and return cards to the secretary.

For further news see "Alumnae in War Service," page 67.

ENGAGED.—Margaret Alling to Dwight Sargent.

Dorothy Cole to Lieut. Warner Sturtevant.

Helena Hawkins to Lieut. Russell Bonyng.

Louise Hompe to Lieut. George B. Ray, U. S. N.

Esther Lippitt to Lieut. Theodore Haviland.

MARRIED.—Margaret Adamick to Lieut. Trueman Streng, May 25.

Mildred Adams to Capt. Fairfax Downey, Oct. 19.

Ethel Brennan to Arthur Driscoll, Sept. 5.

Rosamond Celce to George Hallett, Sept. 17.

Eleanor Coolidge to John Wood, Sept. 18.

Dorothy Emerson to Edward Morse, Sept. 7.

Helen Foss to Ensign Clarence Crosby, Dec. 11, 1917.

Doris Gardner to Sheridan Colson.

Eunice Grover to Lieut. William Carman Jr., July 27.

Irene Haley to J. Burton Stride, June 22.

Eleanor Hunsicker to Lieut. Raymond Ward, June 12.

Florence Miner to Walter Farr, U. S. N., July 27.

Adah Richard to Clifford Judd, July 6.

Stella Rosoff to Dr. S. Berger, Sept. 6.

Gwendolyn Stanton to Charles Hubbard.

Marguerite Swift to Capt. Fletcher Clark Jr., Sept. 25.

Mary Thayer to Julius Bixler, Sept. 21.

Eleanor Wood to Raymond Thomsen, Oct. 3.

Ellen P. Wood to Albert Hicks, Mar. 2.

BORN.—To Marjorie (Root) Gillett, a daughter, Mary, on July 22. She is our class-baby! Marjorie's husband, Lieut. Gillett, was killed in an airplane accident at Kelly Field in September.

To Ruth (Staye) Harris twin sons, Rodney Jr. and Karl, on Sept. 8. Karl died Sept. 9.

To Florence (Martindale) Hughes a daughter, Charlotte, on Aug. 16.

To Jeanette (Abbott) Kitchell a son, Francis, on July 11.

To Edith (Rose) Wilson a son, Andrew 3d, on July 6.

MARRIED.—EX-1917. Antoinette Clapp to Robert Kelly, June 22.

Margaret Eddy to Albert Martens.

BORN.—EX-1917. To Rebecca (Latter) Paisley a son, Walter Jr., on Dec. 13, 1917.

To Alice (Matthai) Williams a daughter, Alice, Mar. 16.

OTHERWISE OCCUPIED.—Virginia Arakelian is private secretary to the general organizer of the Straight Edge Industries, and is secretary and a director of the S. E. Distributing Corporation.

Ruth Baragwanath is studying interior decorating in New York City.

Margaret Bonnell is in the Reference Catalog Division of the N. Y. Public Library.

Jane Casey is teaching Spanish and French in the Bridgeport, Conn., high school.

June Clark is studying and teaching music in Chicago.

Lois Clark is secretary to the librarian at Amherst Agricultural College.

Edith Dexter is teaching in the morning and working in a bank in the afternoon in New Haven.

Marguerite Deware is taking a business course.

Hazel Gibbs is chemist for the Acme Wire Co., New Haven.

Marion Gould is on a six months' business tour of the East for the 100% Magazine, of which she is now managing editor.

Estelle Greenberg is doing clerical work

in the Purchasing Dept. at Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co.

Louise Hompe is assistant to the Cancer Commission at the Harvard Medical College.

Caroline Hosford is an instructor in mammalian anatomy at Smith.

Frances Lighton is teaching French and history in the Sherburn, N. Y., high school.

Louise Morton is assistant secretary in the Alumnae Association Office.

Grace Nute received her M.A. in history from Radcliffe in June, and is now studying for her Ph.D.

Margaret Paine is taking a course in Occupational Therapy.

Eleanor Spencer is studying at Smith for an M.A. in Art.

Dorothy Ross is secretary of the East Moline Branch of U. S. Homes Registration Service.

Sarah Scott is taking a nurses' training course at the New York City Presbyterian Hospital.

Theodate Soule is taking a course in Medical Social work at the Boston School for Social Work.

Doris Tuttle is beginning her second year in the Cornell Medical College.

Shannon Webster was transferred in September to the Toul sector, American R. C. canteen service, about fifteen miles from the front. Her fiancé, Capt. Henry Higbee Worthington, Co. L, 9th Inf., U. S. A. was killed in action on July 18 at the beginning of the Soissons offensive, near Chateau Thierry. Capt. Worthington, said to have been the youngest captain in the Regular Army, was in command of the two companies I and L when he was wounded in April near Saint Mihiel, in an action for which the flags of both companies were decorated, and Captain Worthington received the *croix de guerre* with palms. In a letter he remarks with satisfaction that the flag of the company was decorated rather than the captain who led it. This came later however.

A letter from the Colonel of the Regiment says, "The Regiment has lost a courageous and gallant officer, beloved alike by his fellow officers and by his men. His conduct during this battle, as during former engagements with his regiment, has been of the highest order, and an inspiration to all about him."

Capt. Worthington was invalidated to Contrexeville where he was visited by Miss Webster, who has been engaged in Red Cross Canteen work since November. She has recently been transferred to a station very near the front.

1918

Class Secretary—Alison Cook, "Elmhurst," Lansingburgh, Troy, N. Y.

For further news see "Alumnae in War Service," page 67.

ENGAGED.—Eleanor Temple Smith to Capt. Henry P. Briggs, Adj. 302d Inf., U. S. R.—now in France.

Dorothy H. Smith to Carl S. Johnson of Easthampton, Mass.; "officially announced this time."

Frances Coates to Lieut. Donald H. F. MacPherson. Lieut. MacPherson is a graduate of the Royal Academy of Scotland, and is now stationed at Camp Kearny, Calif.

MARRIED.—Elsie Emery to Claude M. Woodward. Address, 7 Cushman St., Taunton, Mass.

Frances Fuller to Charles T. Holloway 2d., a lieutenant in Naval Aviation and now in France.

Eva Lillian Gove to William Alfred Seelye on Aug. 29. Address, 84 Sander-son St., Greenfield, Mass.

Mary Hottel to Ensign Alwyn Litsinger on Sept. 19.

Margaret deRongé to Thomas Wolcott Little on June 18. Address, 1126 16th St., Washington, D. C.

Hannah Russell to Donald Hardie Putnam on Aug. 9. Address, Ashland, Ky.

Edith Whittier to Edward Otis Holmes Jr. on Sept 21. Address, 46 Aberdeen St., Woodbury, N. J.

Janet Cook to Lieut. Wynkoop Kierstedt Jr. on Sept. 28. Address, 79 S. Fort Monroe, Va.

Helen Abel is attending a business college in preparation for some sort of war work, in France if possible.

Margery Alden is "a part of the efficiency system of Cheney Bros. Silk Mills." Address, 1180 Main St., S. Manchester, Conn.

Isabel Allen is attending the Boston School for Secretaries.

Helen Ames is at the Finch School in New York, acting as study hall supervisor, keeping records of all absences from academic functions, and chaperoning. Address, 61 E. 77 St., New York City.

Gertrude Anderson is in the Bond Department of the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh.

Alice Applegate is working as laboratory technician at Vassar Bros. Hospital in Poughkeepsie, after a summer course at Columbia, and hopes later to get into an Army Laboratory, "and of course finally to get across." Address, 12 Eastman Ter., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Marion Bancker is doing graduate work in sociology at Columbia. Address, 430 W. 118 St., New York City.

Ruth Barber is taking the nurses' training course at the Philadelphia Presbyterian Hospital. Address, Nurses' Home, Presbyterian Hospital.

Florence Barnum is teaching mathematics and history in the high school at Danbury, Conn. Address, 5 Prince St.

Frances Bates is studying at Bryant

and Stratton's Commercial School and taking courses at Boston University. Address, The College Club, 40 Commonwealth Av., Boston, Mass.

Abby Belden is taking the course in the Hygiene Dept. at Wellesley, "while awaiting results of my enlistment as motor driver in Women's Overseas Bureau. Many delays in getting a passport." Address, 1 Waban St., Wellesley, Mass.

Vivian Bell is studying at Cornell.

Virginia Benz is in the Treasury Dept. at Washington, working with banking accounts of the national banks.

Florence Bliss is working in the Guaranty Trust Co. Address, 23 W. 9 St., New York City.

Eleanor Boardman is studying music and typewriting. Address, Suite 6, 100 Queensberry St., Boston, Mass.

Theresa Boden is in the Actuarial Dept. of the Mass. Mutual Life Insurance Co., at Springfield, Mass.

Katharine Bradley is taking the course in the Hygiene Dept. at Wellesley. Address, 1 Waban St., Wellesley, Mass.

Elsie Briggs is taking the secretarial course for college graduates at Simmons College.

Dorcas Brigham says she is a "citrus fruit grower and gardener."

Christine Brown is rent collector for The People's Savings and Trust Co. in Pittsburgh. She says;—"My job is temporary and experimental—no woman has ever held it before. I'm the goat, to see if it works."

Dorothy Brown expects to do Civilian Relief Work in Minneapolis this year and is taking the Home Institute Course at University of Minnesota.

Mary Louise Brown is studying at the University of Missouri and acting as employment secretary for the Y. W. C. A. at the University. She says: "The girls here at the University, at my suggestion, are going to have a surgical dressings room, à la Smith. We're going to carry on this winter, too!"

May and Mabel Buckner are teaching at the Amherst High School. Address, Lincoln Av., Amherst.

Ruth Buswell is teaching English and history in the Methuen High School.

Marion Butler is doing Civilian Relief work for the R. C. in New York City, and "earning my own living thereby." Address, 79 Washington Pl. West, New York City.

Ruth Capen is taking a course in war bacteriology at the Harvard School Public Health.

Gladys Chace is teaching geometry a commercial arithmetic in the Taunton High School. Address, 16 Union St., Taunton, Mass.

Hester Chapin is an assistant in the Greenfield Public Library.

Harriet Cheney is acting as her father's private secretary.

Marguerite Childs is with the Cheney Silk Mills. She says: "At present I am time-keeping, but I expect soon to go on to time study and investigation." Address, Teachers' Hall, S. Manchester, Conn.

Frances Coates is teaching history in the Westlake School for Girls.

Florence Cochran is with the Chicago Advertising Dept. of the Curtis Publishing Co. Address, 4645 N. Hermitage Av., Chicago, Ill.

Katharine Coe is in the Correspondence Dept. of the National City Co., the bond distributing house which is affiliated with the National City Bank of New York. Address, 305 W. 45 St., New York City.

Alice Coester is doing statistical work for the National City Co. of Detroit. She says: "I shall attend classes in the New York Bank, so as to be able to represent the Detroit manager in the office here, when he goes out a few months hence to active sales."

Doris Coleman is teaching history and commercial geography in the Keene High School. Address, Academy House, Keene, N. H.

Sylvia Cook is acting as private secretary to Mrs. R. L. Ireland, "who does much social, charitable, and war relief work." Address, 11801 Lake Shore Blvd., Cleveland, O.

Olive Copeland is taking the secretarial course for college graduates at Simmons College.

Alison Cook is teaching psychology and freshman English at the Emma Willard School, living at home in the meantime, and trying to get used to being only half a twin.

Marion Crane is studying bacteriology and chemistry at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, preparing to enter a laboratory in an army camp. Address (until Dec. 1), 215 E. 15 St., New York City.

Clara Curtiss is a Student Children's Librarian. She says: "Although I am not doing what is considered purely war work, I am trying to help the little foreign children to become good citizens of the America of to-morrow." Address, "The Harriet Judson," 50 Nevins St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Elizabeth Curtis is taking a business course.

Dorothea Dann is teaching English, Latin, and athletics at the Buffalo Seminary.

Mary Frances Davis is teaching Latin, French, and English in the Garrettsville High School.

Elizabeth Demarest is taking a secretarial course, "with R. C. work for recreation."

Margaret Dewey is taking the course in the Hygiene Dept. at Wellesley. Address, "The Maples," Wellesley, Mass.

Hazel Dise is teaching mathematics in the Little Falls High School.

Jeannette Duncan is taking the Nurses' Training Course at Johns Hopkins. Address, Nurses' Home, Baltimore, Md.

Mary Elder is in the Actuarial Dept. of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. Address, 277 Sargeant St., Hartford, Conn.

Martha Emmons is taking a course in domestic art at Simmons.

Florence Enderlin is teaching English in the Roxbury High School.

Dorothy Erskine is teaching history in the Rutland High School. Address, 66 N. Main St., Rutland, Vt.

Ruth Forbush is teaching English in Carolina, Porto Rico.

Jennie France is doing astronomical research work at the University of Virginia. Address, Charlottesville, Va.

Ruth Gardiner is a chemist for the New Jersey Zinc Co. She says in staccato English: "Interesting work; free a man; company doing 100% Gov't. work; live in girls' dormitory; free from 4 o'clock on; company takes care of golf course, swimming pool and tennis courts; lots to do; interesting people."

Eleanor Grant is assistant sales manager for Robert H. Ingersoll & Bros. Address, Women's University Club, 106 E. 52 St., New York City.

Margaret Gustetter is in Actuarial Dept. of the Phoenix Mutual Insurance Co., studying for examinations given by the Actuarial Society of America.

Esther Ham is teaching French, English, and civics in the high school at Tivoli, N. Y.

Helen Hardwick is a statistician in the Engineering Dept. of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Mary Harsh is teaching English and French at the "Margaret Allen School," Birmingham, Ala.

Frances Hastings is doing laboratory work in the Research Section of the Engineering Dept., National Lamp Works of the General Electric Co. Address, 15327 Welton Drive, E. Cleveland, O.

Bernice Henderson is teaching English and algebra in the Gardner high school. Address, 26 Edgell St., Gardner, Mass.

Beata Hinaman is a clerk in the Corporation Claims Div. of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Address, 2111 Bancroft Pl., Washington, D. C.

Katharine Howe is in the Order Dept. of the J. Walter Thompson Advertising Agency. Address, 24 E. 10 St., New York City.

Margaret Huddleston is working as a nurses' aide.

Louise Hunt is a chemist and assistant

bacteriologist in the Pathological Laboratory of the Morgan Memorial Hospital, New York City. Address, 307 2nd Av., New York City.

Frances Jackson is training as Inspector of Field Glasses in the Signal Corps, U. S. A. Address, 175 Clinton Av., Rochester, N. Y.

Eleanor Jones is an assistant sales manager, Experimental Branch, Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bros. Address, 130 E. 24 St., New York City.

Helen Jones is taking a business course.

Jane Kerley is a laboratory worker. She says: "Some day, somewhere in America—I hope to be making things easy for the Army with my 'modern methods' as learned under Dr. Wadsworth at the State Board of Health Laboratory in Albany, N. Y. We had hopes of a uniform, but will probably be content with merely a salary." Address, 192 Partridge St., Albany, N. Y.

Kathryn Kerr is "society editor and feature story writer for the *Index*, Pittsburgh's weekly magazine."

Sarah King is doing technical work at the General Electric, Nela Park, Cleveland, O. Address, 1820 Hastings Av., E. Cleveland, O.

Charlotte Laird is teaching French in high school, and "spending the afternoons in the main office of the Potlatch Lumber Co."

Eugenia Lies is employed by the National City Co. of N. Y., and is learning the bonding business. She says: "Most interesting work and an occupation in which women are in great demand, owing to the scarcity of men."

Barbara Lincoln is secretary to the Federal Director of the U. S. Public Service Reserve in the State Office. Address, 49 Garden St., Hartford, Conn.

Nancy Little is working as a bank clerk.

Marjorie Lord is teaching French and Spanish in the Ithaca High School. Address, 108 Cascadilla Park, Ithaca, N. Y.

Esther Lovett is teaching Latin, German, and French in the Warner, N. Y., high school.

Elizabeth McConnell is with the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co. ("this is a bank, not a hospital").

Martha McCoy is teaching history in the Antigo, Wis., high school.

Nancy McCreary is teaching in the primary grades in the Lakewood Hall School, "and continuing my odd jobs in the hospital where my father is stationed." Address, U. S. A. Gen. Hospital No. 9, Lakewood, N. J.

Mary McMahan is an analytical chemist with the Westinghouse Lamp Co. She says, "We are doing work on government lamps, and something new appears all the time. My work tends toward routine, but there is a lot of research work going

on in the laboratory. The factory is new, up-to-date and run on a modern scale, with amusement hall, restrooms, hospital, and so forth. Betty Walrath lives right near me and we should love to see any '18 people who are in the vicinity."

Amelia Magee is employed in the Advertising Dept. of the *Hampshire Daily Gazette*, "trying to master the science of newspaper advertising." Address, 25 Maple St., Northampton, Mass.

Margaret Matthews is taking an eight months' training course for Social Work at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital. Address, 1043 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

Grace Meng is an editorial assistant of the *Psychological Review*.

Mary Mensel is studying children's library work. Address, 50 Nevins St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Edna Miller is Assistant to E. M. Everitt (Smith 1915) in the Export Shipping Dept. of Nestles Food Co., New York City.

Elizabeth Miner is assistant director of educational activities, Washington, D. C., Division of Venereal Diseases, U. S. Public Health Service.

Elizabeth Moore is in the Training School for Psychiatric Social Work in the Boston Psychopathic Hospital. Address, 74 Fenwood Rd., Boston.

Gertrude Muller is doing graduate work in social service at the University of Minn.

Ellen Owen is secretary to Miss Trenchholm, Head-worker of the East Side House Settlement, New York City. Address, 540 E. 76 St., New York City.

Helen Owen is a laboratory assistant in bacteriology in the New York State Dept. of Health, Division of Laboratories and Research.

Margaret Pattison is assistant superintendent on the Dutchess Co. Board of Child Welfare. Address, 42 Market St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Effie Peelle is taking the regular three years' nursing course at Johns Hopkins. Address, Nurses' Home, Baltimore, Md.

Gertrude Philbrick is teaching French and German in Templeton, Mass.

Julia Pressy is teaching English and history in the high school at Windsor, Vt. Address, 2 Ascutey St., Windsor, Vt.

Elizabeth Prodell is city editor for the *Hampshire Daily Gazette*. Address, 29 Pomeroy Ter., Northampton, Mass.

Florence Putnam is in the Actuarial Dept. of the Travelers Insurance Co. Address, 149 Collins St., Hartford, Conn.

Clorinda Ramsey is teaching school in the high school at Mahopac, N. Y.

Lillian Roberts has been taking a volunteer course at the New York State Laboratory, preparing to be a laboratory technician in the U. S. A.

Katharine Robinson is working in the

Transportation Headquarters of the Union Pacific in Omaha.

Jessie Samter has a position as a proof reader with the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. Address, 3222 Ridge Av., Philadelphia.

The secretary adds: out of 406 cards sent out, I have had 245 replies: 45 are teaching; 22 are doing chemical laboratory work of some kind, either with firms working on government orders or in regular government laboratories; 16 are tak-

ing nurses' training courses or doing volunteer nursing; 21 are taking graduate courses of other kinds; 12 have positions in banks; 6 positions in insurance offices; 11 are taking business courses; 8 secretarial; 6 have positions connected with psychopathic work; 6 are working or training as librarians; 3 are doing civilian relief work and 2 regular social service work; 3 have positions as private secretaries; 4 are doing government censorship work; 4 are doing editorial work and 3 advertising. * * *

NOTICES

All editorial mail for the QUARTERLY should be sent to College Hall, Northampton, Mass. Material for publication in the February QUARTERLY should be typewritten and should reach Miss Hill at College Hall by January 10. Please send subscriptions to Miss Snow at 10 Depot St., Concord, N. H., or College Hall, Northampton. Correspondence concerning advertising should be sent to Elizabeth (Eddy) Watt, Bureau of Chapter Production, A. R. C., Washington, D. C.

The dates of publication are November 20, February 20, May 20, and July 30, and subscribers failing to receive their copies within ten days after those dates should notify the business manager as otherwise she cannot always furnish free duplicate copies. She asks for your cooperation in prompt notification of change of address, as second class matter is not forwarded by the post office without additional postage.

If you care to subscribe for five years, send five dollars. Unless notified to the contrary, the business manager will assume that you wish your subscription to continue.

FLORENCE HOMER SNOW, *Business Manager.*

RECORD OF PRESIDENT SEELYE'S READING

Copies of the record of President Seelye's reading from the Bible may now be ordered from the Alumnae Office at a cost of \$1.75, including packing, postage, and insurance (\$2.00 to the Pacific Coast). Special quantity rates will be offered to clubs which wish to order a number of the records at one time. The record, presented by the Class of 1886 as its thirtieth reunion gift, contains the selection from the twenty-eighth chapter of Job concerning wisdom and understanding, and the "Dearly beloved, my joy and crown" passage from the fourth chapter of Philippians, which President Seelye used to read at the first and last chapel exercises of the year during the period of his presidency.

COMMENCEMENT 1919

It is still impossible to make any definite Commencement announcements. Later issues of the QUARTERLY will keep the alumnae informed as the plans mature.

SOPHIA SMITH HOMESTEAD

Because of weather, trolley, and fuel conditions, the Homestead in Hatfield has been closed for the winter months. It will without doubt be open again to visitors in the spring.

A NEW PROFESSION FOR COLLEGE WOMEN

Training courses to fit young women for club and recreation leaders in industrial communities will be held by the Y. W. C. A. Nov. 29-Dec. 20 in San Francisco, Minneapolis, Richmond, Va., and New York City. Labor problems will be discussed by economic authorities from different universities. Special training for work in the Y. W. C. A. War Service centers will be in the hands of Miss Olive Van Horn, Miss Anna Owers, Miss Ernestine Friedmann, and Miss Grace Upham. For further information address Miss Edna Studebaker, Y. W. C. A., 600 Lexington Av., New York City.

ARE YOU A VICTORY WORKER?

Then you know the value of happy feet. The very success of your work depends upon having shoes which insure perfect comfort through hours of walking, standing or motor driving.

OUR ORPIC SHOES for WOMEN

were made to fill exactly your needs. They are the only shoes made which combine a low heel and an arch as high as that of the Louis Quinze heel. Moreover this arch is flexible, our own patent. This flexible arch laces close to the foot, giving firm support and perfect fit, while the correctly shaped last affords the foot the freedom essential to comfort.

"Orpic Shoes" are the secret of the unflagging energy which you admire in many of your fellow workers. Highly recommended by the Red Cross and the Y. W. C. A. Made of the heaviest calfskin allowed by the Government for women's shoes. In black, white and tan.

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From France, Ireland, Switzerland, Spain and Madeira. We have never had a more beautiful assortment, and the values have never been better.

For Children—All white, and white with colored borders, 25c., 50c., 75c., and \$1.00 each, and up.

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Initialed Handkerchiefs

For Women—\$3.00, 4.00, 6.00 to 12.00 the dozen.

For Men—\$6.00, 7.80, 9.00, 12.00 and 15.00 the dozen.

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Khaki Handkerchiefs

Pure linen, of good serviceable quality and generous in size, 65c. and 75c. each.

Orders by mail filled promptly.

Illustrated catalogue sent gladly on request.

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Globe-trotters say this Distinctive Boston House is one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world. It is an especially desirable house for ladies traveling alone.

Single rooms with bathrooms from \$3.50.
Sitting room, two double bed rooms and bathroom for your party from \$9.00.

Your inquiries gladly answered. The booklet of the hotel has a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Send for it. A. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

An entire floor reserved exclusively for women

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The kind that are easy to digest because flavored with the distilled essence of fine herbs—not with crude raw leaves that irritate the stomach and cause indigestion.

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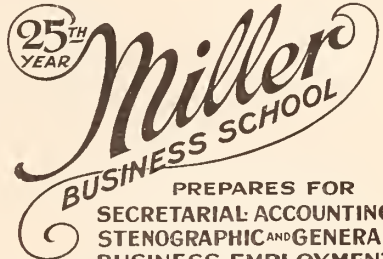
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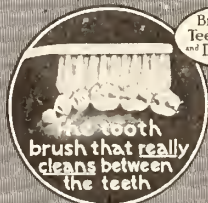


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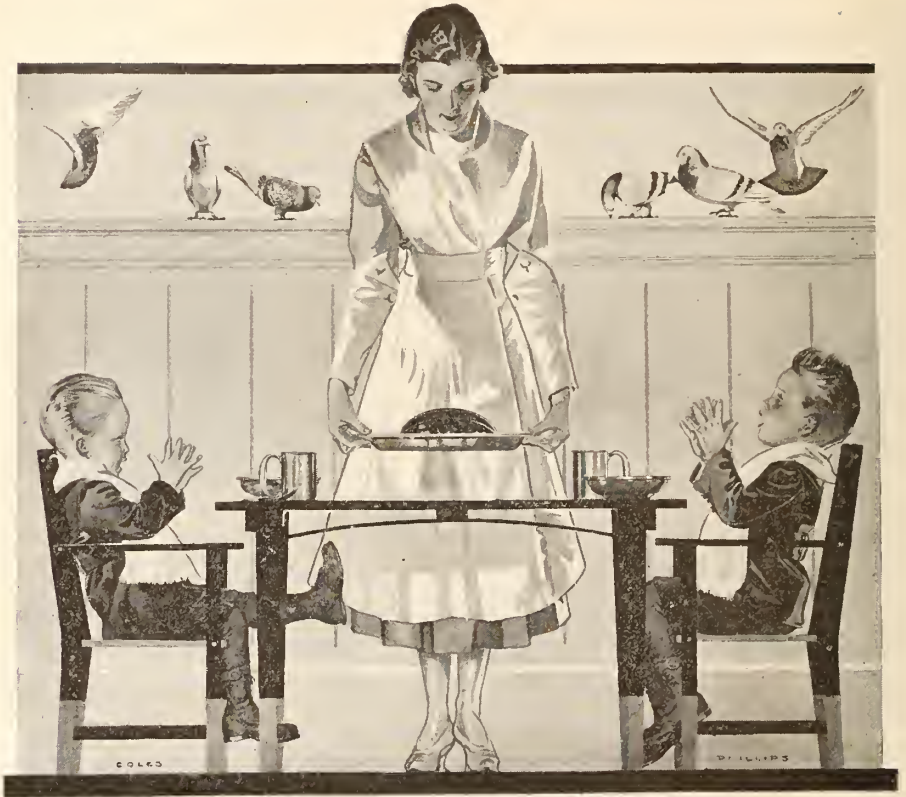
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The
Smith Alumnae
Quarterly



Published by the
Alumnae Association of Smith College

♦ ♦ ♦
February, 1919

THE SMITH ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

February, 1919

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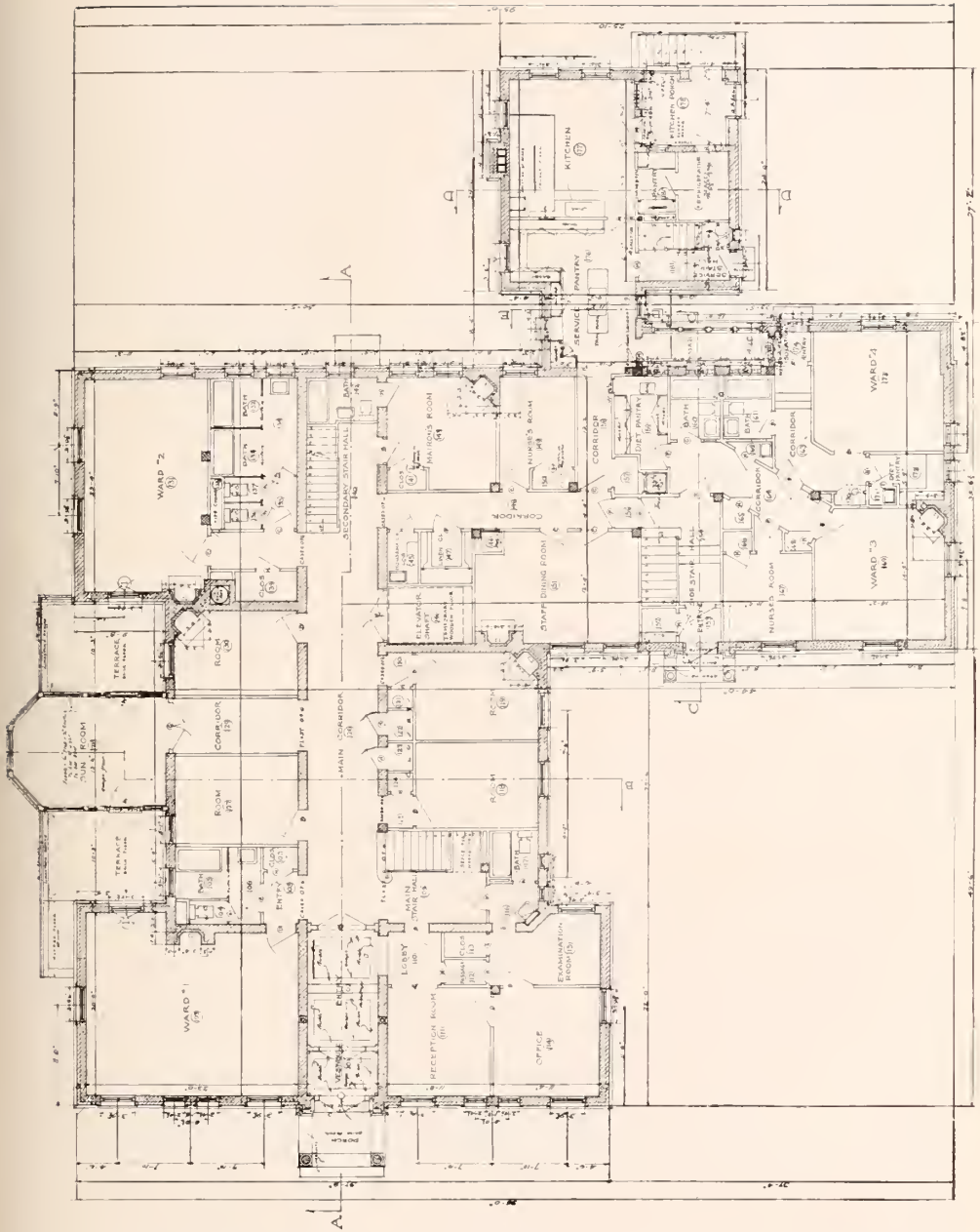
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Mr. Ford, Mrs. Ford (Harriet Bliss 1899), and eight members of the Unit made a trip to the villages and distributed toys, clothing, and food on New Year's Day.



MARIE WOLFS STANDING IN HER OWN ROOM AT GRÉCOURT

The Smith College Relief Unit has—to quote its own words—“Gone home to Grécourt.” It has gone at the request of the French Government and is to do relief and rehabilitation work until the Government can begin reconstruction work. Mrs. Andrews brings us the letter in which the Government requests the Unit to return, and we quote it here:

PARIS, le 30 Décembre, 1918.

Ministère du Blocus et des Régions Libérées.

Madame la Présidente,

A la suite de la réunion qui a eu lieu au Ministère des Régions libérées le 2 Décembre 1918, pour l'organisation et la coordination des secours dans le département de la Somme, il est bien convenu que nous vous demandons de bien vouloir reprendre dès que les événements le permettront votre action bienfaisante dans la région de Grécourt et dans tout le canton de Nesle. Les souvenirs que vous avez laissés parmi les populations et les services que vous avez rendus ainsi que votre héroïque attitude lors de l'évacuation en Mars 1918 vous ont valu non seulement l'estime mais l'admiration de ces populations. Veuillez agréer, Madame la Présidente, l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée.

Le Secrétaire général de l'office national de Coordination.

(Signed) RUELLIEZ.



MARIE WOLFS AND RUTH JOSLIN DISTRIBUTING GIFTS AT HOMBLEUX

It is for us to see that the Unit is amply supplied with funds, because, as the Red Cross is not to do this work, we are of course “on our own.” We can have no better spur than this cable from Marie Wolfs, dated Feb. 6, and received Feb. 7: “Bitter winter in Somme. Unit already distributing beds, blankets, and warm clothing. Great progress. Three large barracks under construction at Grécourt. Store starting this week. Cows and rabbits en route. Unit in great form and spirits.”

The Smith Alumnae Quarterly

VOL. X

FEBRUARY, 1919

No. 2

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Concord, New Hampshire, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

THE ELIZABETH MASON INFIRMARY

ADA COMSTOCK

DEAN OF SMITH COLLEGE

Something more virulent than hope deferred has been at work among us this year, and we cannot, I suppose, however mysterious influenza may be, attribute the presence of the disease in Smith College to disappointment at the repeated postponements of the date on which the Elizabeth Mason Infirmary should open its doors. Yet many times we have been sick at heart as we have realized how invaluable it would have been to us this year. Seven places have at one time or another this fall housed our influenza cases—the old infirmary, Sunnyside, the Dickinson Hospital, the Baldwin House, a private infirmary on Kensington Avenue, temporary infirmaries at 7 Paradise Road and 63 Belmont Avenue; and on most days the college physicians in their rounds have had to visit five centers. But worse than the loss of time and strength involved has been the fact that the extemporized infirmaries have been, of course, quite unsuited for their uses. Good fortune added to vigilance has saved us thus far from any disastrous results traceable to inadequate arrangements; but the risk has been nerve-racking. In one respect, however, the Elizabeth Mason Infirmary has aided us in our emergency. The furniture for it has long since been on hand, and has served us well in our transformation of houses into hospitals.

Next June, I hope, these troubles will be past, and the returning alumnae will find a complete and adequate infirmary waiting to be visited. It stands at the end of Paradise Road facing Sunnyside, its unobtrusiveness due partly to architectural intention, and partly to the fact that the two houses this side of it stand on somewhat higher ground. In shape, but not in proportions, it is like the Hatfield House, save that at the back it throws out a wing—tail would perhaps be the better word—for kitchen, pantries, and rooms for domestic service. Red brick and Bedford limestone are the materials. The style is colonial and the total effect is one of simplicity, solidity, and unpretending comfort.

To use what seems to be the technical phraseology, it is an infirmary of thirty-eight beds. These are distributed as follows—three four-bed wards, two three-bed wards, five two-bed rooms, and ten single rooms. In case of necessity cots could easily be added and the capacity increased, for in every room and ward there is space to spare. The four-bed wards are particularly attractive with windows on three sides; and considering the inveterate sociabil-

ity of the college girl there is reason to believe that they will be the most popular part of the house. Distributed with care are the other necessary rooms—the reception room, the doctor's office and treatment room, numerous bath rooms, a nurses' dining room, diet pantries, and even a sewing room where the infirmity linen may be kept in order. There are only two floors and no elevator is necessary; but if the College should persist in growing the infirmity may be enlarged by raising the roof and adding a third floor; and with an eye to such a possibility an elevator shaft, now utilized for closet space, has been provided.

It is a perilous business to predict the color effects of rooms however carefully samples and tints may have been scrutinized and discussed. As the building is fireproof, woodwork is at a minimum. Such as there is will be of gray oak. The walls we think of as neutral in color with some slight variation in tint to suit the different exposures of the rooms. Mr. Churchill's aid has already been invoked in this regard. The floor, a composition, neatly rounded up into the walls so that there will be no dust-collecting corners, will probably be buff-colored. Furniture and lighting fixtures are finished in white enamel; and in the rugs and the chintz covers for the cushions of the Morris chairs we shall have our chance for a bit of gaiety. The equipment for each patient may be said to consist of a bed, a bed-side table, a small electric lamp, a straight chair, a Morris chair, a rug, and a whole or part interest in a dressing table. The cost of furnishing thus ranges from \$125 for a single room to \$500 for a four-bed ward. One of the alumnae classes has already claimed the privilege of furnishing a large ward as a memorial, and a recent graduate is making herself responsible for one of the single rooms.* Such gifts add interest to the infirmity and reduce pleurably the liabilities of the College. Furnishings for the reception room, the doctor's office, and the nurses' dining room have not yet been chosen; and in all probability we shall content ourselves with odds and ends and borrowings until the high prices have had time to subside.

In addition to its main features the infirmity has adjuncts and devices which should contribute greatly to its convenience and comfort. For instance there are more fireplaces than one can readily count. All the wards and many of the single rooms have the means of a cheerful fire on dark days, and easy ventilation at all times. From the western side of the building a double-decked sun porch like the bow of a steamer projects toward Paradise woods and Mill River; and the scene of quiet beauty which it commands ought to be a valuable element in the healing processes which the infirmity embodies. Some ingenuity has been expended upon chutes and dumb-waiters and closets; but it is in the isolation wing that fancy has had freest rein. If one disease is the fashion the wing can all be thrown together; or if variety is the thing, five distinct contagions can dwell under the one roof without danger of unwholesome interchange. On the ground floor of the isolation wing is one room which, with a bath room, can be entirely cut off from the rest of the building and approached by a separate entrance so that a case hard to diagnose can be kept absolutely apart from association with others.

*Since this article has gone to press a member of the Class of 1903 has given the College the wherewithal to furnish one of the single rooms—on the ground that no one can possibly be more pleased than she "to know that there really is to be a cheerful, adequate place where 'getting well' won't need to be such a matter of pulling yourself up by your own boot straps."

In all its arrangements and equipment this building is distinctly an infirmary rather than a hospital. It has no operating room, nor will it, supposedly, often be the scene of severe illness. On the one hand it is a place in which the slight disorders which afflict a college student will be kept from becoming serious. Colds, indigestion, nervous fatigue, can here be given prompt treatment. On the other hand it will be the bulwark of the College against the contagious diseases, such as chicken-pox, measles, mumps, and whooping-cough, which in such communities as ours so easily run riot. To make it as available as possible the trustees plan to allow each student paying the \$200 tuition fee a certain amount of infirmary service free of charge. If it fulfills the hopes of those who have planned it, the Elizabeth Mason Infirmary will be a place of small expense, homelikeness, comfort, and rapid convalescence.

THE SMITH COLLEGE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION

(To be held during the summer of 1919)

F. STUART CHAPIN

Mr. Chapin is Associate Professor of Sociology at Smith College and Director of the Training School for Social Reconstruction. The QUARTERLY is assured that it will be possible to announce details concerning the staff and the curriculum, as well as other information valuable for prospective students, in the May number of the magazine.

Last summer the Training School for Psychiatric Social Work was a war emergency course. The success of this school, coupled with the perplexities of social reconstruction on a vast scale, so suddenly thrust upon us, have been responsible for the development of plans for a Smith College Training School for Social Reconstruction. The need for trained workers in certain specialized social fields is very great. It has been discovered that a large proportion of family problems have a psychopath as their central irritant,—hence the need of the psychiatric social worker. We have all felt the stress of the present public health emergency, and are in a position to appreciate the strain that it has placed upon hospitals and other organized medical agencies,—hence the need of medical social workers. Social leaders are casting about to discover a “moral equivalent” for the cohesive force of self-denial to “win the war” in order that democracy may be efficient during peace,—hence the need of trained specialists in community organization. This is the children’s year. The war has emphasized the tremendous importance to the nation of the health of its younger generation,—hence the need for trained Child Welfare workers. It is in an endeavor to provide trained workers in these different fields of social work that the new school has been organized.

The 1919 Training School for Social Reconstruction is organized on much the same general principles as the 1918 School for Psychiatric Social Work, but two significant changes in the arrangement and scope of the work have been made. The length of the period of training has been extended from the two-month summer session followed by six months of field work, to the plan of requiring two consecutive summer sessions and an intervening period of nine months’ field practice. The scope of the work has been enlarged to include,

besides the course in psychiatric social work, courses in medical social work, in child welfare, and in community organization.

In general, the students admitted to these courses will be of two types: social workers who have had practical experience will be able to complete any course in one summer session of two months; but college graduates who are without practical experience or other special qualifications, such as advanced undergraduate courses in social science and psychology, will be admitted only to the longer course (child welfare excepted) which leads to a diploma. It seems likely that teachers will be admitted to the courses as special students.

The courses of instruction emphasize the psychological approach to social problems. All students will be required to take certain base courses in psychology and in sociology. They will also take specialized courses in social psychiatry, social medicine, child welfare, and community work, according to their individual interests and capabilities. Each student, therefore, will be a graduate of one of the four specialized courses.

The organization of the instruction is planned as follows: students who are interested in Social Psychiatry will take base courses in psychology of behavior, in social organization, and in social case work. Their special course in social psychiatry will be given by a group leader who will be assisted by prominent psychiatrists. The students interested in Medical Social Work will take the same base courses, but will specialize in social medicine under their own group leader with the medical matters treated according to the same plan. Students interested in Child Welfare will take base courses in child psychology, sociology, and social case work. The specialized course in child problems will be conducted by another group leader assisted by prominent child welfare experts. Students interested in community organization will take as base courses, social psychology, social organization, and social case work. They will also be required to take a course in local government. There will be a separate group leader for these students, who will conduct the specialized course in community work according to the methods of the other group leaders.

All of this didactic training will be given in Northampton during the months of July and August. It is hoped to realize in the 1919 session the same enthusiasm and intense group life which was developed last year. In order to facilitate this result, arrangements will be made for students with special interests in psychiatric social work, medical social work, child welfare work, and community organization, to live together in dormitories. Students will be given a great deal of individual attention and the emphasis in teaching will be upon the discussion method rather than the lecture system.

At the completion of the theoretical training the students will enter their period of practice work under a carefully organized system of supervision at psychopathic hospitals, general hospitals, and settlements. Plans are being made to extend the period of didactic training over the field work period, so that the separation of theory and practice will not be complete.

Inquiries regarding the requirements for admission, tuition, living expenses, and details of instruction, should be made of the Director. Shortly after this issue of the QUARTERLY is out, official publicity will begin.

THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

At the request of the editors, Mrs. George Bacon (Smith College 1897), Chairman of the Publicity Committee of The New School for Social Research, has furnished the *QUARTERLY* with the following article which is signed by its entire Executive Committee, namely: Mrs. George Bacon, Mr. Charles A. Beard, Mr. Herbert Croly, Mrs. Learned Hand, Mr. Alvin Johnson, Mrs. Thomas Lamont, Mr. Wesley Mitchell, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mr. James Harvey Robinson, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Willard Straight. Among other sponsors for the school we find on the organization committee such names as Mr. Herbert Hoover, Mr. Felix Frankfurter, Mr. Ernest Poole, President William Allan Neilson, Mrs. Raymond Robins, and Mrs. Ruth Standish Baldwin. Mrs. Baldwin is Smith 1887 and Mrs. Lamont is also a Smith graduate of the class of 1893. Several other Smith graduates are among the supporting founders.

The article is particularly timely because although the school will not open until October, 1919, it is already offering various courses of preliminary lectures. These courses are given from February tenth to May third by some members of the proposed faculty at 465 West 23 St., New York City, and we list the titles with pleasure on page vi of the advertising section.

For the training of the social engineer there are no professional schools comparable to those which have long been provided for the scientific engineer. The undertakings which depend on accurate and disinterested knowledge of mechanics, chemistry, physics, and the other natural sciences could never have made their contributions to civilization without the researches of the trained men and women which the special schools have furnished. Yet economics, anthropology, and the other human sciences have been studied and taught not so much with the idea of applying them in a professional spirit to the tasks of public life as of supplying cultural information. As a result of this separation between the social sciences and the social world, both learning and society have suffered. Students, on the one hand, have been dissatisfied with the aloofness of the social sciences. Everyone who watches public affairs, on the other, sees that we must now deal with social difficulties of the most complex and dangerous sort, and that we have neither sufficient applied knowledge nor sufficient trained personnel to cope with them. If learning is not to leave the problems of society to the forces of bitter and opposing dogmatisms, it must make a more intimate connection with life, and do so quickly.

THE PURPOSE

The new school of social research aims to encourage a more dynamic relation between the social sciences and industrial, political, and social affairs. It will do this mainly by training those who intend to make a profession of labor research and adjustment, of public administration, of community work, of publicity, of teaching, or of some other vocation devoted to the better organization of society.

There are many new opportunities for persons so trained. The progress made during the war in the scientific study of labor problems under governmental supervision is having its effect throughout all industries, and there are many demands for industrial surveys, and many places for labor administrators and employment managers. The development of the social unit and other new forms of community organization is giving rise to the need for a new type

of social worker—not one imposed on the community by a philanthropic institution, but one engaged as an expert by the community itself. Cities with the commission form of government and other modern types of administration are calling for trained public administrators. The revival of independent journalism is opening the way for writers who need a different education from that furnished by the conventional newspaper.

But it is not merely to supply already existing demands of this sort that the school has been founded. It hopes to analyze social needs and stimulate the growth of all experiment and enterprise which seem hopeful for the future of society.

THE METHOD

The school will recognize that its subject matter lies not in the formalized theory of textbooks, but in the social laboratory of modern civilization. Its researches will be into contemporary problems, and the technic which its students will acquire will arise from their practice in attacking those problems. Theory will be brought to bear in the form of lectures and studies in such subjects as:

Modern history, social, political, commercial, and individual	Industrial organization and management
Anthropology	Modern social management
Psychology	Public law
Political and commercial geography	Jurisprudence
International relations	Government, administration and public service
Political economy, finance, statistics	Women in the modern social order
Labor organization and administration	

No student will be subject to a fixed curriculum, but each will devote himself to some special investigation or field work, drawing on the resources of the school in lectures, informal discussion, and personal contact with the faculty in order to enrich and supplement his original effort. No degree will be required for admission, and there will be no formal system of marking or examinations. The school will assume that its students are earnest men and women who will pursue their work vigorously on account of their interest in it. The number of students will be small enough to permit a considerable intimacy with the faculty, and no one will be graduated who does not show originality and expertness in his work.

BESIDES THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

Those who wish to be merely *auditors*, to listen to courses of lectures and get suggestions in regard to new books and new points of view, will be registered for such courses as they wish to attend; but the institution will assume no further responsibility in regard to them. The researches of the school will lead to publications, and the results of its work will be made available wherever they are of use.

WHY A NEW SCHOOL?

Existing colleges and universities have not been able to do what the school proposes, for several obvious reasons. In the first place, any professional school

can develop a more intensive method and a more experimental spirit than a non-specialized institution. No one would think of going to a general cultural course for training or advanced knowledge in medicine, law, or electricity. In the second place, an established university on account of its form of administration and its diverse obligations is necessarily more hampered in investigating and teaching such controversial subjects as are involved in contemporary social relations. The new school will exist for this purpose alone; its founders are aware of the necessity for disinterested study of the problems of modern society, and the administration of the school will be responsible, not to trustees or others not engaged in the work itself, but solely to the faculty.

Just as humanity never gained the benefits of the natural sciences until they were liberated from supervision by medieval religion, so industry, labor, and the community can gain little from the social sciences until they acquire full opportunity for experiment and expression, without obligation either to conservative or radical preconceptions.

THE IMMEDIATE NEED

There is no need to enlarge on the threatening cleavages in society throughout the world, or on the uncertainty with which those of all persuasions view the future. Opinions and action are everywhere growing more stiff and uncompromising, and the prospect of orderly progress is correspondingly decreased. It is not the purpose of the new school to try to find any artificial ground for compromise between the opposing forces, or to slur over any of the vital issues. It does intend, however, to substitute experiment, reason, and intelligence for assumption and preconception. It hopes to make scientific contributions to reconstruction, and to work towards a body of knowledge which can be employed in any growth of the democratic state.

In many respects the new school is analogous to the *École Libre des Sciences Politiques* which was established as a result of the turmoil following the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. Just as a fresh attack at the problems of politics was then necessary, so now there is evident need for a new and vital investigation of social problems, for the training of men and women who shall help directly in their solution.

“AN IMMEDIATE APPEAL TO AMERICA BY THE PEOPLE OF GREECE”

A COMMENT BY HARRIET BOYD HAWES

On January 8 there came to the editor a letter from the Greek Bureau of Information stating the claims which Greece is to make at the peace table and asking that the *QUARTERLY*—in common with other college publications—aid the Greeks in calling public attention to the “Justice of the cause of Greece.” The editor, in her turn, invoked the aid of Harriet Boyd Hawes 1892 in commenting on the various points in the letter because she is without doubt the one of our alumnae most conversant with the Greece of to-day. She was a student in Athens from 1896 to 1899, and subsequently became an archeologist of international reputation. She excavated at Karousi in Crete in 1900, and directed the excavations for the American Exploration Society in Gourmia, Crete, in 1901, 1903, and 1904. She served as a nurse during the Greco-Turkish War, and in 1916 went as the only passenger on a French torpedo boat from

Brindisi to Corfu, and in Corfu harbor on the island of Vido she nursed the Serbian soldiers for months. One other thing we must say of Mrs. Hawes: no Smith alumna can ever again think of her without making grateful acknowledgment to her for her vision which sent Smith College into France.

The following comment is Mrs. Hawes' able reply to the editor's request, and while she says truly that the columns of the QUARTERLY are not the place for the examination which the case demands, the "opinion" which she gives is well worth our consideration.

In the old days before the war, the word "propaganda" was used most often in connection with religious doctrine and with some of the unpleasant suggestion that still attaches to "proselytize." Even now we object to the propaganda of our enemies, but we have become extraordinarily proud of our own and perhaps too complacent toward that of our friends. So far as propaganda consists in genuine information, of course no one can object to it.

A letter, just issued by the Greek Bureau of Information and sent especially to colleges, appeals to the American people for a favorable attitude toward Greek claims at the Peace Conference. The letter tells us that the fate of Hellenism will be decided at the peace table. I think the writer means that the fate of Pan-Hellenism will be decided at the Peace Conference and I believe the American people is no more interested in preserving Pan-Hellenism than Pan-Germanism or Pan-Slavism. *Isms* with a *Pan* before them have been the curse of Europe for fifty years.

The Britannica opens its article on Hellenism by saying that the term can denote ancient Greek culture in the widest sense or it can be limited to ancient Greek culture following the conquests of Alexander. The important point is that to English-speaking peoples "Hellenism" means a highly prized type of culture that is the heritage to-day of no one nation. Its fate is safe, so long as Western civilization is safe, for Western civilization is its creation. As a political program, Hellenism has never been what Americans can call a success.

No well-informed person denies that the Greek army gave valuable assistance in bringing the recent Balkan campaigns to a successful conclusion, performing in a smaller way the same service our armies rendered in France, that of tipping the scales in favor of the Allies. But Americans are making no claims for territorial expansion based on the prowess of their soldiers or the worth of their forefathers, and Americans are far too much interested in the present and the future to wish the Peace Conference to be burdened with appeals for the restitution to the Greek "motherland" of territories lost before America was discovered.

For these reasons we wish that Mr. John Metaxa, former governor of Salonika, writing for the Greek Bureau in New York, had shortened his preamble and stated clearly why it is desirable in the interest of *present day populations* and of *the future peace of the world* for his program of Greek expansion to be carried out.

This program asks that the Peace Conference assign to Greece:

1. EPIRUS—including HIMARA, KORYTZA, KASTORIA.
2. MACEDONIA—including the purely Greek towns of XANTHI and DEDEAGATSH.
3. THRACE—including CONSTANTINOPLE and the country about the SEA of MARMORA.

4. ASIA MINOR—SMYRNA and the contiguous territories inhabited by nearly 2,000,000 Greeks.
5. THE ISLANDS of the DODECANESE, which are inhabited only by Greeks, excepting 11,000 Turks in Rhodes and Cos, and 4,000 Jews in Rhodes.

The reasons for each one of these five important assignments should be examined separately before one can form an intelligent opinion, and the columns of the QUARTERLY are not the place for such an examination.

But having been asked by the editor of the QUARTERLY to "comment upon the situation," here is my opinion for what it is worth.

The Greek Bureau asks for too much. It would not be fair play to other nationalities and it would not help preserve the peace of the world to convert the Aegean Sea into a Greek lake. There was constant warfare when the ancient Greeks held the coastlands of Asia Minor and other races held the hinterland. The proposal to restore such a state of affairs in the name of Justice can not impress thoughtful Americans favorably. It is unlikely they could approve giving Constantinople to Greece. There are twice as many Moslems as Greeks in the city; the Armenians, about as numerous as the Greeks in 1910, would not wish Greek domination; therefore the test of self-determination could not bring about the result desired by the Greeks. The world breathes more freely since the nightmare of a Russian Constantinople has been removed, and every day sees an increase in the number of those who believe that only the internationalization of the coveted city can prevent future wars.

The extension of Greece northward to include Epirus with the towns of Himara, Korytza, and Kastoria, is justifiable on many grounds, and I hope will not be denied. As to the last of the five Greek claims, the unification with Greece of the famous Twelve Islands of the Aegean is demanded by every consideration of fair play, self-determination, and world welfare. If the Peace Conference should neglect to right the wrong involved in the continued occupation of the Twelve Islands by Italy, which has not the shadow of a righteous claim to them, history would not forgive. This is the latest instance of that trading in nationality which our President has scathingly condemned. For Italy's own good these islands should be handed over without delay to the Greek nation to which they rightfully belong. Italy must remove the suspicion that, valiant as Italian soldiers have been, there is not an adequate understanding in Italy of the true significance of the Great War.

In a word there is incontestable reason for endorsing the fifth claim of the Greek Bureau by telegram and letter to our representatives in Congress, as Mr. Metaxa asks us to do; there is good reason for supporting the first claim; but as to the intermediate ones it is well to go slowly and to study all sides of the questions involved, before taking action.

WHAT ALUMNAE ARE DOING

PRESENT PLANS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

ELIZABETH A. MCFADDEN

Miss McFadden, Smith 1898, served as Assistant to the Director of the Bureau of Publications of the American Red Cross from April 1917 to April 1918 at which time she was made Director of the Bureau and served in that capacity until October. She speaks, therefore, from first-hand information of the many branches of the work of the Red Cross, and we are grateful to her not only for the much needed information which her article contains but also for the doors of service which she opens to the alumnae in these days of reconstruction. Miss McFadden wrote in answer to the editor's letter requesting the article, "I feel that in asking me to interpret the new needs of the Red Cross to the Smith alumnae you have given me an important commission, for the Smith Unit has shown itself such a power for good that the potential strength of the entire alumnae body seems almost limitless." And so the word is still, "carry on."

"What will the Red Cross do now?" Ever since the signing of the armistice, twenty millions of eager, loyal workers have been asking that question and so far no detailed program of new work has been given them. Nor can it be given now. For the future plans of the Red Cross hang on the solution of many other great problems: on the outcome of the Peace Conference, on the future wishes and plans of our various Allies; and on the development of new political conditions all over the world.

One thing we do know. In the difficult days behind us, our Red Cross War Council have proved themselves consummate leaders. We can trust them now. Be it remembered that President Wilson is the President of the Red Cross. The Chairman of the War Council, Mr. Henry P. Davison, is also in Paris at President Wilson's request. When these gentlemen have had time to formulate plans for future relief in Europe we can be sure that it is based on first-hand knowledge and the widest experience. Meanwhile, the various foreign commissions sent by the American Red Cross to France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Roumania, and Serbia are also gathering information regarding the new conditions in their respective fields. The need in Europe is beyond all telling and will tax the powers of all relief agencies for a long time to come.

The relief work of the Red Cross deals always with emergencies; the emergencies of war or of great catastrophes. Its educational work is directed along lines which will fit its workers to cope with these emergencies as they arise. That is why we have the courses in First Aid, Home Care of the Sick, and Home Dietetics. And while we wait for fresh assignments, we can prepare ourselves for what may come.

First of all, we can answer the Roll Call. The Red Cross has been well-called an Army of Mercy. After a battle an army calls its roll, a soldier is either dead, wounded, a prisoner, a deserter, or—"present." That is just what the Red Cross did in its Christmas Roll Call. Were you present? The Red Cross needs you to stand by and carry on in the great days ahead

of us. It's not too late even now to answer that Roll Call for the next campaign. Surely no good Red Crosser is going to let his captain drop him from the company's rolls.

But besides standing loyally by our colors there is an immense amount of work to be done during this period of readjustment. Fortunately just before he left for Europe Mr. Davison gave out an inspiring statement on the future of the society. I cannot quote it all but in the course of it, he said:

I am therefore able to speak now with knowledge and assurance in saying that the beneficent work of the American Red Cross is to go forward on a great scale—not alone as heretofore, for purposes of relief in war but as an agency of peace and permanent human service.

With the funds which have been so generously contributed by the American people this war work of the Red Cross will continue and be completed with all possible sympathy and energy.

Wherever our soldiers and sailors may be the Red Cross will stay with them until they are demobilized.

The war program of the Red Cross will steadily and rapidly merge itself into a peace program. While the plans of the American Red Cross in this direction cannot be formulated specifically in advance of the general relief program of the allied governments, the American Red Cross is nevertheless planning to develop its permanent organization in this country upon a scale never before contemplated in time of peace.

The Chapters will maintain their organizations upon a scale adequate to the new demands to be made upon them.

Study is being given by the national organization not alone to problems of international relief but to plans in this country for enlarged Home Service, the promotion of public health education, development of nursing, the care and prevention of accidents, and other correlated lines.

These are ringing words and uttered with authority. We are not to be an army disbanded but an army led to new deeds of "permanent human service." In spite of the uncertainties which befog much of the future, portions of this program are actually under way.

In addition to the work that it has been carrying since the beginning of the war, the Department of Military Relief will find its task greatly increased by the promised demobilization of our forces abroad. The nursing personnel (including the nurses' aides), the motor corps, canteen, and camp service workers who have remained on this side of the ocean will come into their own and meet their greatest opportunity for service during the coming year.

The Department of Civilian Relief will continue to find a limitless field in the work of the Home Service. Anyone who wishes to share a seer's vision of what this work has meant and will mean to America should read Dr. Crothers' article "On the Evening of the New Day" in the January issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*. A special task of enthralling human interest is that of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, which has its office at 311 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Here the Red Cross is showing disabled men their own, often unguessed, capabilities, training them in useful occupations, and placing them in self-supporting positions. This work as far as its medical aspects go is under the supervision of the Surgeon General. As a branch of the Civilian Relief Department it is as yet little known. It aims to prove to each man who has paid the penalty of valor that "No man

is a cripple unless he thinks himself one." Is it too much to ask of rich America that any man who has been permanently incapacitated in her defense from taking up his old occupation, shall be instructed along a new line of work and placed industrially upon a higher level than he was before the war? The men who come back with shattered limbs or sightless eyes from the battlefields of Europe are no weaklings. They are our very best. We must offer them—not pity—but opportunity. Many women, especially those whose husbands or fathers are large employers of labor, can render a signal service to this cause by watching the industries with which they are in touch for suitable positions for these men and by bringing such positions to the attention of the director of the institute.

While it is true that the Department of Development has practically stopped the making of surgical dressings and hospital supplies and more recently has suspended the knitting of garments, the making of refugee garments is going on as energetically as ever, the Chapters having on hand very large orders which must be completed by March first. The need for these garments will probably continue for some time although not on so large a scale as the present orders.

It is to the educational work of the Red Cross that peace has so far brought the greatest stimulus. Already the Department of Military Relief has issued a new pamphlet revising its war-time plan of instruction in first aid offered through the Sanitary Training Detachments and putting this work again on its full time basis as a two years' course.

The Department of Nursing is now making plans for an immense extension of the work in the improvement of public health which it has carried on for a number of years under the name of the Town and Country Nursing Service. In a recent publication this department describes the new work as follows:

The astonishing fact that one-third of our young men were rejected for military service because of physical defects and disease has taught the nation a powerful lesson in the value of health, and the money and effort the Government has expended in providing every scientific and social safeguard for the protection of the health of our fighting forces has been a wonderful demonstration of the importance of all public health work. Our people too have become public spirited, and have learned to share in public responsibilities and undertakings. They have felt the satisfaction of working for others and many will not relinquish it. . . . And, finally, the epidemic of influenza has awakened hundreds of counties and villages to the realization that they have no community nursing service, and to the appreciation of the necessity for establishing such a service.

The time seems ripe, accordingly, for a wide expansion of public health nursing, and we expect many of our Red Cross Chapters, accustomed as they are to public service, to assume the responsibility for establishing a community or county nursing service where no such service exists to-day and to do it with the same zeal and thoroughness that has characterized their war work. The Bureau of Public Health Nursing is laying plans for such an expansion through the Chapters and we look for hundreds of new organizations in the coming year.

This extension of the field of public health work should be of the deepest interest to all educated women. It offers to women of character, initiative,

and training not merely a well-paid profession but also a career filled to the brim with "the durable satisfactions of life." It is worthy of and will attract the finest graduates of our colleges.

A new bureau which has established itself in the hearts of young America during the war is that of the Junior Red Cross. Over twelve million school children belong to the Red Cross and have been working as industriously as their elders in sewing and knitting, making games for the soldiers, and so forth. A unique service has been established in the manual training schools of the country in the making of furniture for the Red Cross houses at the cantonments, and also a variety of wooden articles for the Government. While the actual production of supplies by the children has been valuable, the main purpose of their doing this work is the education which they themselves have derived from it. It has given them the opportunity they were looking for to serve their country and it has taught them lessons which will make them more generous, thrifty, and efficient citizens of the United States and members of the Red Cross.

The latest feature of the work with the school children is the inauguration of a Crusade for Health which will be started in all the Red Cross school auxiliaries on February 9, 1919, and will run as a national tournament for the following fifteen weeks. Its purpose is the inculcation of better habits of personal health. It will be followed or accompanied by a campaign for better community sanitation. The movement is backed not only by the American Red Cross but also by the National Tuberculosis Association (which organization originated the plan of the Modern Health Crusade), and also by the Council for National Defence and the United States Public Health Service.

With the exception of the Department of Personnel which has practically ceased sending workers abroad, the other departments of the Red Cross not heretofore mentioned are carrying on their work as usual. The Bureau of Communication which serves as a source of information for families regarding men who for one reason or other are unable to write, is working overtime.

This is the work of the Red Cross at the moment (early in January), but even now a cable message may be hurrying underseas from France, from Russia, or the near East,—setting on foot new plans of the widest importance. *The thing is to be ready for whatever comes, loyal and efficient soldiers of the Army of Mercy;* to examine ourselves for special aptitudes for service that we may work more effectively in the future than in the past, to reaffirm our allegiance to the Red Cross; and to resolve that in the admirable words of M. Tardieu we will "practice together in peace the virtues which have enabled us to win the war."

WITH BASE HOSPITAL ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEEN

We are indebted to the Class of 1894 for the extracts which we publish from a letter written by Eleanor Johnson. Readers of the QUARTERLY will remember that in July Miss Johnson furnished an article on "Reconstruction in the United States Army," and that she herself sailed with Base Hospital 117 as one of the first six reconstruction aides to serve with the A. E. F. She is a psychiatric social worker, and her letter will naturally appeal to all Smith women who were interested in our Summer Training School for Psychiatric Social Work.

The Unit reached this tiny village on June 17, and found a small hospital in wooden barracks—about two hundred patients—on the meadow at the foot of a hill up which the town of Lafauche straggles. The nurses and we aides—five of us—have been lodged in a so-called chateau, a simple but entirely adequate one, about half-way up this hill and so about ten minutes walk along a country road from the hospital. . . .

When we first came, there were only a few doctors, and so the hospital was all to be organized and there was very little to do with. It was rather fun, contriving all sorts of things and beginning so at the beginning. I think all of us felt a sense of proprietorship we should not otherwise have had. There was a Red Cross recreation hut and some Red Cross supplies, which were in the hands of the Quartermaster, but no Red Cross workers and no chaplain, and as I was the easiest person to detach and had had more experience in social service than any of the others, I was put in charge of all those outside activities, including recreation. Almost all the patients have been up and about, even stretcher cases were usually able to leave the wards after a few days of rest, so the recreation problem has been from the first a difficult one. The town of course offered nothing, except several wine shops which were quite complicating both medically and morally. I suppose nothing is more harmful to these nervous cases than alcohol, even taken most moderately. . . . Red Cross Headquarters were always fine to us as were the Y. M. C. A. men, who sent us their moving picture show once a week. . . . The Medical Director believed that all of this work was of real therapeutic value, so I did not mind so much the delay at getting to the work I really came to do.

About the last of June I started in with my real work, and during the last two months have done only that work, except for a little help in recreation. I have from the first been under the direction of the Medical Director and he has been fine to work with. He has imagination and the belief that people do better when given a chance to work out their own methods. I have had no regular hours, but go to him for advice and permission to do the various things with the patients that it seems to me would be helpful, and all he ever says is, "keep busy and as contented as you can." That has meant with me absolute contentment and complete absorption in the work of the hospital. I've been nowhere else and done almost nothing else, except individual work with the officers and boys. My cases have been assigned to me by the different ward surgeons, and have been mostly cases of speech defect and tremors. Lately I have dealt with a few cases of depression and anxiety, and those have

been the most interesting of all. The subject of war neurosis is interesting in itself, and I believe the doctors are still changing their minds about it. It is what is popularly called "shell shock," and takes a curious variety of forms. Boys who have never stammered in their lives come here stammering and stuttering, and the "shakes" are distributed in very queer ways. Then there are various forms of what they call "anxiety neuroses," and those are more liable to affect the officers, although we have had a good many sergeants and some enlisted men in that condition, many more than appeared in the British army—proving, as some of the doctors believe, a higher standard of education among our men. Many men come here confused and with no memory of the preceding days. Some have forgotten everything about themselves. These memories come back slowly. Of course, many come here with early neurotic histories and that complicates the whole subject and keeps it, I suppose, from being a pure war neurosis. We have a number of distinctly inferior individuals, and many talented and most interesting men. We have had boys suffering because they were really too immature for the war strain—a few only sixteen years old; and some too old to recover easily from the unusual difficulties they had to face. There have been men of several years' service in the army, with experience in the Philippines and Mexico, men who liked army life—and others to whom it was new and utterly hateful.

All that has, I think, helped to make this such an absorbing and continually interesting experience—no two patients are alike, and no "system" or theory can apply to many individuals. They have to be taken one by one.

Four of the aides who came at the same time are handicraft workers, and we have a most interesting shop with carpentry, metal work, weaving and color work, and designing. Then the sixth is a physical worker, trained in corrective gymnastics and special massage. We have all worked together; they suggest boys to me who they think would profit by reëducation, and I get the doctor's permission to work with them, and I take my patients for shop work or massage. Lately we have had additions to the Unit of two groups of aides, as well as many more nurses, and they have been and are being sent out from here in groups to other hospitals.

* * * * *

. . . [After the armistice] I supposed the hospital would be a most jubilant place with the war over, but I found that homesickness had taken the place of worry about going back to the front, and the uncertainty about going home seemed to increase the nervous difficulties, whatever they were. That is straightening out a bit, and we are now evacuating patients, nurses, and doctors a few at a time, some to go home, some to duty here. I have asked to stay and hope to help some in the educational work that is being planned for the A. E. F.

The hospital has never had more than about eight hundred patients, and now has about four hundred. It has been used as a training school for nurses and doctors in this subject, and we had at one time a number of interesting clinics for visiting doctors, and a series of talks on war neuroses by our own staff for the nurses and aides. But the most interesting and helpful elements in the work any of us have been doing have been the stories of the boys them-

selves. Each patient brings a new story and a problem differing in some phase from any of the others, and one is learning something new about human beings all the time.

. . . I am all the time stirred with admiration and pity for these men to whom war has been such a horrible and nearly impossible experience, and yet who have "carried on" to the limit of their powers. It makes me a bit tongue-tied when I try to talk about it. And it has made the work taxing, in that one must be understandingly sympathetic and always interested, in order to be of use, and yet never sentimentally sympathetic.

(Signed) ELEANOR JOHNSON

THE HOME SERVICE SECTION OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

RUTH COOPER

Miss Cooper, who was graduated in 1912, is the Executive Secretary of the Home Service Section of the Hampshire County Branch of the American Red Cross. She has taken the paragraph devoted to Home Service in Miss McFadden's article on page 102 as her text and has elaborated on the type of service included in that branch of the Red Cross and the ever growing opportunities which it offers to the college woman.

"Has your work stopped since the armistice?" "You don't have so much to do now, do you?" "You're getting a much needed rest aren't you?" are questions asked the Home Service worker by kindly but unknowing acquaintances. Work stopped! Not much to do! Rest! The armistice has brought quite the opposite to every Home Service office. There is much doing and much to be done!

The Home Service Section of the American Red Cross, as almost everyone now understands, serves the families of enlisted men. It helps them to get their allotments and allowances, assists them in illness, in financial or legal troubles, in fact, in every way possible. Two stories will illustrate the practical value of the work.

We have been able to serve one family in which a devoted brother was inducted into the service. His father had died several years before and the mother deserted the family shortly afterwards. There was an imbecile brother, a sister fifteen years old threatened with tuberculosis, a sixteen-year-old brother who began to work when the soldier entered the service, and last but not least, John, whose right hand had been made quite useless by an accident. John and the soldier had kept the family together and supported the two brothers and the sister remarkably well. A friend of their mother's kept house for them. For the sister's sake the boys had taken a small shack on one of our hills early in the spring and had come out to it over Sunday from the nearby city. We were able to assist John in a small way financially until the allotment and allowance came. We had Mary, the sister, examined by a specialist, who gave good advice and care and suggested that when the girl returned to the city in the winter she go to an open-air school. We also saw that

the girl had some dentistry done. We suggested that the imbecile brother might be put in an institution, but this John would not consider. We have referred the family to the city chapter and hear that all are doing well. The brother in the army was strengthened in his patriotism and work by knowing that in his absence his brother had kindly service and necessary temporary aid.

We had a young Polish woman under our care. She was expecting her first baby and, as she had few friends and no relatives and her husband was in France, the approaching event was alarming to her. Her allotment and allowance had not come, and so we helped her financially. She knew how to sew, and we gave her some things to make up for the baby and other things as well. The idea of going to a hospital frightened her, but after we had taken her to visit one in which there was a Polish woman who was the proud possessor of a first and very new baby, her fears were entirely calmed, and the tiny baby so took her mind from herself that she said on our way home, "If I have little baby no mind if husband not come home so soon." However, husband did come home and with a very honorable military record too. His experiences in the battles at St. Mihiel, the Argonne Forest, and Verdun, and his adoration for a commanding officer of strong character and great magnetism had changed him from a wild boy into a responsible man. He appreciates what we have done for his wife and has confidence in us as we try to help him get work, straighten out his affairs, and assist him back into civil life.

The returning soldiers—both the disabled and the able—are to be our great responsibility. The able soldier we are to advise as to insurance and are to cooperate with the labor boards in finding him occupation. Also if his family is in trouble during the readjustment to civil life we are to be ready to render any services necessary.

The after-care work with disabled soldiers is one of the most important parts of our present work. These soldiers are not all wounded, some are tuberculous and others are rendered disabled by other diseases. At present most of these men in the hospitals have their compensation papers filled out and their connection made with the Federal Board for Vocational Rehabilitation. In these cases we have only to cooperate with the Board. It often asks us for reports on the background and home environment of the soldier as this data helps it to advise the man wisely as to vocational training. Some men, however, are not connected with the Board; we help them to make the connection and also to fill out compensation papers if they have not already done so. Also it is our responsibility to make sure that all the families of disabled men understand what great opportunities the Government is offering men disabled in the service. Often, and naturally, a family is so eager to have a man come home immediately that it is very difficult to explain to it that it is far more sensible for a disabled man to train himself for some work suited to his disability and in which he can eventually compete with able-bodied men, than for him to come home to his old job—if indeed it is still open to him—so handicapped that he may be unable to hold it or to obtain other work for which he is untrained. We explain carefully that if he has special training in some useful trade he will be much more sure of remaining independent and self-supporting and of commanding higher pay, and that his compensation will be paid anyway

regardless of the amount of wages he receives. It is hard to convince impatient families of this, but the importance of so doing is obvious.

A soldier who had been wounded in the back and arm returned to our county a short time ago. His arm was not troubling him, but the wound between his shoulder blades inhibited certain movements of his arms. Our after-care representative called upon him and found that he had not applied for compensation and knew nothing of what the Government would do for him. This was because he had been sent home directly from France and had been in no hospital in this country. His father is a laboring man and most of the young brothers and sisters are going to school. They were all delighted at the opportunities offered, and the boy has decided to be a dental mechanic, if the Federal Board thinks this profession suited to his disability. If it does not, he will be glad of other suggestions.

The man who returns home tuberculous—as, alas, so many do—often finds himself overwhelmed by the complexity of the problem that confronts him, and it is often our privilege to stand by in a very active way until his affairs are straightened out. The Government offers sanitarium care and our part is often to educate the man and his family to an appreciation of the wisdom of accepting it.

The Home Service Section is used also to assist commanding officers to verify a soldier's claim of dependency before a discharge is granted. Since the armistice, reports on soldiers' families to Field Directors and commanding officers have been most frequent. It should be understood that although the Red Cross does not try to obtain discharges it can be used for obtaining information by the military authorities.

It is obvious therefore that not only are there very many opportunities for service under this branch of the Red Cross, but also that these opportunities are increasing instead of diminishing as the weeks go on. As to the kind of worker desirable:—of course anyone with experience or training in social work is valuable, and untrained friendly visitors willing to learn may be very useful. There is also much typewriting, filing, and bookkeeping to be done. If volunteer workers undertake these tasks, however, they must work regularly. College women should understand well that volunteer service without responsibility is worse than useless. The "information work" offers splendid opportunities to clear-headed, patient people capable of clear verbal expression, who will diligently seek to be able to answer accurately and concisely all questions concerning such simple matters as the War Risk Insurance Law and the various and sundry red tapes necessary to all military organizations.

Information work is not dull; nor does it always deal with allotments, allowances, and insurance. For instance: perhaps a son has sent a suitcase from camp: it does not arrive—ask the information worker; an officer in France requests his mother to get him some strange and unknown article which he mentions as if it were as common as a tooth brush but which even mystifies the Home Service Section. A sister has a brother who left home six years ago and has not been heard from since; she thinks that he is of draft age and surely in the army; please will the Home Service find him for her! There is humor and pathos even at the office desk.

The Home Service Institutes conducted by the Divisions are the chief training places for workers. Each institute lasts for six weeks and includes lectures on the Red Cross, War Risk Insurance Law, and social subjects; the major part of the time however is devoted to field work under a trained supervisor. There is of course some required reading. Chapter courses also are conducted in many places. These are condensed institutes and are directly related to the work of the Chapter. It is felt that these courses stimulate the interest and increase the efficiency and responsibility of the volunteer.

A word as to the paid positions offered by the Home Service. The executive secretary is usually employed on a salary and works under a volunteer committee chosen from the community for variety and social-mindedness. Also in most places a stenographer is paid. In large offices there are of course many remunerative positions. Professional social workers and graduates of the institutes with experience and the necessary office force are the only workers who receive salaries.

For a year at least the warwork of the Home Service Section will continue, and we are so convinced of the importance of this work that even our small Hampshire County Chapter is sending two volunteers to the Institute which opened in January. Our army will be many more months in Europe and the soldiers' families here will need our aid. The great amount of work to be done by the War Risk Insurance Bureau will inevitably cause delays in payments; soldiers will be returning, and in spite of all the excellent provisions made by the Government much can be done by the Home Service in assisting them back to civil life.

And when military life has completely given way to civil life and when we have ceased to look behind, the scope and possibilities of the Home Service work will still be vast. We need only a little vision to know that this is true. The importance of the work has been repeatedly emphasized by the Division managers. Home Service is organized throughout the whole United States. There is scarcely a rural district which will not learn through the work of the Red Cross for soldiers' families of the modern ideals and methods of social service. The ideas and ideals gained in war will not be lost in peace. Trained visitors will be of inestimable value to a community in peace times. Moreover, the work with disabled soldiers may after the war open opportunities for service to men disabled in industry—that great throng of citizens which makes even our casualties in this war seem comparatively few. Home Service is a force which may—indeed must—have far-reaching effects, and if in time the Home Service Section of the Red Cross is given up, the work itself will go on in some way for the good of our country. The horrible devastation caused by war is unutterably distressing. However, we should not lose sight of the tremendous amount of constructive and inspiring work accomplished during the war. Of this work the Red Cross Civilian Relief is not the least.

CURRENT ALUMNAE PUBLICATIONS

COMPILED BY NINA E. BROWNE*

The editors of the QUARTERLY will greatly appreciate the coöperation of all alumnae and non-graduates in making these lists complete. Kindly send any contributions of your own to Nina E. Browne, 44 Pinckney Street, Boston, and notify her of any other current publications which you recognize as the work of Smith alumnae or non-graduates. It is necessary each quarter to send the copy for these lists to the QUARTERLY before all of the July, November, February, and June magazines are out, therefore Miss Browne will consider it a favor if alumnae who know that work of theirs is to be published in one of these issues will notify her of the fact, giving the title of the contribution. Miss Browne is particularly eager to coöperate with the secretaries of reuniting classes who wish to make complete records before June.

- Allen, Marjorie S.** 1906. (Mrs. Seiffert) The Neighbor, in Reedy's Mirror, Oct. 25.—Yellow Jonquils, in R. M. Oct. 18.
- †**Beaupré, Olive K.** 1904. (Mrs. Miller) Nancy's Runaway Umbrella, in Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 17.—How Jane Bought the Little Toy Rabbit, in C. S. M. Oct. 24.—The Tale of a Tree, in C. S. M. Oct. 28.—I Like to Ride on a Horse's Back, [and] The Secret of the Old Oak Tree, in C. S. M. Nov. 11.—A Smiling Pool, in C. S. M. Nov. 14.
- Blanchard, Grace,** 1882. America! America! in Christian Register, Nov. 14.
- Calkins, Mary Whiton,** 1885. The Good Man and The Good. N. Y. Macmillan.
- Crouse, Julia M.** Sept.-Dec. 1885. (Mrs. Houser) Letters from Japan. N. Y. Brentano.
- Daskam, Josephine D.** 1898. (Mrs. Bacon) Was Molly's Life a Failure, in Boston Herald, Jan. 12.
- Davis, Fannie S.** 1904. (Mrs. Gifford) Profits, in Unity, Oct. 17.
- †**Deyo, Hazel G.** 1913. (Mrs. Bachelor) Those Eighteen Girls from Smith, in Pictorial Review, Jan.
- Donnell, Dorothy,** 1909. (Mrs. Calhoun) Cupid's Column, a farce. N. Y. Fitzgerald.
- Doty, Madeleine Z.** 1900. Behind the Battle Line: Around the World in 1918. N. Y. Macmillan.—Women Who Would a-Soldiering Go, in World Outlook, Sept.
- Dunbar, Olivia Howard,** 1894. (Mrs. Torrence) To the Baby, Debtor, in Good Housekeeping, Nov.—Community Mothering, in G. H. Jan.
- †**Hastings, Mary W.** 1905. (Mrs. Bradley) Cards on the Table, in Woman's Home Companion, Feb.
- Hazard, Grace W.** 1899. (Mrs. Conkling) †The Caribbean from a Northern Garden, in Smart Set, Feb.—†The Casualty List, in Good Housekeeping, Jan.—Morning in the Alameda, in North Amer. Review, Dec.—The Names, in Atlantic, Jan.—Rheims—1918, in Century, Nov.—Victory, in Boston Transcript, Nov. 23.—What is Poetry? in Yale Review, Jan.
- †**Higgins, Olive C.** 1904. (Mrs. Prouty) Doughnuts and Doughboys, in American, Dec.
- Kastl, Norma B.** 1914. Wartime, the Place and the Girl, in Independent, Oct. 12.
- †**Leavens, Alice E.** 1903. Springtime in the Somme, in Boston Teachers' News Letter, Dec.
- Lord, Laura W.** 1901. (Mrs. Scales) The Schools and the Museum of Fine Arts. War Industries: Yesterday and Tomorrow, in Educational Standards, Nov.
- Nicholl, Louise T.** 1913. September [and] Spring, in Nation, Sept. 14.
- Ormsbee, Mary R.** 1907. (Mrs. Whitton) The Craft of Bookbinding as Practised in America, in Touchstone, July.
- Phelps, Ruth S.** 1899. Marino and Dante, in Modern Language Notes, Jan.
- Rankin, Charlotte S.** 1911. (Mrs. Aiken) Millinery. N. Y. Ronald Press.
- Rankin, Janet R.** 1908-Jan. 1911. (Mrs. Huntington) Food Problems. Boston. Ginn.
- Ray, Anna Chapin,** 1885. Letters of a Canadian Stretcher Bearer by R. A. L.,

* Notification of omissions or corrections is requested.
Collection.

† Already in collection.

Copies of the publications are wanted for the Alumnae

edited by A. C. Ray. Boston. Little.
Reed, Dorothy M. 1895. (Mrs. Mendenhall) Milk, the Indispensable Food for Children. Wash. Supt. of Doc. (Children's Bureau).
Savage, Clara, 1913. Helping out in France, in Good Housekeeping, Nov.—†Where Glory Shown About, in G. H. Dec.—†Behind the Scenes in France, in G. H. Jan.
 †**Spaulding, Sylvia S.** 1875-76, 77-78. (Mrs. Videtto) Inevitable Conclusions, in Woman Citizen, Nov. 16.—Not a Square Deal, in W. C. Dec. 21.

Talbot, Marjorie, 1910. Night-Shift in the War Zone, in the Jabberwock (Girls' Latin School), Dec.
 †**Wood, Julia F.** 1897-99. 'It is the Spirit that Quickeneth,' in Atlantic, Dec.
Woodberry, Laura G. 1895. Columbia, in Boston Record, Oct. 21.—†Over There, in B. R. Oct. 28.—Autumn, in B. R. Oct. 29.—Industry, in B. R. Nov. 5.—†Peace, in Survey, Nov. 30.—†The Vision of Content, in Survey, Dec. 14.—†The Red Cross Banner, in Survey, Oct. 6. Reprinted by Boston Metropolitan Chapter on its Calendar for 1919.

LET US TALK OF MANY THINGS

SOME PROBLEMS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE AND SOME MISTAKES The problem of financing the War Service done in the name of Smith College has had few aspects so puzzling as the question of ways and means of meeting overhead charges and operating expenses on this side. It is embarrassing to go to outside donors unless we can assure them that every cent given by them will go overseas.

The War Service Committee solved the problem satisfactorily last summer when it decided to meet those charges before making any appeal to the larger Smith constituency or to the general public. It looked to the Association for a portion of this fund for operating expenses.

Under a misapprehension as to its powers the Finance Committee voted to raise this money by levying a tax upon the members of the Association.

During war-time we had all become so accustomed to taxes on almost everything that it seemed the most natural thing in the world to tax such a happy combination of luxury and necessity as a membership in the Smith College Alumnae Association. The scheme worked beautifully and raised the money with no difficulty. Unfortunately it also raised a protest on the part of two of the members of the Association who, while paying the so-called tax, courteously questioned its validity.

The Finance Committee was somewhat chagrined to find that it was not empowered to do anything so drastic as to levy a tax.

On the contrary it found it could properly merely ask for a voluntary contribution. It promises, before launching out on any further uncharted seas of finance, to consult its legal adviser. We acquired him by marriage so there is the less excuse for us this time for having failed to consult him as to our powers.

If any member of the Association considers that she paid the seventy-five cents under duress, the Finance Committee would feel itself obliged to refund the money to her. Of course the committee is buoyed up by the secret hope that nobody will ask for it and reiterates its assurance that it will never again take such illegal means to extract money from the members of the Association.

MARY R. WARDNER 1892,

Treasurer.

CAMP HOSPITAL 42, FRANCE,

November 12, 1918.

A VILLAGE IN FRANCE, NOVEMBER 11, 1918*

Finis la Guerre! It was ten o'clock in the morning, Monday, November 11, 1918.

I was down on the main street when the news was wired in to the Hôtel de Ville. A woman came out and, running from one little shop to another, called out, "Signé! Signé!" It is signed! In a moment the streets were filled with happy excited people and flags appeared as if by magic.

* This letter was the first to give us a glimpse of what November 11, 1918, meant to the village folk of France. It gave us a thrill which it is utterly impossible to translate into words, but which we are glad to share. Miss Blodgett has been a nurse with the A. E. F. since the summer of 1918.

The "Grande Gallerie Moderne" made a fortune selling cotton and paper flags at twenty times their value!

By one o'clock the entire town was decorated. The church bells rang for half an hour and damp fire crackers popped and hissed. There were no brass bands and no excited shouting. It was a French celebration. But the strange part of it was that it seemed to be for us, if not of us! There were as many American flags as French ones, and more cries of "Vive l'Amérique!" than of "Vive la France!"

Our little Camp Hospital 42 is situated at the edge of the town, on one of the [deleted by censor], and it is about all there is left here just now of the Americans. There are only two nurses here, and it seemed to be up to us to receive all the honors for our country! Such a procession of flowers and fruit and flags and happy congratulations as greeted us all afternoon! The women from the fur tannery came, singing the *Marseillaise* and carrying flags, the Stars and Stripes at the head of the procession! Our washer-woman brought a basket of lettuce and a bouquet! A little old woman who has a garden across the road came trudging over, carrying a big chrysanthemum plant. Another brought a basket of Brussels sprouts and an armful of chrysanthemums. Then I was called to the office and a very charming French lady, accompanied by three young girls, whom I had never seen, presented me with a gorgeous bouquet tied with French and American ribbon. It was all so overwhelming and unexpected!

At four o'clock in the afternoon I heard the *Marseillaise* played rather feebly on an old French horn. I picked up my little French flag and went out to see what was coming next. Down the road from the little village behind the poplar trees a mile away came a most picturesque little procession. It was headed by a very old man with red whiskers and baggy trousers, hobbling along on a wooden leg, and playing the French horn. He was a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, and had lost his leg in the First Battle of the Marne, in 1914! Next came a little boy, carrying a battered French flag, then half a dozen women, still wearing their kitchen aprons! The sunshine, struggling through the mist and clouds, lit up the happy little company.

At night there is once more a light in the

village streets. The long low boom of far distant cannon is hushed, and soon there will be no more Red Cross trains moving slowly over the rails, carrying their cargo of suffering men from the front!

We miss the bands of music, and we want to hear "The Star Spangled Banner." But the village band has done its work long since at the front, and these French people do certainly appreciate the big part our boys have had in the Victory!

Already we are looking forward to the happy day when it shall be our turn to come Home!

Sincerely yours,

FLORENCE W. BLODGETT (1911),

A. N. C., Base Hospital 14.

What has become of
CONCERNING "Fair Smith?" When is
ALMA MATER an Alma Mater song not
SONGS an Alma Mater song?

Will any lady rise and say what she thinks the Alma Mater song of Smith College really is? Some there are who hold that "Fair Smith" still enjoys that unique distinction; others would award the place of honor to "To you, O Alma Mater"; while a few at least maintain that the distinction is not unique at all, and that we are rich beyond the dreams of avarice, having two Alma Mater songs at least, and maybe more.

Now this situation raises some fine points which cry out for a decision. An Alma Mater song, when it really is one, usually possesses the power to bring a college audience to its feet when it is being sung. Therefore any good Smith alumna or undergraduate has a right to know enough about her Alma Mater song(s) to determine what her posture ought to be when we begin to give vocal expression to our college spirit. One thoroughly habituated to standing throughout the three stanzas of "Fair Smith" finds that it goes against the grain to remain seated, yet one, at least, who has tried standing all alone in an audience of 2,000, found that that, too, was a trying experience. Inquiry reveals that in an effort to give Smith audiences an appearance of unanimity on this matter, somebody decided several years ago that we'd all sit, on such occasions. So we do that now—during term time. At Commencement, however, returning hordes of those nurtured in a creed outworn again assume

their temporary sway, and we not only stand, but even try to join in. There are other awkward questions that come up. It would really be well if we could all know how many Alma Mater songs we have and what they are. At Glee Club concerts and other affairs where the Glee Club sings, "Fair Smith" has the place of honor on the program, and as no other Alma Mater song is sung, visitors must get the impression that we *have* an Alma Mater song but are too listless to give it the outward show of deference which most other colleges never fail to pay. At the step singing on spring evenings, however, "To you, O Alma Mater" is always the choice of the seniors. The arguments for and against our songs are familiar to all. "Fair Smith" is hard to sing, no amateur should attempt it, hardly any heterogenous group of alumnae could live through a single stanza. Its reputation is strikingly like that of "The Star Spangled Banner" in ante-bellum days. On the other hand, "To you, O Alma Mater" conceals deftly that Smith is the college under discussion, and the fact that its verses would fit any institution whose daughters were loyal to it, seems to some persons a drawback. The name "Smith" occurs nowhere in the song, and there is very little local color. Of literary and musical merit I forbear to speak. Such things are matters of taste, and I leave the gentle reader undisturbed in the right we all claim to "know just what we like." The advocates of "Fair Smith" have a strong point in the loyalty of most of us to tradition; the older song had almost twenty years' headstart in accumulating associations which we all hold dear.

Well, assuming that there is a general desire to settle all this, who has that right? Not long ago an undergraduate said to a protesting alumna, "Yes, that was your song, but this is ours!" O Tempora, O Mores! Must we let that go unchallenged? If each successive generation may pursue its iconoclastic way unchecked, we shall have soon an anthology of Alma Mater songs and Commencement will resemble the tower of Babel even more strongly than now. What is to hinder the history of the pure white of our college color from becoming in time a veritable spectrum? Is it not conceivable that treasured possessions like our senior pin may be dealt with summarily, almost without our knowledge, and relegated to innocuous desuetude in favor of a more up-to-date design?

In these days of referenda, of alumnae machinery, of QUARTERLIES, and addressographs, nay, even of Councils themselves, it ought to be possible to find out how a majority of the Smith family feel about such matters. There have been many to contend that alumnae should have no voice in the cap and gown controversy, although most of us felt it would be undesirable that custom should vary from year to year. Still, it is the seniors alone who do the wearing of the costume selected. But it is not the undergraduates who do all the singing of our Alma Mater song. At Commencement, at Smith gatherings of all sorts, at local club meetings, even in far-away Japan, I imagine, alumnae have considerable use for one. It seems a mistake that just because we belong to different generations we cannot join in the same melody when we sing about our College. It seems perfectly possible to have "To you, O Alma Mater" share the honors with "Fair Smith," perhaps, but there must be many hundreds of alumnae who would rise in protest against allowing it to supplant its predecessor. In any case there is, as Mrs. Malaprop says, a decorum in these matters. May we not have a little pitiless publicity, and openly arrive at an open covenant which a majority of the Smith circle can wholeheartedly support?

HELEN WRIGHT 1905.

My family would testify **FROM THE** if necessary to the fact that **BLEACHERS** since my littlest days I have preferred books to people, but even they hardly realize, I think, how very real to me were, and are, the men and women inside those books. It is partly force of circumstance, let us hope, but only with such friends as these am I unconscious of the real aloofness that the little boy felt when he said, "Me, *I'm!*" The war has precipitated this self-knowledge; now, when the husbands, the brothers, and the sons of my friends are acquiring merit and medals and often, alas! the ultimate glory, when my own young cousins wear gold and silver stripes on a large variety of uniforms, the lurking shadow has come out into the open, and I recognize my stark, selfish loneliness.

Therefore, I find myself turning from contemplation of these real men and boys, whose real mothers and wives and sisters (I am not much of a sister and as an aunt I am entirely

negligible) guard them by real sympathy and true understanding from my remote consideration, and I take refuge in my shelves of books. Here, after all, are *my* real friendships, my *real* grand passions; reading and re-reading have made me know and love and hate as never have I known or loved or hated outside books and my easy chair under my reading lamp. What are they doing, I wonder, these men and women, now that the very foundations of life have been shaken—the men with whose love affairs I have sympathized to their *denouements*; the young artists who have worked out their salvations by compromise or sacrifice; the boys whose development from kindergarten age to triumphant self-expression I have followed; what has happened to them and to the girls they marry or who will not marry them? In a so comprehensive sifting of values, how can they escape, these very real persons of someone's else imagining and my affection? How can I ever think of them again as I have been used to—for instance, the man in Kipling's "An Habitation Enforced?" In its new perspective the ironic tenderness of that subtle narrative has gained poignancy; Sophie's reaction would be a perfectly definite progression along Red Cross or W. A. A. C. lines, but the 1914 habitat of George was not that of Mr. Britling, I am convinced, though I suspect that 1916 saw him far more master of circumstance if less philosophical about it than ever Mr. Britling was. The Brushwood Boy, as I know him, was the youngest Major in the British Army; I am confident that a more intimate acquaintance with the men who have led the British troops in the last four years would show me where he stands now.

Mr. Wells's other men fall into line of course; George Ponderevo is too old to fly, but his experiences in big business and the technic of planes have placed him, I know, and the modern Machiavelli is wearing harness again, of a different kind perhaps from that he threw aside for good but insufficient reasons, and is doubtless analyzing his own reactions in the intervals of committee work; the gallant spirit of Mr. Polly has found its chance, I am sure, somehow and somewhere to realize the "jo*i* de vivre."

It is a fairly motley crowd of people who elbow each other on my shelves. Some of them are far too old to run the risks of warriordom; I can imagine that Colonel New-

come's blood has been spilled on some one of the long thin lines along the Flanders front—perhaps the little Tommy who came to see his grandfather at Grayfriars has seen his son march away but never seen him return. Certainly the Virginian and Molly sent the oldest of "their many children"; I am not quite sure where Piers Otway is, for Gissing leaves him at the very moment of the crowning of his life's desire, and just how long ago that was I hesitate to decide. By all their traditions and training Mrs. Ward's heroes and heroines run true to type; the magnificent Flaxman, the brilliant Manisty, the Coryston family, they all fit perfectly into some niche that Mrs. Ward has pointed out in her later stories, but how can I think so placidly of the men that Henry Harland has introduced me to—John Blanchemain, with his very blue blue eyes, and his devotion to the Quattrocento ladies, and his Austrian-princess wife, for instance? There is a complication for you! as John himself would say. To Gregory Jardine and his wife Karen no such complication could appear; this is not the first war they have survived, and the fact that Karen's Red Cross veil was becoming and that Gregory's was the undistinguished kind of service that makes possible the fame of other men in no way affected their straightforward doing of their duty.

Most vivid perhaps of all these personalities that make my loneliness more stimulating than many a crowd, are the folk of Ethel Sidgwick's trilogy, and there remains no possible uncertainty in my knowledge of their recent doings—Duke Jones the first to go, unhampered by any subtleties of reasoning and seeing only the straight road before him, but the others following in due time. Now I read of Charles Shovell's charming inconsequences with a delight that has a tragic keenness, for Charles was a poet, and few of the poets return; John Ingestre, having learned to face life, needed no teaching to face death, and that death, so faced, passed him by and sent him home, taking better and less chastened men in his stead, is only the natural process of the Comic Spirit in these days.

That pet of the Comic Spirit, Sir Willoughby, stands next; the next shelf begins with Keith Rickman and his Lucia, and goes on through Charles Ravenshoe, the Kidderminsters, the lame gentleman from Indiana, the sandaled gentleman of Open Country, the barefooted Vagabond gentleman; there are foreign gentle-

men too, some charming Frenchmen and Russians, and truth compels me to add that nothing can dislodge from his place in my heart—dating from days very long ago, I admit—the prince of first violins, *echt Deutsch* though he be. Nor are these all, but who could give a complete roster of his friends?

If the war has emphasized my lack of the personal responsibilities that are the real justification of existence, and convicted me of a reprehensible aloofness from vital issues of

life, it has also strengthened my conviction of the compensatory values of imagination and the power to read, and increased my gratitude to "Sancho Panza or whoever it was that invented books." "FORTY-ODD."*

* This lady is an intimate friend of the QUARTERLY'S, and we want her to know that the reason that we comply with her request and publish her article unsigned is not because we respect her modesty but because we fear she will give us nothing so charming again if we disregard her command. (As we recall it, she said, "Don't you dare sign this!")—THE EDITOR.

NEWS FROM NORTHAMPTON

THE BULLETIN BOARD

VESPERS.—The speakers at Vespers have been: Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, Mr. Willis H. Butler, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Rev. A. B. Coho, Rev. James Gordon Gilkey, Rev. Percy Dearman, President Neilson, Rev. Richard Clapp, Rev. Augustus Mendon Lord, Rev. Ambrose White Vernon, Rev. Richard Roberts, and for the week of prayer, Rev. Robert Senaca Smith.

CONCERTS.—Owing to the postponement of the concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra the evening series opened on Nov. 13 with the concert by the Flonzaley Quartet. On Dec. 4 the artists of the second concert were Mary Jordan, contralto, and Maurice Dambois, violoncellist. The concert on Nov. 6 by the Russian Symphony Orchestra was the first one of the afternoon series and the second was on Nov. 20 by the Trio de Lutèce. Mabel Garrison, soprano, gave the third concert of this series on Jan. 15

An attractive program of French music, ancient and modern, was presented by Miss Mary Williams, mezzo soprano, Mr. Samuel B. Charles, pianist, assisted by Miss Rebecca Holmes, violinist, and Mr. Henry Dike Sleeper of the Department of Music, and by Ruth Willian 1920 and Christine Adams 1920 on the violin and 'cello, at a faculty recital on Dec. 11.

The Christmas concert of the musical clubs was on Dec. 14. There was a delightful and interesting concert given by the ensemble of six harps, Miss Dale, and a double quartet on Jan. 22.

There were informal organ recitals by Mr. Sleeper and Mr. Moog throughout the period of midyears.

LECTURES.—The following lectures have been given since the beginning of November:

"A Soldier's Peace" by Lieut. Coningsby Dawson; "Women behind the Lines," "Women's Part in winning the War," and "Lloyd George" by Helen Fraser of the National War Savings Committee of the British Treasury, given by invitation of the Department of Economics and Sociology; "What the American Red Cross Dollar is Doing" by Dr. Lincoln Wirt; "The City of Pompeii" by Professor Everett Brady; "Food Conservation and Production" by Dr. Ogilvie of the Woman's Land Army and by Ray L. Wilbar, under the auspices of the Student War Board.

The following are lectures in a series on problems of reconstruction which are being given on Friday of each week: "The Question of Alsace and Lorraine" by the Abbé Felix Klein, aumonier de l'ambulance américaine de Neuilly. "The Border States of Western Russia" by Professor Sidney B. Fay; "A League of Nations" by Professor Everett Kimball; "The Labor Problem" by Miss Lowenthal; "Bolshevism and Problems of Reconstruction in Russia" by Professor Alexander Petrunkevitch of Yale University.

Miss Elizabeth Hasanovitz lectured on "Ukrainian Legends and Stories." Miss Hasanovitz is well known in this country through several articles that have appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and through her book, "One of Them." Members of the British Educational Mission to the United States visited Smith on Saturday, Oct. 26, and addressed the students informally. At an open meeting of the Polity Club Mr. H. Y. Bradon, Commissioner of Australia, spoke on the "British Commonwealth." President Neilson spoke on Dec. 8 at the People's Forum in Northampton on the "Next Victory." Mlle. St. René-Taillandier and Mlle. Noetinger of

France, as the guests of the College, spoke on Nov. 14 and 15. They came to this country on the invitation of Mr. Hoover and Mr. Walcott of the U. S. Food Administration in the interests of deepening the understanding between the United States and France. The French Club had the privilege of hearing at its regular meeting Professor Henry Carlington Lancaster of Amherst College who has just returned from France. Miss Anna Ryan, a member of the S. C. R. U. who has been loaned to the Red Cross for three months, spoke in chapel Nov. 30.

FACULTY NOTES.—Professor John Spencer Bassett is writing a book on America's Participation in the Great War which treats the subject up to and including the Peace Conference. It is to be published in the spring. The title is "Our War with Germany."

Mr. Ivan T. Gorokhoff of the Department of Music believes that it is through her music that his country, Russia, can best make her true self understood to America. Mr. Gorokhoff has just refused an invitation to organize in New York a Russian choir for the production of a new Rachmaninoff composition, because he believes that he has a more important field of work among the students here who come from all parts of the country.

Professor Mary A. Jordan delivered a lecture on Clyde Fitch at the Academy of Music on Thursday, Nov. 21.

Professor F. Stuart Chapin read two papers on the teaching of sociology at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Society at Richmond, Va., on Dec. 27 and 28.

Professor Everett Kimball of the Department of History delivered a series of lectures on current history at the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences beginning Oct. 24. Later he gave another series of lectures on "The Citizen and the Government" at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. This course was designed primarily for new voters.

Dean Ada L. Comstock gave an account of the Training School of Psychiatric Social Work held at Smith at a meeting of the National Committee of the Bureau of Occupations for Trained Women, in Boston on Oct. 26.

From Nov. 1917 to the date of President Wilson's sailing in Dec. 1918, Professor Sidney B. Fay of the Department of History was working for the Colonel E. M. House Commission of Inquiry. His work, as an

expert on the Baltic Provinces, consisted in preparing statistics of race, religion, natural resources, and other material in regard to the Letts and the Esthonians. This material was collected to be placed at the disposal of the delegates of the Commission to the Peace Conference.

Professor Fay attended as chairman the New York meeting of the committee to draw up the College Board Entrance Examinations in History for next June.

Capt. John C. Hildt of the U. S. Intelligence Bureau, formerly Associate Professor of History, sailed on Friday, Nov. 22, with General Bliss' staff for "extended field service" in France.

President Neilson lectured in Boston, on Dec. 19 at a meeting held by the League of Free Nations.

President Neilson, Dean Comstock, and Professor Wood attended a conference of the four women's colleges at Vassar on Jan. 25.

In December Mrs. Grace Hazard Conkling gave a reading of her poems in New York.

Associate Professor Regis Michaud of the Department of French Language and Literature addressed the Connecticut branch of the Modern Language Association in Hartford on Dec. 5 on "Literary Criticism in the Class Room." On Dec. 21 he spoke at Brown University on the "Philosophy of French War Books."

Professor Louise Delpit spoke to the alumnae in Boston about her work in a hospital in France during the summer.

Amelia Tyler, assistant librarian, has been granted leave of absence to act as librarian at Camp Sherman.

Cornelia Reese, former secretary to the Dean, is private secretary to President Butterfield, who is in France with a unit formed under the Army Educational Commission for work in France in the education of our soldiers there.

Publications.—Baker, Harry T. The Two Falstaffs, in *Modern Language Notes*; Is Great Literature Intelligible? in the *North American Review*.

Chapin, F. Stuart. What is Sociology, in *Scientific American*, Sept.; Social Work and the First Step in Science, in *Survey*, Oct. 12.

Conkling, Grace H. See "Alumnae Publications," page 112.

Eliot, Samuel A., Jr. *Le Théâtre du Vieux Colombier*, in *Theatre Arts Magazine*, Jan.

Schinz, Albert. Intellectualism versus Intuitionism in French Philosophy since the War, in *American Journal of Psychology*, Oct. An article in the *Nation* for Dec. on Jean Jacques Rousseau.

Sabbatical Absences.—William Francis Ganong, Ph.D., Professor of Botany, absent for the second semester.

Dean Ada L. Comstock absent for the second semester.

Henry Dike Sleeper, F.A.G.O., Professor of Music, absent for the second semester.

Dr. Florence Gilman absent for the second semester.

New Appointments.—Mrs. Elizabeth Whitmore, Instructor in the Department of Art.

Dr. Mary A. Burke, Assistant Physician.

Caroline Gauthier, Instructor in Economics and Sociology.

Isabel Peters, Assistant in the Department of Hygiene and Physical Education.

Mary MacMillan 1916, reader in Art.

IN MEMORIAM.—Mrs. Elizabeth Creevey Hamm 1905 of New York has founded a scholarship in memory of her husband, Capt. Arthur Ellis Hamm, who was killed in the drive on the St. Mihiel salient in September. The proceeds of Capt. Hamm's government insurance of \$10,000 will be divided between Smith College and Florida State University where Capt. Hamm was a student. At Smith the interest from \$5000 will be awarded to the applicant from the freshman class who passes the best midyear examinations. This scholarship will be given every year, commencing this year.

A chime of twelve bells is to be placed in the tower of College Hall, to be rung on special occasions, not as a call to College functions, but for the delight which may be given to the College and the entire community. The chime is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson Carlile of Columbus, Ohio, in memory of their daughter Dorothea, who was a member of the class of 1922 and died in Northampton on Oct. 9.

PRIZE.—Amy Grace Maher 1906 has offered a prize of \$25 for the best essay on "Women in Industry." The prize is named in honor of Mary Van Kleeck 1904, director of the Department of Women's Work, Russell Sage Foundation, New York.

THE HILLYER ART GALLERY.—Smith College, through the Art Department, now owns a printing press. That does not mean that the college publications are printed there,—

there is no office, no editor's desk, no mad rushing of copy, no printer's devil. The press is, however, a valuable adjunct to Mr. Senseney's courses in design, enabling him to print his own illustrative material in black and white or in colors, from wood blocks, or from the more or less complete fonts of type which were purchased with the press. The press is installed in one of the basement work-rooms of the Hillyer Gallery.

The first special art exhibition consisted of decorative textiles and paintings by Jessie C. Kinsley, executed by the method of the old-fashioned braided rug in such materials as silk, velvet, and brocade. The second special exhibition was of seven paintings of the American School lent by the Albright Art Gallery. The artists represented were Benson, Gay, Hassam, Hawthorne, Herman Dudley Murphy, Richard Miller, and W. Elmer Schofield. The third special exhibition was of textiles and pewter from the collection of Mrs. Isabelle H. Ferry (Art 1886) of Easthampton. Mrs. Ferry gave a talk on the exhibition in the Art Gallery on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 15. The fourth special exhibition consisted of a number of paintings and drawings by a group of young American artists representative of the most modern tendencies in painting. Four Chinese paintings and other objects of Oriental art lent by T. Ono of Northampton are now on exhibition.

UNDERGRADUATE NEWS.—The Class of 1919 will be graduated with all the festivities attending a normal Commencement.

Though there has been social work of various sorts carried on by the students of Smith College, there has never been any real settlement group work. A meeting was held on Monday night, Dec. 2, in which plans were laid before the College for social work with children to be carried on this year. There are to be a series of children's clubs held at the People's Institute and the students by whom they are led will have settlement workers' meetings at the College once in two weeks. It was not possible because of the quarantine to begin this work until after midyears.

Elections.—Class of 1919: Constance McLaughlin, class historian; Marion Smith, class song leader and Helen Howes, assistant. Dramatics: "The Yellow Jacket" is to be the play, and it is to be coached by Mr. Samuel A. Eliot, Jr. of the English Department. The chairmen of the committees are: general

chairman, Elise Steyne; business manager, Margaret MacLeod; advisory member, Mathilde Shapiro; music committee, Elizabeth Merz; scenery, Elusina Lazenby; costumes, Isabel Emery; stage manager, Margaret Sherwood.

Class of 1920.—Helen Walker has been elected class historian.

Class of 1921.—President, Frances Tener; vice-president, Alice Jones; secretary, Jean Spahr; treasurer, Carolyn Chapman; treasurer of War Board, Anne Clark; song leader, Jean Donald.

Class of 1922.—President, Charlotte MacDougall; vice-president, Harriet Wolverton; secretary, Helen Harvey; treasurer, Laura Cabot; song leader, Constance Boyer; assistant song leader, Jean Whiting.

Clubs.—The Debating Union has elected the following members on the basis of competitive trials: Eleanor Fitzpatrick, Louise Humphrey, Helen Scholz, Ruth Seggerman, Lucile Topping 1919; Viola Aloe, Elisabeth Bassick, Ruth Cushman, Dorothy Helman, Isabel Kron, Ula Orr, Helen Perry, Helen Rights, Helene Smith, Edith Stein, Jessie Sumner, Virginia Thompson 1920; Nan Albert, Edith Bayles, Dorothy Cerf, Anne Coburn, Sophie Gerson, Helen Gutman, Eunice Hunton, Helen Pittman, Jean Spahr, Helen Watts, Florence Wolfe 1921.

The Class of 1921 has broken a long established custom by giving in place of the usual Sophomore Reception an Ice Carnival on Paradise, a form of entertainment that proved highly acceptable to the freshmen.

Dramatics.—English 317, a course in the constructive study of the drama given by Mr. Samuel A. Eliot, Jr., presented, on Wednesday evening Dec. 18, to a small audience of faculty and students, three adaptations written by members of the class.

"The Adoration and Nativity," an episode from the Chester cycle of mysteries, was presented Sunday evening Dec. 15 on the steps of the Library by members of the class in dramatic presentation.

"Abraham and Isaac" was presented twice at the Academy of Music by the Northampton Amateur Players. Several members of the Smith College faculty took part in the performance.

Camp Repertory Company.—Miss Ethel Hale Freeman 1902, Director of the Camp Repertory Company, presented "Little Lord Fauntleroy" in the afternoon and "By

Courier," a dramatization of O. Henry's story, and Ian Hay Beith's "The Crimson Coconut" in the evening on Saturday, Nov. 30, in John M. Greene Hall. Miss Freeman, organizer, coach, and manager of the company, is a former instructor as well as a graduate of Smith College and her assistant, Miss Ora Crofut, is an alumna of the class of 1918. Other Smith members of the company are Mrs. Helen (Ganse) Head 1916, Mrs. Caroline (Hill) Allen 1899, Miss Edith Jarvis 1909, and Miss Isabel Wardner 1916.

War Work Campaign.—Smith oversubscribed by \$2,200 its quota of \$25,000 for the United War Work Campaign.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.—Demonstrations of rejoicing at the end of the war began with an impromptu parade through campus at seven A. M. on Monday, Nov. 4, with which the College greeted the news that Austria was to lay down her arms. At noon on Thursday came the first news of the signing of the armistice, and the afternoon began with a mass meeting in John M. Greene Hall and continued with a parade through the campus and a patriotic sing on the steps of the Students' Building. On Saturday Smith practiced for the day that it confidently trusted to see soon by meeting in John M. Greene to sing popular and patriotic songs under the direction of Mr. William J. Short. Monday was the *real* day and expression was found in a huge bonfire on Allen Field. Tuesday was a holiday. President Seelye led a special chapel service in which the dominant note was thanksgiving for our success and forgiveness for our enemies. In the afternoon city and college united in a parade followed by a community sing on the campus. Moving pictures of Pershing's Crusaders were given in John M. Greene Hall that night.

THE NOTE ROOM

It was all due to the weather man. That faithless person failed to keep his annual calendar contract and as a result everything was at sixes and sevens. It was as if he had resigned his position to let some of us changeable-minded everyday mortals arrange the weather as we so often wish we might do. During November, however, he had behaved like a gentleman and there were beautiful crisp autumn days until the first snow fell. With the great good tidings of the signing of the armistice it was right and fitting for heavens and earth to declare the glory of God,

and it did seem as if skies had never been bluer, sun more dazzling, nor air more tingling than on the days when we celebrated peace. To be sure with the rest of the world we had two premature and short-lived demonstrations before the real day finally came, but then, although our faith in the press was severely shaken, as President Neilson said, we assumed that the third announcement was final, proverbially speaking, and "made our satisfactions articulate." Some persons, as usual, objected to having our emotional expressions organized, but to those who thoughtfully tried to comprehend the significance of the cessation of war, and to express that deeper sense of rejoicing which is more than the mere antic exuberance of the mob, it seemed that the well-planned celebrations of the College were both appropriate and satisfying. Of course, we got a whole holiday; otherwise, one could never have been in, on, or at everything that was scheduled. There were indoor and outdoor sings, a band and a colossal bonfire with a huge kaiser's helmet atop it at the Field, a prayer service led by President Seelye, moving pictures at night in John M. Greene Hall, a big repetition of last spring's parade for town and gown, and a patriotic concert. Lieut. Dawson lectured the following night on "A Soldier's Peace" and then after a final, and this time a mob-minded demonstration, we tried to focus our attention once again upon strictly college business and spent the rest of the week regaining our equilibrium.

By Saturday we were ready to begin again normally and tried to put first things first, and Freshman Frolic was at last a fact. It was held in the gymnasium and of course was in two sections, with the topical song therefore appropriately in duet form, an amusing dialogue between a grave old senior and a very verdant freshman. As out-of-town guests were allowed within the campus gates once more, concerts and lectures appeared cautiously upon the weekly bulletin and temporarily we thought we had eluded the clutches of the flu. But we must have welcomed our visitors with too much ardor and too fond embraces for shortly they were barred from us again and for Thanksgiving Day the Smiths dined *en famille*. With boxes from home, a pleasant organ recital in the late afternoon, parties in each house, and the customary humorous basket ball game between gobs and doughboys and its clever stunts *in re* Lieut.

Dawson and the quarantine, the day passed quickly enough with apparently not even freshmen thinking too soberly of home.

Small wonder that they did not for they had too many novelties at about this time to remain for a very protracted period a-thinking their long, long thoughts. After Frolic their trials for song leader commenced. These would have chased any gloom away; and then the excitement of electing their class president occupied the following Saturday afternoon. There was, too, the first college sing, first warnings to be dreaded, a group dance to lend interest, some informal plays presented by Miss Ethel Freeman's Camp Players just from the army cantonments, with "camouflage scenery" and popular repertory, and finally the Christmas vacation to begin thinking about.

Up to this time, as I said, the weather man gave us the regulation quota of fair days, and I suppose one should not have complained when, satisfied with his good works, he suddenly went off duty in a burst of rain. People were more surprised than pleased. Someone remembered that the Christmas Sale was coming Wednesday and a snowstorm was hurried up, but making clear that it was only rented for the occasion the white fluff promptly melted away to keep another engagement, and by Sunday all was springlike under foot. But Christmas Vespers don't depend upon the weather and e'en though the ground was bare without no one could escape the spirit of the old French carols, the impressiveness of the Russian choir chants, and the atmosphere of peace, this year doubly significant, and of much good will. Christmas is of the spirit and heedeth not such things as cold brown earth, great wars, and the works of men, and as the first Christmas came while shepherds watched their flocks on hilly fields, perhaps 'twas good for us to feel that its truth is potent without sleighbells or reindeer from the snowy North. After the supper parties on the campus the beautiful old Chester mystery play of the Nativity was given on the Library steps in the starlight while faint echoes of "Holy night, peaceful night," sounded somewhere far in the distance. It was quite too lovely for any pen to describe.

It snowed again Thursday just to lend local color to the carol singing, and after President Neilson had been sung to his small Margaret and Allan invited the girls to file through the house to view the Christmas crèche which the

Christ Child had brought them, acting as host and as hostess one at the front and one at the exit door.

Yes, the carols were sung on Thursday for the College relented and obligingly transferred two days of the originally planned vacation from "fore to aft," that New Year's parties might not be missed at home, so the general exodus took place on Friday by the special trains which had generally pulled out from the station of a Wednesday. But though the day was changed the March of the Magi was played at chapel, and the eager hurrying crowds of befurred, beflowered girls, the waving hands, and gay good-byes were the same. Having extra days already at the end of the vacation they were appropriately "added unto," and a notice was sent to each and every person inviting her to recover from her New Year revelries at home, and College did not open until January 9.

Santa Claus must have majored in fur coats this year; at any rate, the girls all looked as if they had come from his own arctic regions when they returned, but the best laid plans went once again agley, for, due to that errant weather man, Northampton when they returned was apparently just recovering from the spring recess instead of Christmas holidays, and with good March mud, April showers, and balmy breezes one burned upon the altar of one's beauty if one wore the newly acquired garment.

Mild quarantine regulations were still in force and the temporary infirmaries ready for any suspected victims so that the epidemic should not catch us napping again. President Neilson welcomed us back, bade us have a social conscience and not besick "unto others," and announced the gift of a chime of bells given in memory of Dorothea Carlile, to be hung in the College Hall tower and rung only on days of gladness, a pathetic but beautiful memorial. Various other announcements followed on other days, notices of new prizes, and of world news. The President had proclaimed himself as one of those broad-minded but "despicable creatures called a 'mug-wump,'" and therefore a politically harmless and unprejudiced person who might be qualified to speak on national or world situations whereof the man on the street and the girl in college need an interpreter.

Of course other things need interpretation as well, although they are not so far distant. Why, for instance, has the *Weekly* suddenly

dispensed with its two comfortable front page columns in favor of three abrupt newspaper-like rows? Who started the new Sociology Club? What will the seniors do about giving their pins to the juniors after their last psych. exam in June—psychology is given in the first semester now, and in addition it may be taken by anyone in the second year! Will the old custom of leaving our books outside of chapel be lost to tradition because we carried them in to avoid congestion and germs at the time of the quarantine? Will Alpha and Phi Kappa take in their new members on any day of the week henceforth, or is the present spasmodic system merely to mark a stage of evolution? Will English 317 develop into a "Workshop 47" course?—three very interesting plays were written and presented by its members just before Christmas and the audience requested to submit criticisms. Shall we ever hear all our looked-forward-to concerts? Will the Northampton players continue to step aside in favor of out-of-town attractions every Thursday? Will anyone ever have an opportunity to sign up for all the skis and snow shoes of the Athletic Association? Truly we have the proper attitude of intellectual curiosity! These and many other things we wondered about when we came back.

But things were shaken into place within a few days and it was as if no one had ever been away. The thermometer got shaken down too in the process and three zero days and good skating followed. The sophomores took heart for they had voted in the fall to turn the out-worn Sophomore Reception into an ice carnival, and with the first touch of really freezing atmosphere a date was set for the great event. But having still no wary weatherman on the lookout someone turned on the warm water by mistake or malice aforethought and we had to go picking our way about through the mud again. In no known physics class was one degree of Fahrenheit so eagerly recorded, but by putting ice bags about the mercury as one is supposed to place hot water bottles at the foot of the apple trees in the orchard for Prom, the festive affair was finally held, and no one fell through into Paradise although one overheard flippant remarks about life-preservers or bathing suits being more appropriate than skates and mufflers. To achieve a Sophomore Reception which aroused real enthusiasm in all who attended is indeed a feather in one's cap, and 1921 may well be spared undue criticism if she

walks with pride. The freshmen elected their remaining class officers in the afternoon and were all properly interested in the coming event. Added colored lights, music, refreshments, pages, King Winter and the Ice Queen, fancy skating and special features all helped to make it a great success.

That was the last event before the dread exams, and as usual we shall have to withdraw tactfully at this point, for even Note Room chatter stops a bit at the middle of the year. All we can say now is that we trust the weather man will take pity on suffering humanity and return from his vacation to give us the two weeks of snow and ice which we need to cheer the coming days of doubt and sorrow. The lifting of the quarantine at the psychological moment brought rays of hope if not of sunshine. We had planned modestly to vary our monotony by recording some far future events, the after-math as it were, but to make up semester losses even the midyears were postponed and so once again they form our customary punctuation mark.

H. A. B.

S. C. A. C. W.

Such a year as this has been for the Christian Association, as for every other organization all over the country! One carefully plans a meeting, a campaign, social service work in town, and, at the eleventh hour, all of the careful calculations are upset, retarded, or done away with entirely.

For five weeks, in other words during the month of October, our work was practically suspended because of the closing of college, followed by the reopening with strict quarantine regulations. We could do no work, nor have we been able to do any yet, at the People's Institute, the Old Ladies' Home, the Children's Home, the Alms House, or the Dickinson Hospital, although there are plans ready to launch in almost all of these institutions; for instance, a well worked out scheme for club work at the People's Institute whereby the children will be organized into groups to develop the aesthetic side of life.

Our plans for a Missionary Rally in the fall, as well as for the I. C. S. A. and the Connecticut Valley Intercollegiate Missionary Union at which Smith College had anticipated playing the part of hostess, had to be abandoned, but we hope to arrange for all during the spring.

The S. C. A. C. W. shared with the other student organizations in a "collective system"

for membership and subscriptions. The general principle of this system was that all eleven organizations included should have their appeals made at one time, and that there should be a house representative in each house to receive pledges for the same. The results of this system vary. It is felt that the memberships to the association have fallen off by a hundred or two, the mission pledges have suffered sadly, totalling something over \$800 when we had looked for \$2,000. It may well be said, however, that every effort is to be made to pull the amount pledged up to the higher mark. The membership to the I. C. S. A. and the Consumers' League compare favorably with last year.

The few Tuesday evening meetings which we have had as a whole have been well attended. We have practically had to do without outside speakers because of the quarantine, but there have been some good student leaders, together with an excellent Thanksgiving meeting which Miss Caverno led for us, reading at the same time some interesting letters from the Unit. Miss Comstock conducted a splendid meeting, and President Neilson for the Christmas meeting, read some delightful legends.

THE ALUMNAE-STUDENT RALLY

The Alumnae-Student Rally will be held on Feb. 21 at eight o'clock in John M. Greene Hall. The speakers will be three members of the Smith College Relief Unit who have recently returned. It is hoped that Mrs. Andrews herself will land on the *Baltic* on Feb. 8 and that she will be one of the speakers. In addition we shall have the rare pleasure of hearing Dr. John Lewis, who was a chaplain at Beauvais at the time the Unit was doing its great work there, give us its story from an angle from which the members themselves quite refuse to view it. Tea will be served on Friday afternoon in the Gillett House for all alumnae, members of the faculty, and students who wish to meet the speakers.

The College has purchased the Kneeland property on Paradise Road. The property comprises three and three-tenths acres and its acquisition gives the College access to Allen Field from the campus through college property.

(See page 126 for another announcement.)

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT, Mrs. Elizabeth Cutter Morrow 1896.....Englewood, N. J.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Mrs. Marguerite Page Hersey 1901.....Wellesley Hills, Mass.
SECRETARY, Carolyn V. Tucker 1907.....Ware, Mass.
TREASURER, Mrs. Mary Rankin Wardner 1892.....Dorchester, Boston, Mass.

DIRECTORS

Gertrude Gane 1894	Leona M. Peirce 1886
Ellen P. Cook 1893	Ellen T. Emerson 1901
Mrs. Jean Johnson Goddard 1911	Helen J. Pomeroy 1906
Helen C. Gross 1905	Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence Clarke 1883
Florence Jackson 1893	Anne M. Paul 1894
R. Adelaide Witham 1895	Catherine W. Pierce 1912
Muriel S. Haynes 1904	Nellie J. M. Oiesen 1913
Mrs. Helen Rand Thayer 1884	

THE ALUMNAE COUNCIL

The Council will hold its meeting in Northampton on February 19, 20, and 21. The first session will begin at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, February 19.

The program will include conferences with the administrative officers of the College, the faculty, and students, and hours for visiting classes will be arranged. At the business meetings reports will be given by the standing committees and the War Service Board. A roll call of club quotas will be taken.

The councillors will be given an opportunity to hear a chorus trained by Mr. Gorokhoff, formerly director of the Russian Choir, and now a member of the Smith faculty. President and Mrs. Neilson will be at home to the Council Thursday evening. The Alumnae-Student Rally is to be held Friday evening, February 21. Several of the returned Unit members will speak. The councillors are invited to meet the speakers, the students, and the faculty at an informal reception.

LOCAL CLUBS

See page 129 for the club quotas for War Service funds.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.—The tenth meeting was held at the home of the president, Frances (Taylor) Whitney 1907, in Pittsfield on November 16, 1918. Miss Alice Leavens gave us a most inspiring talk about her experiences in France. Our quota for war service is \$840, and there was much discussion as to the means of raising this money and committees were appointed. "Over the top"

seems a long way off but we hope our club will accomplish this first really big thing our Alma Mater has asked us to do.

JENNIE DOWLIN, *Sec.*

CHICAGO.—Lieut. Coningsby Dawson gave a lecture in Chicago under the auspices of the Smith Club and the Eli Bates House. There were but three days in which to advertise it and the club's share in the proceeds was over \$1,000 to be applied towards its quota. It was a disappointment not to have President Neilson at the Christmas luncheon, and it is hoped that he can be present at a later date.

CLEVELAND.—The club has made itself a very active auxiliary of the Red Cross and has already done yeoman work in two big drives. The first service was the handling of all the Christmas cartons for the men "overseas" from Cuyahoga County. During the entire month of November, over 80 members of the club worked, with the help of numerous friends, for twelve hours a day. About 14,000 cartons were sent to Cuyahoga County boys, under the direction of Katherine (Harter) Alexander 1902 and Julia Miller 1911, as chairmen, and, in addition, a quota of 5,000 cartons for "relationless boys" was filled and sent under the supervision of Amey (Hall) Case ex-1908 and Margaret (Bright) Parkhurst 1908. The work consisted in receiving "overseas labels," and in issuing cartons which when filled and returned were inspected, wrapped, stamped, and mailed.

Hardly was this task completed when we were put in charge of the Christmas Roll Call in 30 downtown banks, stores, and hotels

during the last three days of the drive. With much sacrifice and with the same splendid loyalty over 80 members and as many devoted friends under the chairmanship of the president, Gertrude (Richmond) Turck 1898, adapted themselves to a Red Cross Christmas and carried on with such efficiency that over \$12,000 was added to the Roll Call in spite of the fact that a canvass had been made industrially and in homes and in the wards during the four previous days of the campaign. In our 30 booths 800 Red Cross calendars also were sold. [The editor has seen pictures and enthusiastic accounts in the Cleveland press of the work of "those Smith College women who never admitted that they were more than 'happily tired,'" and it is evident that we have a right to be very proud of them.]

The annual luncheon was held on December 28 and it was a most festal occasion. There were 95 alumnae and undergraduates present. The club's work in the Christmas Roll Call was poetically treated by Ruth (Haydn) Hitchings 1902; Emma (Tyler) Leonard 1905 reminisced about the Christmas cartons; a play written by Dorothy Rose 1918 was delightfully presented by her and two others, and indeed there were more good things on the program than there is space to tell about. Marie Adsit's song was sung and President Seelye's reading reproduced. Plans were discussed for raising our Unit quota. [We expect great things from Cleveland.] Two hundred dollars have been sent to the College for a scholarship according to our custom.

EASTERN CONNECTICUT.—The fall meeting was held the end of October in New London. Lantern slides of the College were shown and the proceeds of the sale of tickets went to the club Unit Fund. In January the winter meeting was held in Norwich. Miss Alice Leavens gave a most interesting talk about her work and experiences with the Unit. The club quota of \$700 has been over half raised by pledges, food sales, and by interesting friends in the work of the Unit.

HELEN WHITON, *Sec.*

NEW YORK.—The club is in the midst of the great drive for \$35,000, our quota for the Units. The committee carrying on the drive under the leadership of Ethelyn McKinney 1895 is sending appeals to every alumna in this section so that each girl will feel her personal responsibility in standing behind the

girls with whom we are so proud to claim relationship.

To further interest in the drive, the club held an open meeting at the Waldorf, where Miss McKinney was able to give very encouraging reports of our progress. Anna Ryan 1902, of the Relief Unit, brought first-hand news of the valuable emergency work done by the Unit for the American Army.

Colonel George E. Brewer, Consulting Surgeon A. E. F., gave a very graphic description of the splendid work done by hospital units in France. He told of the preparation to care for the wounded in anticipation of a much heralded German offensive, of the establishment of mobile hospitals with the most modern equipment which could be packed on trucks, and patients, staff, and equipment moved in a couple of hours. He told of operations performed while the hospital was under continuous shell fire and of the superb bravery of patients and nurses. His description of the defensive activity before Chalons when, on July 15, the Germans were permanently halted, and of the famous American offensive at St. Mihiel kept his hearers spellbound.

RHODE ISLAND.—President, Edith Thornton 1910; secretary pro tem., C. Amey Kingman 1900, 170 Slater Ave., Providence. Our quota for the Unit is already raised—\$1,400. On November 18 we presented to an audience of over 1200 in Providence, Lieut. Coningsby Dawson, soldier-author and champion of the S. C. R. U. He was introduced by Mr. Richard B. Comstock and roused much enthusiasm by his talk on "A Soldier's Peace." Both speakers gave gallant praise to our Units. The net result to the community was lasting inspiration; to us the same, plus more widespread recognition of Smith at War and finally, \$1,343.97. Generous friends contributed toward the expenses. Members' pledges are coming in and a lecture by Lieut. Dawson in Newport the following evening added to the fund a sum nearly double the quota of our enterprising Newport members. Before starting overseas our secretary, Florence McConnell 1914, wrote an advance press notice of the Providence lecture. The committee in charge of the affair was Mrs. Louise Keller Horton, chairman, Jessie V. Budlong, Grace P. Chapin, Edith M. Noble, Ruth E. Slade, and Eleanor S. Upton.

STATEMENTS REGARDING ALUMNAE
IN WAR SERVICE

The QUARTERLY is making no attempt to publish a separate list of "Alumnae in War Service" with this issue because the world and all the inhabitants thereof are in such a state of flux that what is true of a person when copy goes to the printer is very likely to be inaccurate even before the proofs are returned. Alumnae engaged in war work are, therefore, listed with their class notes and the personnel of our Smith Units will be found on page 129. As soon as is practicable and possible—note the distinction carefully—a complete list of alumnae who have served overseas for any part of the period of the war will be published, and we bespeak your coöperation in helping us to make the list complete.—THE EDITOR.

We particularly call the attention of alumnae who have served overseas to the following paragraph which was sent to the editor from the War Department, Office of the Chief of Staff.

To the Editor of the Smith Alumnae Quarterly:

It is requested and very vigorously urged that the alumnae of Smith College who have

served in any capacity with the American Expeditionary Force and who have snapshot photographs taken in France, forward copies of all such photographs, together with the necessary explanatory information to be used as captions, to the Officer in Charge, Pictorial Section, Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, Army War College, Washington, D. C.

These photographs are requested for incorporation in the permanent files, which will serve as the official photographic record and history of the war.

C. H. WEEKS,

Colonel, General Staff, Chief, Historical Branch, W. P. D.

By: A. GOODRICH,

Captain, U. S. A., Pictorial Section.

THE SAGE BEQUEST

Smith College is one of the residuary legatees of Mrs. Russell Sage. The total sum of the gift cannot be stated as yet because of the uncertainty of the liability of these bequests to the inheritance tax. The gift is without restriction, and it is hoped that it may approximate a half million.

CALENDAR

- | | |
|----------|---|
| February | 19—Philharmonic (afternoon and evening) |
| February | 21—Alumnae-Student Rally |
| February | 22—Washington's Birthday |
| February | 26—Faculty Recital |
| March | 1—Freshman-Sophomore Basket Ball Game |
| March | 5—Faculty Recital |
| March | 8—Junior Frolic |
| March | 12—Josef Hoffman (afternoon and evening) |
| March | 15—Freshman-Sophomore Game |
| March | 19—Orchestra Concert |
| March | 21—Classical Association Meeting |
| March | 22—Annual Competitive Drill by students of the Department of Hygiene and Physical Education |
| March | 26—Boston Symphony |
| April | 9—Reinald Werrenrath |
| April | 14—Professor Hoernle of Harvard |
| April | 17—Professor S. A. Mitchell—Astronomy Department |
| April | 23—Sophie Braslau (afternoon and evening) |
| April | 26—Glee Club Concert |
| May | 14—Oratorio |

THE SMITH COLLEGE UNITS OVERSEAS

The War Service Board is comprised of the following members:—Mary B. Lewis 1901, chairman; Hannah (Dunlop) Andrews 1904; President Neilson; Dean Comstock; Mrs. Elizabeth (Cutter) Morrow 1896, president of the Alumnae Association; Mrs. Jean (Johnson) Goddard 1911, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Alumnae Association; Margaret Hitchcock, president of the Student Council; Florence H. Snow 1904, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Helen (Rand) Thayer 1884, chairman of the Personnel Committee; Martha Wilson 1895; Mrs. Alice (Lord) Parsons 1897; Mrs. Ethel (Woolverton) Cone 1907; Dorothy Douglas 1913. The headquarters are at 165 West 58 St., New York City, until April, and Miss Snow asks us to say that persons who wish to volunteer assistance in typewriting are very welcome.

There was a rhyme that we used to say when we were children about the little black-birds sitting on a tree, and somehow we are strongly reminded of it as we take up the story of our Units. "One Smith Unit first we proudly view, the Red Cross cabled, and then there were two. Two Smith Units busy as could be, the Y. M. beckoned, and then there were three. Three Smith Units working more and more, the Near East hailed us, and then there were four. Four Smith Units very much alive—" This rhyming is getting to be a habit, but after reading the data supplied by the War Service Board it will be admitted that the temptation is great.

We learn that opportunities for service have increased rather than diminished. In addition to our Units in France, two new responsibilities have been accepted by the War Service Board.

Dr. George H. Washburn, who is in charge of the medical work of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, asked for some Smith candidates at about the same time that a generous alumna offered the War Service Board a fund to supplement the maintenance and equipment allowance offered to workers who joined the Expedition. This fund was offered with the understanding that the money should go to the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, but would be given through the War Service Board for Smith workers who joined the Expedition. The Board was very glad to accept the fund under those terms, as it meant that, although the field for usefulness was extended, the budget for war relief work would not need to be increased. The Expedition is made up of doctors, nurses, social workers, teachers, and those otherwise fitted to undertake relief work in Asia Minor, and expects to sail the latter part of January to remain a year.

Esther F. Greene 1901, Justina H. Hill 1916, and Alice Moore ex-1912, have been accepted as members of this group. Miss Greene is a social worker and both she and Miss Moore are trained agriculturalists; Miss Hill is a bacteriologist and has been at the U. S. P. H. S. Pellagra Hospital in Spartanburg in the Sanitary Service of the Red Cross for some months.

A request for help at the Plattsburgh Red Cross Convalescent House was met by two undergraduates, Irene Drury 1919 and Helen Hough 1921, who acted as hostesses during the Christmas holidays, when their places were filled by Katharine Boutelle 1915 and Dorothy Parsons 1916.

A request for a kindergartner and a nurse to go to Serbia has just been received. Candidates have not yet been selected but we have no doubt that from our 7,000 alumnae some will be available for these positions.

With much regret the War Service Board released the secretary-treasurer, Louisa K. Fast, who sailed for France December 14 in response to an urgent cable from the American Library Association. Miss Florence H. Snow has been appointed secretary-treasurer,

and the Alumnae Association has generously loaned Miss Snow to the Unit Headquarters at 165 West 58 St., New York City, until April.

Miss Dorothy Douglas, acting assistant secretary and treasurer, has been made a member of the War Service Board to fill the vacancy caused by Miss Fast's resignation.

Checks should be made payable to the Smith College War Service Board and sent to Miss Snow in New York.

The report of the secretary-treasurer follows:

SMITH COLLEGE WAR SERVICE BOARD

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER FOR EIGHT MONTHS ENDING JANUARY 31, 1919

RECEIPTS

Balance at May 31, 1918.....			\$50,435.32*
Donations.....	\$44,557.85		
Gift for automobile and bicycles.....	834.17		
Interest.....	1,096.12		
Equipment.....	2,583.25		
Canteen Unit account taken over.....	1,469.80		
Sale of knitting needles.....	10.88		
Christmas Fund for S. C. R. U.....	153.10		
Near East fund.....	\$1,160.00		
Allowance to members.....	628.94	531.06	
Canceled checks.....		57.94	51,294.17
			<u>\$101,729.49</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Funds transferred to S. C. R. U. by drafts and cable transfers.....	\$63,438.44		
Automobiles and bicycles sent to France.....	1,498.72		
Equipment.....	1,989.02		
Postage, printing and supplies.....	135.02		
S. C. R. U. supplies sent to France.....	41.07		
Cables, telegrams and telephones.....	228.79		
Express.....	12.54		
Office and general expense.....	119.78		
Treasurer's expense.....	894.15		
Publicity.....	280.10		
Emergency and maintenance advances.....	\$4,139.45		
refunds.....	3,593.24		
		546.21	
Canteen maintenance.....		3,900.00	
Canteen relief.....		1,600.00	
Gains on account, salary while writing book (advanced for 1901).....		1,000.00	
Exchange.....		1.35	
Traveling expenses for two hostesses at Plattsburgh Convalescent House.....		40.00	75,725.19
Balance at January 31, 1919.....			<u>\$26,004.30</u>

FLORENCE H. SNOW, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

The following report is compiled from the monthly statements of Georgia Read, secretary-treasurer of the S. C. R. U. in France:

SMITH COLLEGE RELIEF UNIT IN FRANCE

SUMMARY OF CASH ACCOUNT FOR EIGHT MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1918

RECEIPTS

		Francs
Balance May 1, 1918.....		
Cash.....	3,177.34	
Checking account.....	33,236.33	36,413.67
Letters of credit transferred.....	165,484.20	
Gifts.....	22,265.12	
Board.....	4,234.80	
Red Cross.....	10,500.00	
Rebates.....	13,418.55	
Credits.....	8,512.50	224,415.17
		<u>260,828.84</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Relief.....	57,571.00	
Indemnities (outfits).....	22,826.20	
Living.....	69,907.81	
Unit supplies.....	7,125.45	
Traveling.....	12,259.75	
Miscellaneous.....	10,032.95	
Motors.....	493.60	
Cables.....	980.45	
Storage.....	671.55	
Refugee Unit.....	15,000.00	196,928.76
Balance December 31, 1918.....		<u>63,900.08</u>

*The balance of this date printed in the July, 1918, QUARTERLY did not include the money subject to draft on the letters of credit issued, and appeared as \$16,771.78.

The alumnae are doubtless more or less familiar with the general plan for raising the \$100,000 budget for overseas work by means of district allotments. Miss Martha Wilson has estimated by the simple processes of multiplication and division that if each one of us makes herself responsible for fourteen dollars the sum will be easily taken care of. The various local clubs are headquarters for the respective districts, and it is through them that the funds are to be raised. The table below gives the quotas, and Nebraska and Rhode Island announce that they are already over-subscribed.

EASTERN CLUBS			WESTERN CLUBS		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Quota</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Quota</i>
Maine	120	\$1,680.00	Philadelphia	350	\$4,900.00
New Hampshire	140	1,960.00	Washington, D. C.	150	2,100.00
Vermont	120	1,680.00	New York City	2,500	35,000.00
Merrimac Valley	35	490.00			
Boston	1,500	21,000.00			
Fitchburg	50	700.00	Chicago Club	416	\$5,684.00
Gloucester	15	210.00	Colorado	44	616.00
Southeastern Massachusetts	40	560.00	Cincinnati	37	518.00
Winchester	30	420.00	Cleveland	211	2,954.00
Western Massachusetts	300	4,200.00	Columbus	18	252.00
Berkshire County	60	840.00	Detroit	90	1,260.00
Rhode Island	100	1,400.00	Indiana	72	1,008.00
Eastern Connecticut	50	700.00	Kansas City	50	700.00
Hartford	250	3,500.00	Minneapolis and St. Paul	136	1,904.00
New Haven	200	2,800.00	Nebraska	27	378.00
Bridgeport	60	840.00	Northern California	56	784.00
Eastern New York	150	2,100.00	Southern California	100	1,400.00
Syracuse	60	840.00	St. Louis	78	1,092.00
Buffalo	90	1,260.00	Wisconsin	65	907.00
Rochester	80	1,120.00	Portland	28	392.00
Southern Club			Salt Lake City	17	238.00
Worcester Club	120	1,680.00	State of Washington	60	840.00
Pittsburgh	150	2,100.00	New Orleans	45	630.00

In December, Mrs. Andrews cabled that she must return to America, and Anne Chapin, who has been so successful as the leader of the Refugee Unit, was appointed in her place. A second cable followed announcing Miss Chapin's immediate return to this country for personal reasons. Marie Wolfs is now acting as director and her work will be shared by Miss Ellen Emerson, who sailed for France February 1 to become associate director.

Anna Ryan, Anna Rochester, and Elizabeth Bliss are in this country now. Anna Ryan was loaned to the Red Cross for three months to speak in aid of its membership campaign and is now [January 23] touring as far west as Denver. She expects to return to France in February and Anna Rochester may go in March. The little details and bits of local color that we are now getting by word of mouth from all the returned "Uniters" as we most tactfully try to "draw them out" are so altogether thrilling and tender and inspiring that we wish all our Smith constituency might hear them "reminisce." Elizabeth Bliss, for instance, tells us that on that last day in Grécourt she had a little vase of spring hepaticas on her table and that by watching their vibrations she could tell about how far away the Germans were. Spring hepaticas and the Boches!

Ruth Joslin and Frances Valentine arrived in France in December, the former at the expiration of her leave of absence, the latter in reply to a cable asking her to take charge of the agricultural work in the S. C. R. U. villages. It will be remembered that it was she who started that work so famously a year ago.

Mabel Grandin 1909, Isabel La Monte 1913, Rosamond Grant 1913, and Alice Ober 1905 joined the Unit in November and December.

There are now in France of the original members of the S. C. R. U., who sailed in 1917: Marie Wolfs, Catherine Hooper, Ruth Joslin, Frances Valentine, and Ruth Gaines. Miss Gaines is in Paris at present completing a book for the Red Cross and at the same time collecting data for a book on the S. C. R. U. Elizabeth Biddlecome and Mabel Grandin were with Evacuation Hospital No. 8 and were expecting to follow the American Army of Occupation into Germany. Other members of the Unit are Dorothy Brown, Ruth (Hill) Arnold, Mary Stevenson, Edna True, Dorothy Young, Ida Andrus, Georgia Read, Louise Studebaker, Mabel Grandin, Isabel La Monte, Rosamond Grant, Alice

Ober, and Marion Thomas. Fannie Clement 1903 will join them soon to meet the demand for a nurse in the reconstruction work.

Myra Mitchell is acting as leader of the Refugee Unit in the Loiret, and Lucy Shaffer and Ida Merrill are still with her. When the work is finished, they will be released for work in the Somme.

The work of reconstruction in France is not to be undertaken by the Red Cross, but the S. C. R. U. has been officially asked by the French Government to return to the Somme and undertake rehabilitation work in our fifteen villages. And we announce with great satisfaction that it is there. This means of course that the Unit will eventually leave the Red Cross and, although generous offers have been made of Red Cross supplies as long as they last, the S. C. R. U. will be able to use any money which may be left in our budget. The War Service Board has felt it wise to collect in advance six months' expenses. Our \$100,000 now being raised is expected to last until December 1, 1919. The armistice naturally brings a readjustment of finances. The work in the Loiret will not last much longer, as the refugees will soon be allowed to return to their homes. Any money left from the Refugee Unit may very properly be used in the fifteen villages in the Somme. The need is much greater than last year. Fuel, transportation, shelter, and water as well as food distribution, must all be arranged for before the people can really begin to live again. We can use any amount of money received. A cable received from Georgia Read on January 20 says, "Initial expense relief heavy, can use advantageously for relief all funds available." No one reading Elizabeth Bliss' report on page 145 of her trip back to the Somme on November 25 and Hannah Andrews' message on page 147 can doubt the urgency of the demand. (Our New England conscience constrains us to add parenthetically that this last remark is a pure editorial gamble for as we write this Mrs. Andrews is, we suppose, on the high seas; but if she fails to bring us the very latest news in "copy form" we wager it will be the first thing she has failed to do in all the months of her leadership, and we are confidently saving space.)* Her last postal tells us that eight members of the Unit went up to the villages—or rather to the place where the villages used to be—for a big distribution of toys, clothes, and food on New Year's Day, and we do not need to know the details of that visit to imagine the feelings of "les dames américaines" and their friends around Grécourt on that festal occasion. [See the frontispiece.]

It is a happy coincidence that Miss King, the regional director of the Y. M. C. A. where nearly all of our Canteen Unit are stationed, is a member of the Smith faculty in the Department of French.

Miss King's reports of their work are most enthusiastic, and that her opinion is confirmed by the Y. M. C. A. is evidenced by the fact that in the late fall it asked Smith to furnish as many as fifty more workers and agreed to finance as many as we could send. In reply to this request the following have been accepted and doubtless will be sailing as soon as transportation can be provided: Margaret Bean ex-1913, Florence Eis 1916, Mary Gleason 1909, May Hammond 1903, Anne Bridgers 1915, Isabel James 1912, Margaret Nash 1904, Mildred Roberts 1913, Rebekah Scandrett 1915, and Olive Williams 1912. Recruiting for canteen workers was suddenly stopped and a special request for librarians was made. In answer to this Katharine Vernilye 1915 and Eleanor Upton 1909 are already under appointment.

Readers of the November QUARTERLY will remember the delightful letter in which Elizabeth Seeber tells about the pie and the ice cream and cake parties which they had at their canteen, and in December came another letter from her which said:

Ever since Jean and I have been at C. we have given away the things we make (at our own expense) except the chocolate which is made of "Y" materials. It's not that the

* Mrs. Andrews did not land on February first as we had hoped, and therefore we reluctantly confess that we can save only a paragraph on page 147 which is hers up to the moment that the form is finally locked.—THE EDITOR.

boys haven't money, but they do so love a little personal attention, and it makes it seem more like home. If you could see how they love it you would approve, I know. Evenings we serve something, and that makes it seem like a party. If you could hear as we do, over and over again, "That's the best time I've had in a year," you and all the good people who make it possible for us to do it, would feel amply repaid. Of course it comes out of our monthly allowance which we could spend if we chose to. In fact we get our own simple little meals instead of going out to eat, so that we can do it.

Miss Seeber did not remain long in doubt of the approval of the War Service Board for it promptly cabled one hundred dollars to every member of the Canteen Unit to be used for comforts for the soldiers!

Another letter came to the Board in December, this time from someone in France who had been to a little kindergarten not far from Dijon and seen all its children clothed in garments supplied by Smith College. The head of the school was troubled because she had been too busy to acknowledge them and wanted us to know that there are "in France to-day hundreds of little children who would be cold without your help."

And now, having once again set the stage, the Units speak.

FROM THE SMITH COLLEGE RELIEF UNIT

We left the S. C. R. U. establishing and operating emergency canteens with Tent Evacuation Hospitals up behind the American offensive, at the request of the Red Cross, and we print the following letters about the work with no further introduction except to quote a significant thing which Elizabeth Bliss said the other day. It was this: "I go up and speak to every wounded man I see because with the single exception of the St. Mihiel battle practically all the American wounded passed through the Unit's canteens." Mrs. Andrews tells of the start of the work. They left Chateau Thierry on September 11 in the approved Unit fashion, i. e. on short notice. Indeed we hear without surprise that the S. C. R. U. was called the "shock unit."

. . . We passed a Salvation Army hut and Katie's smile brought forth three big boxes of fresh doughnuts, which were enjoyed by the three carloads of girls. I have never seen more terrible storms than we went through all day, but we were so interested in all the sights and sounds of America-at-war that there was not one word of complaint.

From Bar-le-Duc we proceeded north, past villages where we had expected months ago to do reconstruction work, up the famous white road, which more than any other road should be called "the sacred road," to Evacuation Hospital Number —. Although not expected, we were given a warm welcome. All of us were wet and cold and were glad to get into our beds. The gunfire was very heavy and the eastern sky bright with flashes. The rumors of the great St. Mihiel victory reached us before we went to sleep. The next day I learned that we were to establish canteens in the receiving and evacuation wards of three evacuation hospitals. Colonel G., who represents G. H. Q., asked me if we were all here. Remembering the newcomers in Paris, I said, "No, not quite all." He said that our old friend, Col. J., who had known our work in Chateau Thierry, told him to telegraph the Red Cross for the Smith Unit. Col. J. said he was not sure how many of them there were, but he thought if he telegraphed for forty, he would get them all. Col. G. said, "I thought I would make sure to get every one, so I sent my telegram for a hundred members of the Smith Unit." Before night we had three canteens in as many hospitals started, Marie Wolfs in charge of one, Katie Hooper of another, and Elizabeth Bliss and Anna Rochester at the third. The news that the entire St. Mihiel salient had been wiped out in 48 hours, and that there were comparatively few wounded, thrilled us beyond words.

Having started the three canteens, I left before six the next morning for Paris to get the papers of the new girls under way so that they might join us as soon as possible. . . .

We returned on the twenty-first and found that the girls had done wonders and the three canteens were in fine shape. . . .

On our way back [from a Red Cross trip to Nancy] we stopped at Red Cross Headquarters at Neufchateau and Major Wallace gave me a case of cookies which the Red

Cross had just begun to manufacture for the soldiers. With these, cigarettes, and other supplies we started home. . . . As we sat eating in the car we saw a long line of infantrymen coming up over the hill. There were thousands and thousands of American infantrymen. As we thought of what they were going into we could not bear to sit idle without even giving them a greeting. We opened the case of cookies and the case of cigarettes and as long as they lasted handed them out to the weary men. Besides their packs of nearly 100 pounds, each one carried 100 rounds of ammunition. They were almost breathless with fatigue, but everyone thanked us again and again. When Mrs. Morrow tells you what it meant to her to give things to soldiers with her own hands, you will know how thrilled we were to give these simple gifts to our men as they marched into the greatest battle Americans had ever won.

. . . Late in the afternoon of the twenty-fifth Captain Pennington, in charge of all the Red Cross workers in the district, asked me to establish and organize canteens at all the evacuation hospitals back of the battle so soon to begin. In the great emergency of course I could do no less than accept this new responsibility. It was a great relief when the offensive began at 11 P. M. We had heard at Beauvais the beginning of the July 14 German offensive and in the Somme of the March 21 offensive, but nothing was ever so terrible as the sounds of that night. At 5:30 A. M. there was a moment's silence when our troops went over the top, but all the rest of the day the gunfire was continuous. For a few hours the weather was clear, but since then there has not been a night or a day when it has not rained. Before it was fully day we were on the road, and before night we had established four new canteens. Before the wounded began to come in there was hot chocolate ready at each hospital. In the following days we started new canteens, distributing supplies and our very limited personnel as best we could. We now have twelve such canteens. Within a day or two we saw that we could not possibly swing the work without more help. The girls worked night and day, but could not possibly cover the ground, so I went to Paris once more and secured fifty women. A good many men were also sent up. At first there was a member of the Unit in nearly every canteen, but as the regular canteen bureau sent more and more experienced workers, we were able to get back and are now running just three canteens again. If I could tell you about the numbers of the wounded or the divisions from which they came, you would have a much more colorful picture of the work. Perhaps that can be told before long. Almost all the men that we know over here have been in the battle and it is of course a great mental strain on the girls to work so near the men they care so much about. At one of the hospitals the secretary to the C. O. with whom we had worked in Beauvais and Chateau Thierry was quite radiant one day when I went there to see about the canteen. I asked her why and she said, "because last night my brother was brought in wounded." For months she had been behind his division, and had steeled herself so often to hear of his death that to have him brought to her own hospital only wounded was a great relief.

Our work at each hospital varied greatly, but at each one we stood ready at any time in the twenty-four hours to serve hot chocolate, cookies or sandwiches, cigarettes, and sweet chocolate to all incoming and outgoing patients. We are also prepared to supply these "supplements," as they are called, to doctors, nurses, orderlies, and ambulance men. At one canteen, the one which Katie started, where there are a great many "casuals" as well as wounded, we serve 30,000 to 35,000 cups of chocolate every twenty-four hours. At that canteen the hospital gives us a detail of four boys, but in many places the girls do all the work, keep the fires going, haul the water, cook, and serve chocolate. As I said, it has rained every day, so the men are not only wounded and very hungry, but very cold and soaking wet. The hot drinks are supposed to help ward off shock and pneumonia and even death. The serving of them is not just an extra or a luxury. If the Army so considered it, it would never have sent for us to establish these canteens. It is a life and death proposition. Practically every case, except where the wound is in the abdomen, is given something hot to drink, for the men have lost so much blood and are so chilled by exposure that they quickly, long before they enter the operating room, absorb all the moisture which we can pour into them. . . . An evacuation hospital is often made up of tents, but sometimes the baraques used by the French for hospitals in the great battle of 1916 are taken over by the Americans. Whether in a baraque or a tent, the receiving ward is a perfect hell, dirt floors crowded with litters, great piles of foul, blood-stained garments, another pile of rifles, the clerk at the desk taking down the names and the record of the wounded as they are unloaded from the ambulances and trucks, and from a corner one or two of our girls serving hot chocolate. I cannot imagine a sadder sight; and yet the other day a wounded boy who could still walk stood at the doorway of

one and said to Miss R., so pretty in her white coif and blue apron as she gave him his chocolate, "Is this heaven? Am I dead? Don't tell me if it is, but it seems like heaven to me." . . . I have spent many hours with the wounded, but I have yet to hear my first complaint from a man who was not delirious. You would not believe their fortitude if you did not see it. It is heartbreaking. One night Dot Brown was lighting cigarettes for the men in a receiving ward; a bright-eyed boy whispered to her: "Pull down my blanket." She, thinking there was a dressing to be adjusted, drew back the cover and saw a baby rabbit nestling in his wounded arm. He begged her to keep it until he should come out from his operation. She had it waiting for him as soon as he was conscious and the next day the other girls further down the line, as they fed him on an evacuation train, saw him again with the little rabbit close to his side.

Now that the canteens in evacuation hospitals are started and working I am hoping that the Unit may again blaze a new trail. Within a few hours I expect to start the first road-side canteen to give food and hot drink to soldiers as they go in and out of the battle.

We have all been thrilled to read of the various peace negotiations. On October 13 Dot Brown and I were returning late in the afternoon from a new canteen which Anna Rochester had just opened. All along the way we saw men in trucks waving newspapers and shouting. One stopped his car and gave us his paper. "Germany accepts Wilson's conditions; the war is fini," said the boys and again and again as we proceeded they called out that word to us, "Fini, fini." Some even told us the guns had stopped firing. But we never heard them louder than that night.

Very often we pass a gently rounded knoll on which a cross stands out against the horizon. Six thousand Frenchmen died there on the 15th of September 1916, as they defended the great white road against the invader. Most of the villages we go through were occupied by the Germans six or eight days in August of that year—not a long time, but long enough for the Boches to destroy everything. You must be tired of hearing my tale about the ruined villages of France. But we can never pass one without feeling a pull at the heartstrings and a renewed desire to stamp out the government which ordered their wanton destruction. France fought our battles for three years. If her villages had not stood out against the Germans we should now be fighting in Kansas or Nebraska. It is only just that Smith College return, when the occasion offers, to its work for which it is peculiarly fitted.

We quote from another letter from Mrs. Andrews which was written in late November from the Oak Park, Ill., group in acknowledgment of a gift of money:

. . . You ask me to use your gift for "immediate and personal needs." I do not know just what you mean by personal needs but I do not have much difficulty in finding immediate needs. Your letter was received on October 23 and this is what I did on October 24. I had received a list of six places back of the American offensive where the army wanted us to establish canteens for well men going in and out of the trenches.

The little town (Nixville) which was first on the list is about one-half mile back from the juncture of two great and famous roads which are veritable arteries of the battle. It is quite small and lies on a stony hillside. As we approached the town we could not see anything but a group of fifty or more low French cottages, but when we got well into it we could see the place was literally swarming with men in khaki. They all nodded and waved to us. Some even cheered, for American women are very rare in this part of the country.

I was taken to the American town mayor, a young second lieutenant. I told him that we were Red Cross workers and that H. Q. had sent us to find out if he would like some sort of a canteen there. His right hand shot out and grasped mine. "Put her there, lady," he said. "Put her there," again, to Dot, as he shook our hands. "My God, how I have waited for you." He said that night he had 2,500 men in the town. They had no place to sleep, they had no place to eat, and, as he said, he could not even march them out in the fields to give them a little drill because of aerial observation. They were a pretty restless and miserable lot. He assured me he could provide living quarters for the girls, who could eat in the officers' mess; some sort of a site for a tent; water, which is always a great problem, and a detail of men to help put up the tent and stoves. It was then about 11 o'clock in the morning. "Can you get back to-night?" he said. We were miles from our stores, other miles from our girls, and still further from a tent. We left in a few minutes, with him calling after the car, "Get back to-night if you can."

You may be sure we never went on to the other places on the list, but hurried back to start things for the new canteen. The next morning Edna and I went in the White and Dot and Katie in the Ford with quantities of supplies. Lieutenant H. decided that a tent

would be unwise, as it would show German aerial photographers a new activity on that hillside. So he cleaned out a baraque, which was turned over to us. We salvaged (the army word for steal) some tables and boards, set them up in the long low room, put out our writing paper, pens, and ink, and an hour later, when I left, 47 men were writing letters. These were all men going into action within 12 or 14 hours, so you can imagine how happy at least 47 women will be to have letters from their sons and sweethearts written at such a critical time.

We left Katie and Edna there in a nice, clean little room at one end of the baraque. The next day Dot and I took their list of needed supplies and went to the nearest big town. Your check just about covered the things I bought that day. The Red Cross supplies us with stationery and magazines, but I bought oilcloth for the tables, blotters, more pens and ink, 5,000 extra envelopes, Victrola needles, maps, a little oil stove for the girls' room, and all sorts of similar supplies.

Although we cannot furnish well men with food or cigarettes—their own mess is supposed to take care of them—still I did get permission for the girls to use our precious cocoa, sugar, and condensed milk, our gum and cigarettes, for these men who need all the heartening up we can give them. We are serving hot chocolate on especially cold and rainy nights, and the girls thought that on Sunday they would also have this special treat.

The Victrola, which we also salvaged, is running every minute, and we are sending to-day from Paris new records for it. I wish you could just see that long room. Every minute, from early morning till 9 P. M. it is full of men. It is the one place except their pup tents out in the rain to which they can go. The men going up to the front appreciate it, but their words of thanks are nothing compared to those of the men coming back. "It is like Heaven and it is like home," they say again and again, and always they say to the girls, "Don't stop talking. We love to hear a woman talk. . . ."

We quote from a letter from Anna Ryan:

Dorothy Brown and I arrived at Evacuation Hospital No. 8 where Mrs. Andrews and a good part of the Unit were. . . . They were living in a tent on a muddy hillside. We slept in army cots with what seemed to me later in the night nothing under or over me. Next morning no one seemed the worse for the night, and it was wiser to consider oneself too new and tender and to hope to become hardened to such discomfort. The canteen established at No. 8 even my untrained eye could see was running most smoothly under the direction of Marie Wolfs. Early in the morning Mrs. Andrews sent Edna and me to Evacuation Hospital No. 7 where the need was great, and there we found Dorothy Young in charge and with her Marion Thomas and Katie Hooper.

At the canteen the need indeed was great, as one saw at a glance. D. Young told me just to watch and see how things went, and, when I felt ready, to help. That was such a wise way to introduce one to a new experience that I felt grateful at once. The canteen tent was pitched on what had been solid ground, I presume, but which had become softened and churned into a mudhole by the thousands of wet dirty boots passing over it during 24 hours each day. A stream of wet, cold, tired, and wounded men filed before me to get the piping hot chocolate and a sandwich. Never would one believe that a cup of hot chocolate could raise the morale of a man so much. These weary soldiers passed along silent and dull-eyed, drank one or more cups of the hot beverage; then someone would speak—a flood of conversation followed, the expressions of the faces softened, and soon the tent was filled with the sound of voices. Twenty-five to thirty thousand cups of chocolate were served in that tent every 24 hours. So important did the hospital consider the work that a detail of three men was assigned to it.

My first job was to go through a train with smokes, sweet chocolate, and gum (this last being considered good for gassed men). It was a wonderful, perfectly equipped American train with 655 patients aboard, more than half of them litter cases. . . .

From that moment the work seemed to increase. We were up early and late, not only on trains but in some wards, on ambulances, and on trucks, on which were brought in those considered lightly wounded. Many had not seen food for fifty hours. A lull soon followed. About this time E. True met the "flu" bug and left me alone. We were about to turn the canteen over to the regular Red Cross workers, but none had yet come. I stayed on with a few transient workers who had come to help out. No sooner were we left than a rush greater than any we had yet had began. The hospital was taxed far beyond its capacity so that it put up some 50 or 60 tents for patients. Many of these it could not feed and care for adequately. We filled in gaps as best we could, working in shifts day and night. Supplies were not brought in to us rapidly enough for us to keep up

with the game. Mrs. Andrews had left the truck with me so that daily I was able to haul supplies from the Red Cross dump, some twenty kilometers distant. Thus we had all necessary no matter how great the rush. Several evenings a line of ambulances stood in a downpour of rain, waiting to discharge their wounded onto trains or into the overcrowded receiving wards. We went to these ambulances carrying the hot nourishing drink. In many cases they could not drink from cups, so we fed them with tubes. . . . Interpreting became part of the regular work, for any number of badly wounded men could not make their wants known to the French orderly or the doctor. We seemed a God-send to these men. One very bad case which had a mouth wound and could neither eat nor even take nourishment by the tube we discovered. We called in the American doctor, who with the French arranged a device in order that the poor fellow might take liquids until they reached the Base, 48 hours journey. So it went on for ten days, before another lull came.

Many things still remained to be done in order to leave the canteen properly started, so that the days seemed very full. We fixed up one end of a barracks for a reading and writing room for the men. I begged roofing paper from the Quartermaster, then found two boys to put it on the walls. We painted the strips so that it is a sightly as well as a comfortable room. It has been an immense satisfaction, for every hour of the day it is full of men busy writing, reading, or playing some game.

* * * * *

One morning I was fortunate enough to be invited to visit one of the hospitals for face and head wounds, with a Colonel of the Staff and Anna Coleman Lass, the American sculptoress who is making masks for French mutilés. It is not to draw a picture of horrors that I tell you we saw human beings whose faces and heads were beyond recognition as such. I talked with some of them, if you can call it talking when a hole in the side of what was a cheek formulates phrases to your ear. What I do want to tell you is that these are cheerful, hopeful, ambitious men, eager to leave the hospital and go to work. They are glad to be alive, mutilated as they are. It is a personal experience one has here, that teaches that life which works, thinks, and loves, transcends the flesh before the very eyes and pulsates with vigor.

Louise Studebaker, Mary Stevenson, and Anna Rochester all write of Evacuation Hospital No. 14 which was first located at Les Islettes, a very lovely place in the Argonne hills, and then subsequently moved forward to Varennes where at that time it was the most advanced of any American Evacuation Hospital. It took 90 trucks to move the organization. Its setting is graphically described by all! Anna Rochester writes:

. . . Never shall I forget the first sight I had of the spot we moved into. Absolutely nothing but a large sea of mud covered with barbed wire—situated just outside of the completely ruined town near a railroad track. It really seemed like an almost impossible feat to erect a tent hospital in such a place, but it had to be done and it was. In fact two hospitals were put up—as we joined forces with Field Hospital No. 41. In two or three days no one would have recognized it as the same spot.

Our little canteen tent was put up between the only two trees on the place and right in the middle of things. We were just between the two receiving wards of our hospitals and just behind the biggest tent wards. Also half way between the two evacuation points, the railroad if they evacuated by train, and the main road if they used ambulances.

Mary Stevenson writes:

. . . Our living tent and the mess-tent, however, were situated at the other end of all the ward tents and were at least a quarter of a mile away, and the mud grew progressively worse as it was churned up with the tramping of rubber boots. By the end we would be utterly exhausted by the weight of our feet, for we wore three pairs of wool socks inside rubber boots and about ten pounds of mud collected on each boot. And we never stayed still a minute, for one of us went through the wards of both hospitals every day, one gave hot drinks and so forth to all in-coming patients in either hospital, and if there was an evacuation train going out we went through that once and sometimes twice if it stayed on the track a long time before pulling out, as they often did.

At first we had quite a few wounded, but then more and more sick with "flu"-pneumonia and bronchitis. Lots and lots of walking patients who were just generally forlorn and all in, straight back from the lines, hungry, cold, and miserable. There were so many the hospitals had a hard time getting food enough for them and the Field Hospital had no

stoves, so we tried to keep our little tent warm and did the best we could to feed them on our small stores of what were supposed to be extras and supplementary diet. But we had our troubles too, for a fireplace that one of the boys built us turned out to be an utter failure and smoked us out of the place until we put in a stove; and we had to beg, borrow, or steal wood.

Our candles gave out and the hospital had only a limited supply, so we felt very extravagant if we burned two, and it grew dark at 4 P. M. We used to come slipping home through the mud trying to avoid the shell holes and try to build a fire with wet wood and the light of one candle. I shall never forget one night when some of the boys came to call with a basket of dry wood and we were more grateful than any debutante for orchids and candy.

Louise Studebaker writes:

Meantime, we were getting the canteen settled. Anna is the prize salvage artist of the Unit. Poised like the Goddess of Liberty upon the highest article in the landscape, she looks coolly and calmly around while passing cheerful chatter with the helpless men about, and then she begins to *collect*. Usually, also, it ends by their dazedly offering to transport the loot home for her whether it is from the salvage dump in a truck or from an impromptu dinner party given by some unsuspecting officers who afterwards present their French furniture consisting of two chairs, very frail by nature and not meant for war, some very lurid paper lanterns, and two or three queer articles which no one can name but which Anna thinks we'd best take as the officers can still carry a little more and she is afraid we may suffer for them at some future time.

Also, D. Young plucked a tapestry-covered armchair and other little trophies for us off the road-side in her rounds in the Fort and by her irresistible amiability persuaded the railway officials that cocoa for the American army depended upon their giving us fuel—the unmitigated truth. Someone presented a dainty pale blue porcelain stove to match a frail blue enamel table gotten "off of the hospital" by a friend, and someone else gave a large and senile clock, a good companion piece for our weazened but tireless Victrola which the music-loving American doughboy kept going from reveille to taps. Fortunately, the hospital carpenter knocked together a few solid benches, a counter, and some tables for us.

Although peace was anticipated by everyone, the drives on the Meuse continued. The rush of blessés began, fortunately most of them only slightly wounded. We greeted them as they came in, Anna taking care of those on stretchers in the receiving ward, housekeeper Mary keeping supplies going at the canteen, and I running a hot chocolate and cookie stand outside the receiving ward for the walking patients who were not too sick to be ravenous and cold. They are always so appreciative one wants to weep. They want to give you everything they have from money for the Red Cross to war souvenirs and toothpaste—toothpaste is in the class with bar chocolate for scarcity and value in the line! This rush was over in a few hours and we were all able to return to our "little brown tent in the mud" at a fairly reasonable time.

Right here let me remark with asperity that despite all the slurs cast at it by our friends, it had glaring advantages. Firstly, there is much to be said for the floorless tent. When the large and complete coating of grassy clay dries enough to be pulled "en masse" from one's army arctic (size No. 11) it can be flung heedlessly aside avoiding of course the tar paper "step out" rugs. Also, one can economize on boudoir slippers as rubbers are far better. Finally, it always looks the same whether one spills the coffee, the talcum, or the ashes. Aside from the night when a high wind loosened the tent on two or three sides and blew freshly about us and a few nights after when a hole was burned in the tent so that the rain drops fell directly in my face, our roofing accommodations were perfectly satisfactory. As to heat—by taking half a day off and using most of our canned heat for kindling, we were able, once or twice, to have a ripping fire of green wood in a grateless and ungrateful stove by which to dry ourselves out.

But do not imagine we had much extra time to enjoy these luxuries. Fact is, we liked the fresh out-of-doors better and came "home" only to tumble into our thrice blessed sleeping bags. These with plenty of blankets kept us perfectly comfortable at night. Good food and woolens were our salvation by day, and, horrible to relate, Mary and I each gained in weight even while wondering from day to day how our feeble strength could ever negotiate those viscous grassy masses which clung to us out of the sea of clay—like great weights.

Well, to return to events. The atmosphere was tense with peace rumors all of the eleventh. You of the outside world undoubtedly knew it hours before we, isolated a few kilometers from the actual consummation of the armistice, did. After having our hopes

raised and dashed alternately all day, the climax came at supper-time in the dim candle-light of the officers' mess. The Colonel rose, there was a moment of breathless silence, then he announced the armistice and read its main articles amid great bursts of applause and expressions of thanksgiving. We traveled immediately around to the wards to spread the news and great was the rejoicing among the sufferers, who began immediately to make plans to return home. We had been receiving a few men all day long. At night they came in faster. . . . After this group of wounded, we received no more. Blessed armistice! But a perfect deluge of the most forlorn lads I have ever seen suddenly descended upon us. They had been sent down in all stages of sickness and fatigue straight from a long siege in the lines. Not one had had a bath for ages and having lost all their toilet articles, they were unshaven, uncombed, and unspeakably disconsolate. Coatless, hatless, with one legging or none, worn shoes laced as far up as a piece of lacing or string would reach, with what clothing they had all torn, worn, and muddy, they wandered around seeking food and a blanket in which to wrap themselves until they could be assigned to hospital wards or evacuated.

This is where we turned the canteen inside out to give them a bite. Anna gave out all available bread and jam. Mary started a grapenut-condensed milk line and, of course, cocoa flowed unceasingly. I traveled around and around the wards to those too sick to come to the canteen. After a night's sleep on a dry cot out of the mud and rain of the trenches the most forlorn became cheerful and would animatedly discuss immediate return home or join with gusto a little game played for profit.

Our Evacuation Hospital was filled with the most serious cases of wounded, influenza and pneumonia cases, and the others had all to be taken care of by the Field Hospital which had no nurses and did not pretend to be more than a clearing station after first aid treatment. The congestion was such that they could serve only two meals a day. We tried to supplement by various original means with the scantiest of supplies—seven Red Cross trucks had broken down on the roads and we had not received anything for over a week. Our most discouraging time was the sad morning after Anna had left to return home. We woke up to find all the good water frozen hard and no cocoa possible until river water from the Aire had been procured and boiled. This meant hours of waiting with a huge train to be evacuated at any time. The Chief Officer of the Field Hospital had made a special request that we serve the men hot drinks before leaving as they could not be fed on the train until supper-time.

One little ray of light in the gloom was the fact that Dorothy Young arrived with some rations and that some lads, having discovered a supply train on a distant piece of track and knowing our need, had very generously acquired a lot of bread in the absence of the guard and presented it to us. It had originally been intended for the army and we used it for the army. To the stretcher cases, we fed cookies and bar chocolate. To the boys in the "side door Pullmans" we gave loaves of bread and sardines in the can. To all we served the left-over coffee begged from the kitchens of both hospitals by the inspired Mary. We were so busy, we couldn't begin to tell how many people passed by us but counting the well men—ambulance drivers, replacement casuals, hospital personnel—as well as patients, we think ten thousand is conservative for the number of people we served in various capacities during our busy days. Of course, the material benefits which we bestow are welcomed cordially by the boys but I truly believe they appreciate just as much the spirit in which we try to serve them. Their exclamation from receiving ward to the last evacuation good-bye can be summed up in the words of many of them: "Thank God! an American woman!"

They seem to have a childlike faith when they see us that we can get for them anything they want. We try not to disappoint them whether it is lemons for the shock-ward—with the nearest lemon in Bar-le-Duc—to socks which Mary takes off her own feet to give to a chilly lad on a departing train! "But then," adds Mary, "I still had two pairs on!"

The work became so light it was deemed wise to close the canteen. It was with real regret that we left this fascinatingly interesting if God-forsaken region, and here among Parisian comforts we frequently wish ourselves back amidst all the virile activity and unceasing heart interest of that unique life. . . . We are looking forward to the Somme eagerly.

Anna Ryan tells of a ride some of the Unit had the day the armistice was signed:

The day the armistice went into effect, it was our fortune to be leaving the canteen and to be traveling to Paris. As we motored in the truck down that great stretch of white road, the Verdun highway, to Bar-le-Duc, I was struck anew with the wonder of it. It is a

magnificent highway, broad enough for four trucks to pass at a time, and it is in perfect condition for it is filled in daily. The traffic of every description is constant night and day. The old French women who sat by the road-side and broke stone which kept it in repair during those heroic days of 1916, are now replaced by Ammenite workers and Hun prisoner gangs. But more than this, it symbolizes so much when one realizes that up this road more men have marched who never returned than over any single highway in the world, and that these heroes frustrated the greatest assault ever made by barbarians against civilization. One feels that he is treading sacred ground indeed—the holiest Via Sacra perhaps in history.

Suddenly we were conscious that the guns had ceased firing, but that was what usually happened toward the middle of the morning; we stopped the motor and listened. In reply to our questioning, "Is there an armistice or no?" there came faintly and as if from another world the gentle peal of bells. Every little village on hill-top or in valley was ringing its church bells, announcing that the last gun in this great war was silenced and that there was breaking a new day upon the earth. The significance of the moment overwhelmed us. Tears rolled down our cheeks as we responded to passers who shouted, "c'est fini, la guerre est finie." Flags, French, American, and of the other allies began to flutter from houses as we neared the town. More and more the road filled with people. When we arrived at the station there was a throng. At every station on the way to Paris we saw crowds gathering.

When we arrived at Paris it was dark, only the usual dim blue lights at street corners: Paris has been dimly lighted for four and a half years and this night it was not possible to blaze forth. The streets were full of quiet people. We made our way as best we could to the hotel which we always frequented. In all of our previous stays it had been very quiet. To-night it was brilliant with light and its dining room filled. French officers had gathered their families about them and were celebrating. We felt that we were out of place and were hurrying through our dinner when an old French Colonel (all French officers are old now) sitting near us and surrounded by a family of ten or twelve, arose and came to our table. He carried in one hand a French flag, which he presented us, saying, "Mesdemoiselles les Américaines, our dearest ally, may I congratulate you? Without you this day would never have come for France." He then bent over and raised the hand of one of us to his lips, murmuring, "Permit me." We were greatly moved at the sentiment, the dignity of it all. Then one of us rose and said: "Mon Colonel, I am quoting an American, Benjamin Franklin who loved France, when I tell you that every man is born with two countries, his own, and France." They are at all times a responsive people and that reply brought the whole family to greet us in French fashion, by giving us a salute on either cheek. It is needless to tell you that we spent the rest of the evening with them.

The next day all the world was on the boulevards and in the Place de la Concorde. The crowd was orderly and, to our notions of such occasions, uncannily quiet. In front of the statues of Strasbourg and Lille was the greatest demonstration. American doughboys, piled in their five-ton trucks, went up and down shouting and singing. The French looked on, smiled, and applauded. To them, so much demonstration was like that of happy, gay children. These days they always speak of us as "gay." They say, "We like to have you with us, for you are so gay." It is again a case of contrasts. . . .

Some weeks ago the Red Cross sent us a special article about the work of the S. C. R. U. at Chateau Thierry. We should like to reprint it all, but affairs have moved too fast to make it possible to take the Unit back there even in print. There are, however, certain paragraphs which we cannot forbear quoting because the correspondent has caught the spirit of the Unit so sympathetically that we like to believe that if the people of Canizy and Grécourt and Offoy could read the words and then tell us what is in their hearts they would say, "Mais oui, *that* is why we long to have *les dames américaines* come back to us again":

These girls [in Chateau Thierry] had come on another sort of warfare; for they were part of the Smith College Unit that had already made itself famous for its work of destroying the destruction of the Boche. Their work undone in the Somme region by a second invasion, their reprisals took the form of coming here to show that the enemy's worst could be annulled by a handful of women.

They drew up in front of an old chateau that was less damaged than any of the other houses there because only one or two shells had struck it, piercing the roof, blowing in the façade, and destroying most of the windows.

The chateau was surrounded by splintered trees, and when the girls had clambered out

of the wagon they attacked these with a hatchet which they had brought, and soon had a bonfire in the once lovely garden. . . . When supper was over they did not pack up, but went into the chateau and began such a tidying up that by the time the kindly-camouflaging moon had arisen the house resembled a human habitation.

. . . They had no hard and fast outline of operations except that in a general way they recognized refugee work as their labor. But they trusted that if they did each day the most urgent task that turned up, these tactics would win that particular war for them. . . . Their first engagement was with 500 soldiers whom they found at the little station waiting lunchless for a train connection. There was an empty canteen there . . . they got immediate permission to use this and in less than half an hour their guests were dining on soup, bread, and baked beans. . . . Their guests had scarcely left when a trainload of wounded men arrived.

It must all be done well [the work with the wounded], and incredibly quickly. One would say they must make of themselves machines without feeling. Yet one of the girls confessed that one thing made her cry; not the profound gratitude of those for whom they had done some special miracle of energy and cleverness, but the wistful thanks of boys for the small services that any woman over here would give anything to be able to render. . . .

. . . They were there, a small handful set down in the midst of immeasurable desolation. But they had one thing back of them—the entire Red Cross, and, back of that, the American people whose messenger of mercy the Red Cross is. So they knew that they must stop only when the job, whatever it was, had been done.

It makes one wonder what was in the books those women studied at their college to know not only how to be neighbor to the distressed people of a strange countryside, but how to face and remedy the incredible after-conditions of war.

In days before the war the living conditions of most of this region were so primitive that these college women, if they had gone there for a summer tour, would have had to learn diligently to make the best of it. To-day, when war has wrecked even what there was, they teach the inhabitants to make the best of it.

* * * * *

The problem of reconstruction will not stay unsolved, however, for when such a tool as these women represent—keen, strong, tempered—is heated in the flame that is the spirit of France, even the hideous growths of war can be cut away, and a broken world made whole.

FROM THE SMITH COLLEGE REFUGEE UNIT

The work of this Unit began on October 8 and ended January 1. It was interesting and necessary and the following letters give a general idea of its scope. Anne Chapin, the director, writes on October 20 from La Mairie, Orleans, Loiret:

Our office is a little white-panelled room in the Hotel Hardonimeau which forms a corner of the beautiful old Mairie, right in the center of the town near the cathedral. A nice old concierge keeps it clean for us, wards off visitors when they get too "thick," and makes us a pot of tea every afternoon.

Here we betake ourselves every morning at nine, stay till twelve, go home for lunch, then office again from two to six. One or two of us are usually out calling or running errands, or hunting up the various dignitaries through whom our business is done. Still the office is pandemonium enough with one or two of us, our French assistant, the telephone, the typewriter, and a few callers. We are struggling to install a little system. It is a very complex business, this refugee management. There are about 35,000 in our Department, the Loiret. We have stores of furniture, clothing, and food here in Orleans for local distribution. Then in each of the other three big Arrondissements of the Loiret, of which Pithiviers, Montargis, and Gien are the centers, we send stores to the sous-préfets, and their wives attend to the distributions. In some few other towns we have representatives also, otherwise we could never manage at all for to go by train even to these main centers is next to impossible, the service is so poor. For instance, to go to Gien and return requires three days!

The townspeople are so nice to us! It is quite remarkable, I think, that here in the heart of old Catholic Royalist France we should be so cordially welcomed.

One night as I walked along with a French lady who had come to the office on an errand, she said to me, "Where are you living? In a hotel? Should you like to have rooms in a private house?" Of course I said yes, and we have been established for ten

days now in a beautiful old house where we have three big rooms and a tiny sleeping closet, our meals served in the little salon.

How different our lot from that of the old Unit, up in the cold somewhere back of Nancy living in a mess as usual and working in dirt and discomfort. I feel very homesick for them at times, in spite of it all. . . . Everyone wants stoves. We sell furniture (at a loss) and give clothing. Next month we are starting to sell clothing also, as we did at Grécourt. I am sure it is wiser.

The refugees make their demands in writing. We sort names into sections. In cases of pressing need one of the girls goes at once. Otherwise we give the sections over to French visitors who report to us the needs. Then we fill out "bons" for the articles and on certain days the stores are open for distributions.

There is a wagonload of baraque material at the station which I have labored for days to get moved. I hope to succeed to-morrow. Then six Quakers are to come to set up the houses on land owned by the city. Alongside are small gardens, planned and laid out by a firm friend and hard worker for the welfare of his people, a charming gentleman who comes each Wednesday afternoon to the office to receive people who want to take leases of abandoned farms in this region while waiting for their own land to be fit to cultivate. The Government helps with loans, but payment is sometimes slow. So the A. R. C. permits us to operate a special fund to loan in advance to these farmers. This week I had the pleasure of loaning 2000 francs to M. Moroy, who lived in Sancourt, one of our villages in the Somme!

Ida Merrill writes on December 10:

. . . Minute after minute the door of our office opens and a poor starved creature enters. The shoulders are drooping, the head sunken, and the eyes hopeless. A poor forlorn yet wistful a rather musical and wistful voice, that can belong only to the French, says, "Madame." Can you picture her? She has perhaps eight children, her husband is a soldier with no pay (practically), or a prisoner in the invaded regions, or she has lost him. And she is only a refugee with no home, nobody wants her, she has absolutely no money, no courage to start life again. You should see the transformation when we give her a cheerful *bon jour, bonne chance*, no official offer to help, but the goodwill offer straight from the heart. The shoulders square, the head goes back, and the voice takes on enthusiasm. This is no poetical description but a literal one which I have seen many times. Reconstruction work rightly carried on is going to mean more than anyone can say to the people of France. . . .

The work has been so extensive that there has been little time for intensive work save in the calls and on distribution days. These last are worth their weight in gold to me in experience. I shall never forget one poor little weazened man who had just returned from the invaded regions. He brought a family of many small children and it was like Merry Christmas to equip that family. The days have their amusing incidents. Many times I have been policeman, captain, and a great-grandmother administering wholesome service, all within one half-hour; for the emotions of the excited poor are often hard to control. But they are glad to see you laugh and generally that works marvels, they have met with so much harshness. . . .

FROM THE SMITH COLLEGE CANTEEN UNIT

It is a pleasure to quote from Miss King's regional report of the work our Unit is doing. It should be remembered, however, that since the signing of the armistice conditions have been changing so rapidly that as we go to press it is impossible to be sure of the location of the members of the Unit. Of the three not in her region Miss King says, "The army has asked us to open up some 50 leave area centers—we needed women of experience to organize these centers and so Mrs. Edna Schell Witherbee was asked to go into this new work, where she is having marked success. Miss Pauline Fullerton is being used to great advantage in the library department in Paris, and Miss Agnes Bowman is being most successful in hut decoration work. They are both doing excellent work for the Association."

The other seven are [or have been?] working on a division which lies between Chalons and Troyes. Helen Durkee, Stella Tuthill, and Elizabeth Abbe are at a large artillery

center very near the Verdun front where they are running both the wet and the dry can-tees. Miss King says, "The work of this camp is most important, as we have many hundreds of soldiers here and the camp lies alone on a broad and desolate plain. . . . The girls are doing splendid team work."

North of this camp Elizabeth Seeber and Jean Wilson are, according to Miss King, doing a most unique and successful bit of work. ". . . They are born homemakers and nothing is too much work or trouble if it can bring pleasure and comfort to the men.

. . . The excellence of the services which these two Smith girls are rendering is of value beyond words in keeping the morale of these boys raised to a high standard." Betty Seeber writes on November 13:

We have had strenuous times. When the second division was brought out of the lines they began giving them passes to Chalons and all at once we were simply swamped with boys—their first day off in eight or nine months, and they stood in line sometimes more than an hour just to get to the counter in our little store; there was never a murmur. Luck was with us for with the arrival of the hordes came a carload of supplies. For two days our two men were unloading it, leaving Jean and me to do everything—tend store at the maddest rate you ever saw—I can beat any cash girl at Childs' now—make and serve hot chocolate and try to keep the house in some sort of order.

The first day the boys had 24-hour passes and of course they couldn't all find places to sleep, so we let them have the lower floor of our house and there 35 or 40 of them slept on the floor, with no blankets, but quite as cheerful as could be. They had to leave town at 7 A. M., so Jean and I arose at 5:30 to get breakfast for them—hot chocolate, bread and butter and jam with seconds all around. Before we finished we had fed about 70. As luck would have it that was the very day our pet lieut.-aviator was giving a birthday dinner out at the barracks right near the lines and we had promised to make apple pie and ice cream for him, and he was not to be disappointed, so Jean made the cream and I the pies, and at ten were ready for the next hordes. That day their passes expired at nine and, just as we were taking a long breath and thinking longingly of bed, three aviators came in who could find no place to sleep. We got out cots, blankets, and towels for them and tucked them in. At eleven an ambulance boy came to see if we could take him in. He was in a convoy on its way to Belgium, his car had broken down, and he too had no place to sleep. The cots were all in use, but we gave him a bed-roll and left him to sleep in front of the fireplace.

That rush lasted for a week and then we sent Jean to Paris to get a little rest. We had only the sketchiest meals, for you know we get our own and there never was time. When she returned I came away for a rest, and really I didn't realize till I got away what a strain I've been under for the past five months. When word of the armistice came and everybody shouted and sang with joy, I wept instead. I was happy too—but so many of the men we knew well have been killed and as long as I was at C. I felt I had no right to grieve, for that takes energy, and only one thing seemed important and that was to keep well and strong and keep everybody else in good spirits so as to win the war.

Edith Souther and Mildred McCluny are still at the large lumber camp in the Argonne. Their responsibility for the men, who are absolutely dependent on what they can do for them, is very great, and we do not need the assurance of Miss King that they are most successful. We quote various paragraphs from their letters:

. . . Troops are coming over so fast that there is no room for canned fruit; 750 men more or less are due at our window at 6:45 to-night, so we jump into our Ford camionette and start off for grapes which are ripening against every south wall. In the village we find the schoolmaster's gentle wife is delighted to cut hers for us and we know that the francs we give in exchange will mean much to her family this winter when exorbitant prices cripple professional incomes.

No cookies left! We made our plans as we undressed and were up and at the flour barrel early next morning and had finished several hundred tarts long before noon and by dinner time had all the tables and shelves full, which means about enough to supply two-thirds of our customers. I may remark that we are thankful we are both strong and husky, for it takes all the strength we have to bake all day,—with the various interruptions,—then slip into clean pinafores, eat a hasty supper, get back as quickly as possible, and stand behind the counter until half-past nine. And with each cup of chocolate or

part we try to pass a little joke or some personal word. We honestly try never to appear tired or flustered for the men are quick to detect any flaw of that sort.

. . . Just at dusk one day the word came of the first fatal accident in this camp. A private was killed in the woods. The body was laid in one of the hospital barracks and next day we helped the hospital boys make the room as suitable as possible. Candles from our own trunks, flowers from the village, and the big American flag from the hut arranged with loving respect are all that we can do for this boy who gave his life as truly for the great cause as any soldier in the trenches. That night a simple memorial service was held in the hut with informal tributes paid by the men who had known and worked with this lad. . . .

Very soon after this another one of our men died, though not here in camp, as he had been taken from our infirmary, where he had been ill for several weeks, to a base hospital. He was highly respected and much loved as he was a boy of a rather unusually generous and lovely disposition. Again a memorial service was held, which his company attended in a body. We girls started that night a fund which we named after the boy who had died. It is made up of sums given us by personal friends at home, by Y. visitors, by a French gentleman who had a cup of cocoa with us one day, and to it the men have contributed most generously since they have known about it. We intend to use it to furnish special dishes to the men in the infirmary here or cigarettes and chocolate to any Americans in the French hospitals near by. All the men in camp are urged to come at any time and tell us of cases and there is not a day that we do not send something to the sick men here. To-day and for several days we have sent coffee, toast, eggs, and bouillon to a sick negro and our basket is even now packed with things for the men in a hospital we shall visit to-morrow.

. . . Our real vacation was spent down in Savoy. South of Aix-les-Bains we found a delightful little hotel in an old chateau half way down the mountain. . . . We rested and walked and wrote letters and came back after twelve days, quite fit for the winter. The canteen was practically closed while we were away and the men were so happy when the window went up the next night after our arrival and "there was something doing" to cheer and warm them. We saw a little of Aix and Chambery and the great work the Y. M. C. A. is doing there to entertain and re-create the soldiers. The great Casino at Aix is beautiful in itself but now what a strange sight it is! Where European royalty including Queen Victoria walked and drank their waters and were gently lulled by famous orchestras, now the rawest recruit Uncle Sam has may play at his royal leisure! The old bar is now a canteen presided over by American girls, the gambling room is a little chapel, the dance hall is a cinema show, and where belles and beaux of all nations once tripped the dance we saw khaki-clad soldiers doing the latest steps together, and on some nights American girls supplied as partners. We took a mountain trip with some of the men guided by a Y. man and, though the view of Mt. Blanc was wonderful, it seemed to me still more amazing that we were all there together seeing it—Georgia negroes, Texas ambulance drivers, Montana infantrymen, and two Missouri women. Certainly much of the spirit and "pep" of our victorious army is due to these great recreation centers which the Y. M. C. A. has conducted. The men stay at the best hotels and pay none of their expenses. What they say when they come home to camp tells of their appreciation. "Some swell place that, gee, a fellow can just stay in bed as long as he wants, no bugles there!" "They sure do treat you fine; there was a lady standing at the gate when I went in and she says, 'Come right on in,' and she brought me ice cream and cake and lemonade *all free!*" "I'll tell the world I had a good time; here's 600 francs I want you to keep for me for my next leave. I want to be sure to go when my turn comes." (Let me explain that he never could have used that amount on the side trips and drives, but he just wanted to be sure he would have it. Also let me add that he drew it all out the following week to lend to other men going down.)

. . . One rainy, stormy night R——, one of the truck drivers, knocked at the kitchen door just after we had turned out the lights. He came to borrow a flash light, said his truck had broken down. We built up the fire twice during the night, but it was almost two when he came into the kitchen whose door is never locked, and he called over the partition to us that he was all right and that the chocolate was a life saver to him.

. . . Just an ordinary night in camp. Rain in torrents. The men have worked till they have broken all records, we are all talking about the extraordinary number of ties sent to the front to-day, and how well the mill is going so that we are way ahead of all other mills in France. The Y. is brightly lighted, the newspapers are tacked to the wall, there are posters and pictures, a billiard table, and pretty soon there will be a movie.

When our canteen window goes up at 6:45 there is a long line of men waiting, the queue reaches almost to the platform. The chocolate is steaming hot, there is no fruit but there are hot chestnuts roasted in our oven and some good boughten cookies. We serve and keep the marmites full and the stoves full of the wood which we have been drying all day. Meantime many come in through the kitchen to our sitting room to select at their leisure a book from the shelves, one of us registers it and has a few words with the borrower; a "medic" comes to take a bowl of beef tea to a sick man in the infirmary, someone wants to borrow our hammer, another leaves his coat to have the service stripe sewed on the sleeve, someone wants us to select a present, just anything nice, for his wife. We read several home letters, even the most ardent love letters, and admire home photographs as well as those of French sweethearts. We try to make the men feel at liberty to talk with us at any time either over the counter or in our own rooms and we only regret that so often the numbers of our customers prevent our knowing each one well personally. Though we see the canteen from only our own side I think we do realize that it must mean on nights like this one and on all the cold nights of this coming winter a little off the warmth and cheer of home. We want in every way to make it that to these fine fellows.

. . . Yesterday afternoon we had a waffle party to celebrate the wonderful news about peace. By the time you read this we shall all know how much truth there is in it. At present it seems too wonderful to be true and yet it is confirmed by every hour's news. We girls felt we must do something to let off our excitement so we made up a big bowl full of waffle mixture, got our French waffle iron hot and then opened the window to the surprise and later joy and satisfaction of the fifty or sixty men who happened in out of the drizzle. . . . It was our treat and it was such fun that we intend to repeat it every Sunday afternoon, news or no news. . . .

Every evening our hut is full and, though the men are comfortable and warm in their tents, they flock over here for the companionship, amusement, instruction, or, perhaps, just for the warm sweet chocolate. . . . Our program of activities is almost entirely confined to the indoors now, though we have been able to use our ball field two recent Sundays. Monday and Tuesday evenings are set aside for educational classes, French, English, Arithmetic, Trigonometry, and others to be started later; Wednesday and Saturday are movie nights, Thursday the Entertainment Committee provides a minstrel show or concert from the Negro Service Troops, draws on our own local talent, or is fortunate enough to have professional entertainers in camp sent out from the Paris Y. M. C. A. Headquarters: Friday night our recreation hall, church, theater, reading and writing room is turned into an indoor athletic field; we gather in our precious china bowls, close our canteen window to save our lives and the property of the Y. in our kitchen, sometimes take a safe seat on the bleachers and watch a very different kind of basket ball game from the one we used to play in college; on the nights when the platform is roped off for a boxing match you do not find us among the spectators, though we are often called on to provide water and towels for the active parties.

We have been most fortunate in receiving just at this time four cases of books from the A. L. A., fiction, history, a few technical and reference books; for these last we have had new bookshelves built with doors of wire screening which can be locked, as the only possible way of conducting a well-regulated system of registration and assure the return of the books is to protect the responsible and reliable men from those few who have no sense of property rights. The men are most eager for reading material of all kinds, and we have been kept well supplied lately with a variety of magazines, which we keep on tables and shelves in our own sitting-room; here the men come during the day or in the evening to look them over, sit and read awhile or carry them off to their own tents; we are glad to have them do this, for, though we are busy at the counter, we feel that our own little room, with its bright curtains, pictures, a good fire in the stove, has a more homelike and personal atmosphere than any other spot around here. The demand for books ranges from Blackstone's Commentaries and Keats' Poems to Conan Doyle, Anna Katherine Greene, and most popular of all, "Dere Mable."

We have taken unto ourselves an adopted child, no, not a French orphan, but a Telephone Unit of 100 fine Americans situated about ten miles from our camp, who have been here a year now, and have never been a large enough organization to justify a Y. M. C. A. of their own; at present they have turned one end of a French barrack into an attractive little club room and have one of their own members, a progressive and energetic Jew appointed by their captain, as secretary. For three Tuesday nights we have picked up our canteen bodily and carried it over there and we have had a warm reception. One night it was hot chocolate and eighteen home-made iced cakes; the next, a waffle party,

where we carried our own basket of kindling, or "hotta wood," as our Italian detail calls it, a large bowl of dough, bottles of syrup, butter, and the French waffle iron, which has proved most useful; it was nearly an all-night's job, but every man had a waffle in spite of a long wait.

The work at the infirmary has increased some with the approach of cold weather; we have been fortunate in preventing an epidemic of the Spanish influenza, through a careful quarantine, but there have been several pneumonia and grip cases, for which we have provided light diet, as there is no provision for such outside of our canteen.

There is only one topic of conversation about here now: has the fighting really stopped, does it mean peace, what will be the terms, and when shall we all go home? We know only too well the problems and difficulties ahead when the war is won and what the A. E. F. came to do has been accomplished, and the necessary time of waiting to return that must intervene, and we feel the importance and added opportunity of our work and position during that time.

On December 15 they write:

The news of the armistice came to us through a French communique which we at once translated and posted. Our men have worked so hard and constantly that they seem at times unable to wax enthusiastic about anything; we had no celebration here and the men have not been given a minute off from work.

We engineered a little celebration in our canteen by giving an ice cream treat. Our freezer holds six quarts, so it took all day, several helpers, much elbow grease and perseverance to make the 84 quarts necessary. It really was delicious and the men all passed our counter in what seemed an endless chain, and loved it and the spiced cakes we were so glad to hand out to them for we feel that these engineers have done a big part towards making victory possible so soon. The cream was made of condensed milk and brown sugar and all our cakes are eggless, and recently we have been busy concocting puddings to camouflage a whole carload of broken lemon cookies which arrived this week: bearing the proud name of "plum pudding,"—thanks to raisins,—they have been very successful, for our clients remark as they return the empty bowl, "Say, I'd like to get a meal ticket and mess here all the time." Milkless biscuits, sugarless, eggless cakes, and quick lunches are so much our specialty now that I am afraid we shall not know how to keep house when we have both materials and time!

The children from Eclaren came up one afternoon and gave to the Americans, whom they all but adore, a touching little celebration with Allied flags proudly carried in the procession of 100 little boys and girls. They sang "The Star Spangled Banner" in French, the teacher made a little speech to our captain, and the girls presented beautiful bouquets to us after reciting a charming poesie about "les braves Américains." We gave them a little party here in the hut.

Since the armistice was signed many of the fighting divisions from the front have marched along the road past our door on their way to rest camps or, best of all, a base port bound for "Home!" Many have halted here and we have been glad to have them come in, purchase at our store, and drink a cup of cocoa with us. Sometimes there have been enough to fill the hut and how they gobbled up home-made biscuit! Again little groups have sat here with us in our own sitting-room and while they warmed and rested their tired bodies we gave them food and sometimes new socks out of our trunks, while they told us thrilling stories of the front and their part at Verdun, Chateau Thierry, or the Argonne Forest. Another night we made 50 half-sick men comfortable in the hut.

One night at midnight, we made, being ably helped in the can opening, 26 gallons of cocoa syrup which we served next morning out of our camionette to the cold and tired men of one battalion of the 36th division. The steaming liquid must have seemed pretty good and we were so glad to be able to get it to them although it had taken almost all night and a good deal of planning and several trips in the Ford to accomplish it.

Another night we took cocoa syrup to a battalion billeted in little towns beyond here and although it was a bit hard to find them on a rainy night of inky blackness, their appreciation made it very worth while. Now we are deep in plans for Christmas. . . . You will see that for the past month we have been busy serving the passing troops, now our job is to keep happy, sober, and contented these men right here in camp who have no prospect of being sent home for several months.

BACK AGAIN TO THE SOMME

Elizabeth Bliss and Frances Valentine tell of two trips in which the Unit reconnoiters its villages. They have in very truth all identified themselves with their people for they say with true Unit "courage and charm" that the peasants are eager to go home, and "we want to go home too—to our home in Grécourt."

Extracts from Elizabeth Bliss' report of a trip she and Mrs. Andrews took with Captain Jackson on November 25:

We went by train to Compiègne, where we were met by Captain Jackson whom we had not seen since we left Beauvais in August. . . . When we first rode into Noyon neither Mrs. Andrews nor I could recognize a single landmark. However, the place had a vaguely familiar look, with one part of the old fountain still standing, and one badly shelled wall of the Hôtel de Ville. A part of the cathedral remains, but every other building in the vicinity is completely destroyed. We did not see one human being in the town.

From Noyon we took the old familiar Ham road, and, although it had been a misty wet morning, for just one moment the fog lifted, the sun came out, and we saw the old hills and the stretch of road with which we had become so familiar the winter before. Just as we entered Guiscard we had a puncture and, while this was being repaired, we noticed many German prisoners at work in the houses in the village. We inquired of a French guard in the houses what they were doing and found that the Germans had mined all these houses and had planned to blow the village up before retreating. The prisoners were now busy removing the mines from the cellars.

After leaving Guiscard we went to the emplacements of one of the big guns that had bombed Paris in the early spring. . . .

The first of our own villages which we reached was Brouchy. To my great surprise I noticed smoke coming from the chimney of one unharmed house and, upon investigation, discovered a woman and two children who had already come back to start life again in their own home. . . . They were eager to know if "les dames américaines" were really coming back.

Our next town was Aubigny where we saw an old man whom we did not know, who told us that he had just returned from Germany, where he had been held prisoner since the spring of 1917. He had come back to his home to find his family gone, but was planning to stay there in the hopes that they would return and be reunited in their old home. He said about thirty were in the village, most of them "prisonniers civils" like himself.

From there we rode into Ham, to find to our horror that there was not a house standing. . . . The only people we saw were two old civilians, a man and his wife, who were back for the day to see if there was anything left to their home. It seems doubtful to us that the French will attempt to rebuild this village, at least for many years, and we can no longer hope to secure supplies of any kind here.

Our next stop was at Verlaines, and it was with very strange feelings that I went back to this village. The last time I had seen it was on Friday, March 22, when every human being was ordered out, and I had helped to take the terrified men, women, and children back to a place of safety. Although I knew it was no fit place for the people to come back to as yet, I found myself hoping that I would see some one of the peasants of whom I had grown so fond the previous winter. However, there are no civilians back as yet. I found the corner of the barn where I had had my social center still untouched, although everything had disappeared from it,—tables, benches, pictures, and school equipment. The only familiar thing was the great fireplace. There was a fire burning in it and two French poilus eating their lunch beside it. It is practically the only place in Verlaines that is still standing.

Our next visit was to Sancourt where we also found complete destruction and no people, either civilian or military. The church, which was intact when we left and where we held our Christmas party last year, is now a heap of stones.

From Sancourt we attempted to take a short cut from the main road to Offoy, but it was almost impassable. The road was torn up with great shell holes and the little Ford went over them not unlike a small tank. We could see on all sides of us unexploded bombs, and expected some trap any moment.

When we reached Offoy we were horrified to see that it, too, was a heap of ruins. This was one of the towns that the Germans had not destroyed in 1917 and we had hoped to find it fairly intact this time. . . .

By this time it was nearly noon and we were eager to go to Grécourt, but we made one stop on the way at Esmery Hallon. Here, to our delight, we found three of the peasants whom we knew well, and their joy in seeing us was pathetic. We were invited at once to drink coffee with them and one woman asked how soon we would be coming around with our traveling store, as she was very much in need of her "peignoir." They told us that there were eight people back and they expected more before Christmas.

We had promised ourselves lunch at Grécourt and at one o'clock went through the same gate through which we had passed so hurriedly on the dawn of March 23, and it was a sad and horrible sight that greeted us. The old chateau did not look greatly changed, although the back wall had fallen in, but the barques and little portable houses that had meant home to us were entirely gone. In fact, it was almost impossible to find even where they had been. The ground was torn up with shell holes and the trees in back were many of them down, while others were so blasted by firing that they had died. Back of what had been our little dispensary I found a machine gun emplacement and the remains of our famous duck-walk. We found the carcasses of two horses; one of them had evidently been blown to pieces, as the head was in one place, the legs in another. Old Boche coats and also French coats were lying around, and we dared not investigate too closely as we had good reason to believe they might still be on the bodies of the men.

There were numerous helmets, both German and French, and souvenirs enough to delight any small boy. Somehow we had very little heart for souvenirs that day. We ate our lunch on the steps of the old chateau. . . . We stayed there about two hours and then left for Nesle, stopping on the way at Hombleux where we found one woman and two children living. The woman had come back with a pass giving her permission to remain until early in December, but she had no intention of leaving at that time, and nothing but physical force, which the French certainly will not use, will move her. To our horror we discovered two of her children playing in a pile of ammunition that had been collected at the side of the road, where we saw many unexploded shells. . . .

From Frances Valentine, dated Paris, December 29, 1918:

We are just back from a three days' trip to Grécourt and our villages. . . . The day before Christmas, two cars, our old White and the Ford, started off for Compiègne, the last place where a hotel existed. Hannah Andrews, Anne Chapin, Dot Brown, Ruth Joslin, and I made the trip, with a friend of Hannah's along as handy man. The ride up was in the usual cold drizzle and the only special interest was the little town of Senlis, where the German envoys signed the armistice.

We arrived at C. by mid-afternoon, quite famished, as there had been no place to eat on the way, but we soon remedied that and went out to reconnoiter in Compiègne, and see what was left of the town and what could be bought there. It had been terribly bombed and shelled last summer, but, by some miracle, the beautiful Hôtel de Ville and the statue of Jeanne d'Arc in front of it were almost untouched, scarred, of course, but not much damaged. Quite a few stores were open and our hotel was rapidly repairing the ravages of the bombs, so we had good rooms and beds. Although we had planned to make this just a scouting trip, when we saw the toys and thought it was Christmas Eve, we couldn't go empty-handed, so Anne and I filled a bushel basket with gifts for such children as we might find in the ruins of our villages.

We started early the next morning, and soon after we left C. began to get into the country so bitterly fought over last spring and summer. Soon there were no more villages, just shattered ruins along the road-sides, walls gaping with shell holes, trees with blasted, splintered trunks, their tops hanging pitifully down, orchards with their branches scattered in every direction and fields dotted with the big and little craters of shell holes. As we approached Noyon, the hillsides were blackened and blasted and the lovely old town was absolutely gone. A fragment of the cathedral was all that raised its head; the rest was not even walls,—just piles of brick and stone and rubbish, through which the narrow paved way of the streets had been shovelled out as the car tracks are shovelled out after a great blizzard covers the streets with snow.

After Noyon the country was still more familiar, of course. We arrived finally at Golancourt, where the Quakers had had a big agricultural Unit last year. Here we took a side road to two of our villages, Brouchy and Aubigny, and we soon found that, while the main roads had been well repaired, the others were just about as the battles had left them, full of shell holes which by now were full of water and regular sloughs. However, Dot engineered the car very skilfully and we leapt from crater to crater and finally arrived in Brouchy. We went through the village, blowing encouraging blasts on our horn and

soon a little boy darted out from a house not entirely destroyed. I jumped down and ran around and found his mother and grown sister, who had been "avec les Boches" when we were here before. They were delighted to see us and said that about 60 people were back in that and the adjoining villages. We left toys for the children and went on, stopping to talk with several women, one of whom, though she was overjoyed to see us, began to cry and said that in the last month of the war her third (and last) son, a boy of 21, had been killed. Her two little grandsons were with her, and they were the orphans that Alice Leavens had "adopted" last year with money someone had given her for the purpose.

There are, however, some French soldiers there and 100 civilians, though where they stow themselves I can't see. A train comes once a day from Amiens bringing food, and there is one grocery store open. Bread they get from the Army and they all say, "la vie est tres chère." Going through the villages of Sancourt and Offoy we found not a soul, only dreadful roads, barb wire entanglements, trenches, gun-emplacements, and ruins, but at Canizy there were three men (husbands of women we had known) who had been prisoners in Germany during the war. They were living in the most dismal ruins with nothing but a little bread and coffee to eat, only the clothes they wore and nothing else; but they were trying to fix a shelter to which they would bring "home" their wives and children and welcomed us as old friends. I had taken along with me a lot of winter lettuce seed and gave each one a package to start his garden and you should have seen how it pleased them to think and plan once more about their beloved "jardin potager."

It was now getting along towards lunch-time, so we started on through Hombleux, where there were 30 odd people back, and Grécourt, where Marie Baillet, the concierge, rushed out to welcome us and invite us into her house which by some miracle still had a roof. In fact she said, "Here one has everything—a roof, wood, two fires. It's much better than Paris." A house and fire did seem good to us after wading in seas of mud.

Our car went around by Lannoy Farm, which had been a magnificent big farm, owned by Baron de Thezy. By some good fortune it had not been destroyed when the Germans retreated in 1917, though all the stock and contents of the buildings were lost. But this time the fighting around there must have been fierce, for it was a wreck for the most part. There were, however, four or five good rooms (with a piano and a roll-top desk for furnishings) and they may help us out during our first few weeks. We saw M. Thezy later at Amiens, and he said his wife died after they left last spring. She stood the first evacuation and came back and started all over again, working so hard to fix and equip their home once more; but that the second flight, when they lost everything, was too much for her. But he and his daughter are going back in two weeks, he said; and, as he said it, I marvelled that he had the heart or the courage to go back to that utter devastation, where all he cared for had been swept away, and his wife gone, and when all that's left of his life will be far too short to restore the property. I think most of us in his place would spend the winter at Nice and then take an apartment in Paris. But the French barons and peasants all want to go "home" even though it's only a pile of shattered stone. And we want to go home, too, to our home at Grécourt.

After looking everywhere no other ruin seemed so desirable as our own ruin and while it may take some weeks to get it cleared up and cleaned up, I think we can get an equipe of Boche prisoners or French soldiers to do it, and by the time the worst weather is over and our baraquas are ready, we can establish ourselves at our old headquarters.

Meanwhile, we are to have temporary quarters at Nesle. There will be much relief needed, for people are going back to nothing with nothing. Also everything is very, very expensive here now. I went to buy men's clothing and found corduroy trousers for working men \$18 and \$20 a pair and everything according. Stock is very high: \$300 to \$350 for a cow; chickens and rabbits high and scarce, but the people do need them so. Read the "Permissionair" and "Home Fires of France" by Dorothy Canfield and it will give you a good idea of the indomitable courage of the French village people.

It seems to me that now as never before we have a chance to do some lasting work that will show how in earnest we are in our desire to help the French. Of course, it all depends on our funds—the amount we can do, I mean; I could spend indefinitely on the agricultural work alone, but of course a suitable apportionment must be made.

Mrs. Andrews arrived February 8. She wants it clearly understood that the Unit is doing relief and rehabilitation work at the request of the French Government and refers us to the letter on the frontispiece. Frances, by the way, is herself to have charge of cleaning up Grécourt.

ALUMNAE NOTES

CLASS NEWS

Please send all news for the May issue to your class secretary by April 5, 1919.

The editors reserve the right to omit all items which in their judgment are not submitted in legible form.

1879

Class secretary—Mrs. Charles M. Cone, Hartford, Vt.

Kate (Morris) Cone has two grandsons, John Coit Cone born June 24, and Charles Cone Perry born Aug. 15.

Anna (Palmer) Williams is spending the winter at the Hotel Vendome, Boston. Her elder daughter is a nurse's aide in France.

1880

Class secretary—Mrs. Edwin H. Higbee, 8 West St., Northampton, Mass.

1881

Class secretary—Eliza P. Huntington, 37 Winchester Rd., Newton, Mass.

1882

Class secretary—Mary Gulliver, Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.

1883

Class secretary—Charlotte Gulliver, 30 Huntington Lane, Norwich, Conn.

Eveline Dickinson is a social service secretary in the Administration Building in Washington, in charge of some 400 employees. Her address is 631 H St., N. W.

Henrietta (Harris) Harris announces the marriage of her daughter Hart-Lester to Joseph Covington Allen on Dec. 21, 1918.

Mary H. A. Mather is writing Braille for the use of blinded soldiers.

Ida (Woodward) Tracy and her husband started Dec. 20 for several months in California.

Ex-1883

Jane E. Robbins writes from Florence, Italy, of her work for soldiers' children in the poorest quarters of the city, and of the scarcity and high price of food.

1884

Class secretary—Helen F. Whitten, 283 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass.

1885

Class secretary—Ruth B. Franklin, 23 Sherman St., Newport, R. I.

Elizabeth (Cheever) Wheeler's oldest son, Bancroft, finished his sophomore year at Harvard last June and spent the summer at Plattsburg and the Harvard R. O. T. C. In the fall he went to the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Lee, Va., and will return to college at the completion of the training course. Her second son, Leonard, Jr., is a freshman at Harvard.

Mabel Fletcher is living in her old home in Exeter, N. H., busy with private tutoring.

Nellie (Hallock) Livingston writes from her Porto Rico home that because of the poor passenger service and the difficulties of wartime travel her daughter Clara did not return

to college this year, but hopes the coming year may find her again in Northampton.

Isabel Hay is chairman of the local committee which has charge of the work for the Fatherless Children of France in Portland and through Western Maine.

Anna (Mead) Lee's son Stephen after several months of sea duty in the U. S. N. R. F. has returned to Massachusetts Institute of Technology to finish his course of study.

Flora (Tait) Phelps' husband, who is a captain in the Ordnance Department, is now stationed at South Amboy, N. J., in charge of guarding the munition plants.

Ex-1885

Nellie (Packard) Webb, in addition to serving on numerous war committees, is treasurer of the New York Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

1886

Class secretary—M. Adèle Allen, 206 Pine St., Holyoke, Mass.

1887

Class secretary—Carrie E. Day, 280 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

Alice (Gale) Jones is helping run the Settlement House in Minneapolis while the head resident is in France. Her son David was given foreign orders, "as a reward of good work," but arrived at Washington too late, Nov. 10.

Helen Holmes in November gave a talk in Providence, R. I., in connection with the work of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association.

Emma Parker has been busy with community nursing for influenza at Hindman, Ky. She was ill with it, too.

1888

Class secretary—Mrs. William C. Wilcox, 629 N. Dubuque St., Iowa City, Ia.

Jane (Kelly) Sabine's husband, Prof. Wallace C. Sabine, died Jan. 10, 1919. Prof. Sabine, of Harvard College, was a well-known specialist in acoustics, and has been serving the Government in his special line of work since the war began.

Ex-1888

Mary (Willard) Cragin's husband, Dr. Edwin B. Cragin, died Oct. 21, 1918. We quote from the *New York Tribune*:

It would be utterly impossible to measure with any adjectives of praise the work of Dr. Edwin B. Cragin, dean of the city's obstetricians, friend and healer of thousands. His was a ripe and crowded life of skilful, devoted service. Year after year he lived by a strict schedule that made possible an unbelievable amount of work.

None of the tricks or trappings of display were his. He lacked all the striking gestures of the aggressive leader. Rather he ruled and impressed by the natural dignity and utter simplicity of the truly great man. No doctor commanded greater loyalty and respect and

confidence. No doctor used simpler, more direct methods.

Such a life of labor and service to thousands needs no marble to perpetuate its memory. Good done on so large and generous a scale is a living, pulsing thing that can never die. The city of Dr. Cragin's labor is the better for his living, and the whole medical profession is the stronger and cleaner for his works.

1889

Class secretary—Lucy E. Allen, 35 Webster St., West Newton, Mass.

1890

Class secretary—Mary V. Thayer, Holbrook, Mass.

Anna Jenkins has sailed for France under the Y. W. C. A. to work among the women of that nation who have been obliged to go into industrial work of all kinds. She is organizing clubs, and generally trying to teach them to make the most of life. She has a year's leave of absence from her school, and sailed Dec. 30, 1918.

Susan H. Woodruff's farm produced 23 tons of food this past season. She writes as follows: "We have had an experience that seldom comes to a farmer. We have been able to think only of the amount of food we could produce regardless of the high cost of farming. This was made possible by Mr. and Mrs. Julius Goldman who, in their patriotic desire to lessen the food shortage, were willing to finance our agricultural efforts.

"Our output was 23 tons of food of which the Red Cross took all the dried products such as navy beans and split peas, and the rest such as potatoes, onions, and winter vegetables were delivered by truck to various settlements on the East side in New York where they were sold to the neighborhood women at cost and the proceeds used in turn to care for the more destitute families. We used with satisfaction some members of a nearby unit of the Woman's Land Army."

Annie S. Wyckoff enlisted in the U. S. Navy last August and worked in the cable censor's office at 20 Broad St., New York, until Dec. 19, and now is at the Administration Building for the Third Naval District, which includes New York. She is a second class yeoman.

1891

Class secretary—Mrs. C. B. Cole, 371 Upper Mountain Av., Montclair, N. J.

1892

Class secretary—Caroline L. Steele, 478 Mannheim St., Germantown, Pa.

Our fifth thousand for the Unit was completed as a Christmas gift, and we are now nearly halfway to the sixth! Again, well done!

Ex-1892

Laura (McConway) Scoville's elder daughter, Margaret, is studying bacteriology at Yale; her daughter Elizabeth is a freshman in Hatfield House.

1893

Class secretary—Mrs. John E. Oldham, 16 Livermore Rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Virginia Lyman submits the final report of

the Gift Fund Committee. The total amount raised by the Class for its twenty-fifth reunion gift was \$5,038.34. This is divided as follows: to the Infirmary, \$1,778.34; to the Graduate Study Fund, \$500; to the S. C. R. U., \$2,760. The class officers join with the committee in thanking all who contributed.

Mary (Greene) Patch writes that they are leaving Detroit and will have no permanent address for the present. Mail sent in care of the Union Club, Cleveland, O., will reach her. They hope to spend the winter months in California.

Rita May's address is incorrectly given in the last *Alumnae Register*. It should be 1725 Hyde St., San Francisco.

Charlotte (Stone) MacDougall's older daughter, Charlotte, has been elected president of the Class of 1922 at Smith. Ninety-three feels increasingly proud of her class daughters!

Bertha (Thompson) Kerr sends greetings from Tacoma. She says there is a flourishing Smith Club there and at Seattle. Her son John is once more at St. Mark's School, Southboro.

Ninety-three offers her sincere sympathy to Agnes Williston. Her father, Rev. Martin L. Williston, died suddenly on Nov. 11 while watching the peace celebration parade from the window of Judge Herbert S. Bullard's office in Hartford. Agnes and her mother will remain at the same address, 46 Capen St.

Mary K. Waring's home address is changed to 9 Bradford Pl., Montclair, N. J. Her school address is unchanged.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilson Carlisle have given the College a beautiful set of chimes in memory of their daughter Dorothea, who died at College in October.

Emily Bush 1918, daughter of Clara (Meisel) Bush ex-1893, is doing social service work in Lackawanna, N. Y.

1894

Class secretary—Sarah E. Bawden, 4 King St., Jamaica, N. Y.

From her latest letters, we learn that Dr. Greenough is still in France under the Red Cross, now at Paris, now at Beauvais, or wherever she finds a group of American Ambulance boys in need of home comforts or encouragement. She plans to stay over and help as long as there is any need. Red Cross affairs were in process of readjustment from war-times to peace, so that she had not been assigned to St. Quentin nor to any other one permanent station for her work. She has made a most interesting visit to Amiens.

A recent letter to the class from Eleanor Johnson, describing her first experiences with her hospital unit in France and her very interesting psychiatric work, is being circulated. Any other friends may have a copy by applying to the secretary. [See page 106.]

Our Twenty-fifth is to have the new distinction of being the first Peace reunion. Any alteration of plans already made will be announced in the forthcoming class letter, which will soon reach you with the necessary details. We shall probably have a chance of welcoming back our war workers.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Marion Gale, 1915 First Av. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

Mabel L. Merriman, Hunter College, Park Av. & 68 St., New York City.

Teresina Peck Rowell, Hinsdale, Ill.

Bertha Wilder, 25 S. Highland Av., Ossining, N. Y.

1895

Class secretary—Bessey Borden, 618 Rock St., Fall River, Mass.

A card from Amey Aldrich, dated Dec. 3, says, "I came to Italy, but find myself in the Tyrol feeding Italian prisoners up behind the Italian front and trying to talk both Italian and German. I am having a wonderful experience."

Fire destroyed Glenny House, Berkshire School, Sheffield, Mass., last fall. Annie (Allen) Buck and her family lived in part of the building which included the school dining room and kitchen, and many students' rooms. The fire was in the daytime. No one was injured and much of the furniture was saved.

1896

Class secretary—Mrs. Harry C. Holcomb, 292 Clinton Rd., Brookline, Mass.

Will all members of the class whose husbands have been engaged in war work of any kind please write me particulars as to the work and the commissions, if any, that they have held.

Muriel Clarke, daughter of Clara (Bates) Clarke, is in the freshman class at Smith.

Alice Blackinton is recovering from an operation and with her mother is spending the winter at Miami, Fla.

Clara (Burnham) Platner expects to spend the month of February at Seabreeze, Fla.

Anna (Curr) Woodward has moved to Chicago. Mr. Woodward has been at the head of a large munition plant.

Bertha (Herrick) Husted is at the New Willard, Washington. Mr. Husted was re-elected to Congress in November from New York State.

Mary Hale Harts, daughter of Martha (Hale) Harts, is in the freshman class at Smith. Col. W. W. Harts, President Wilson's aid, preceded Mr. Wilson to Europe to make all necessary arrangements for the President's visit there.

The Class extends sympathy to Ethel Lyman in the loss of her mother whose death occurred Dec. 16, 1918.

"Modern European History" by Charles D. Hazen (Honorary Member of 1896) has been used as a textbook for Student Army instruction at the different universities of the country.

1897

Class secretary—Emma E. Porter, 137 Langley Rd., Newton Center, Mass.

Lois (Barnard) Vickers' address is 5 Shepard Av., Saranac Lake, N. Y. Her three months' rest made it possible for her to report a gain when she wrote in December.

Florence (Day) Stevenson attended the conference of the National Housing Association in Boston, as delegate from the Village

Improvement Society of Princeton. Dr. Stevenson is in France on a Y. M. C. A. and educational mission. Will enlisted in the Marines as soon as he was eighteen, and has been at Paris Island. The twins are at Phillips Andover.

Jane Foster has moved into an apartment at 175 W. 72 St., New York City.

Alice (Goodwin) Schirmer's husband has been transferred to Camp Meade.

Ruth (Jenkins) Jenkins' father, who had made his home with her for so long, died last fall. He was Rev. Hermon D. Jenkins, D. D., long a writer for the religious press.

Florence (Knapp) Yocum has been associate food administrator for East Orange, and chairman of her ward for all war work under the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defence.

Ada (Knowlton) Chew's last letter was dated Sept. 19, and reported a much needed vacation at the seashore for a month, and a month's hard work in a Paris hospital. "I was there during the July allied offensive when the wounded poured in—French, Arabs, Senegalese, German prisoners, and one American boy. Many of the nurses had left Paris for their vacations and there was plenty of work for those who remained. In June I helped nurse the American wounded at Neuilly for a week after the Americans had taken Belleau Wood. The hospital was taxed to the very limit of its capacity during those first days after our boys began to show what they could do. Wounded were brought in directly from the front. Halls and stairway landings were filled with beds. Doctors and nurses were rushed with work night and day. It was my first experience taking care of American wounded, and it gripped my heart to see our boys suffering and tortured, as I had seen so many French soldiers. They were equally brave, and, if possible, braver than the French. Not a complaint nor a groan from the boys who were having their dressings done. At present I am in a French hospital at the front, in Lorraine, where American wounded are expected. I am to act as interpreter and aide. I am quartered in a little French village in a farmhouse, none too clean and most primitive. My husband is 2nd Lieut. Liaison Officer in the American army, and is in France also."

Caroline (Mitchell) Bacon has been serving as chairman of the Supply Committee in New York for Women's Overseas Hospitals, working under the French Government and under the direction of Dr. Caroline Smiley. She is also Suffolk County chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defence. Last summer she experimented in dehydrating fruits and vegetables in a community canning kitchen near her summer home.

Margaret Rand's father died in Cambridge, Mass., early in December. He was distinguished as one of the leaders of the printing industry in New England.

Josephine (Sewall) Emerson's husband has been detailed by the Surgeon General to visit

Siberia on a Red Cross Commission, investigate conditions, and report within six months. He sailed early in January. Josephine will remain in Washington till June.

Harriet (Simons) Gray has a new address, 21 Jason St., Arlington, Mass.

Susan Titsworth has moved to 62 Circle Drive, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Rina (Townsend) Barnard writes that her war work is now confined almost wholly to Home Service, one whole day and parts of two others each week. "It is soul-racking work. . . . I am in only one canteen now."

Anna Woodruff sent a charming view of the villa in Cannes which is her headquarters, and a fine letter dated Nov. 17, extracts from which follow: "For many months we have had charge of the clothes for the refugees. I also run a grocery store one morning in the week, when I sell soap, beans, macaroni, and so forth to about twenty families. In August I went to Paris and worked with my sister in the R. C. Unit, which does the same kind of work there. Since then we have had the house very full with convalescent officers, and some of them have been very sick. Cannes is being made a hospital center now, and on December 1 it also becomes a leave area, so we expect to have an increasingly busy and interesting winter. With the army coming to us in such numbers I realize that I am lucky to have plenty of work and at the same time live in such a beautiful spot. It is cold to-day, but the roses, violets, and chrysanthemums in the garden are exquisite. A good many refugees have already gone back, but there are still thousands of them in the Department, and I should think that the reconstruction of Northern France would offer an intensely interesting field for years to come. Even way back here no day is dull; we meet a great many interesting men and women doing various kinds of novel work, and no day is long enough for the things I want to accomplish. Frequently I see someone who has had dealings with the Smith Unit, and love to hear their praises sung. France has been *en fête* all the week, but it is still hard to realize that the war is over. America is a charmed term here now, and has been for months; the French admire and love the army for what it has done and for the easy way the men get along with all classes of both the military and civil population; but what thrills us is the manly bearing, clean soldierly look, fine physique, and dauntless courage of every man we see. . . . I wish you knew how wonderful the self-sacrificing women of America seem to us over here—for we realize that you work without the stimulus of the constant excitement that we get in talking with soldiers every day and often meeting men who are fresh from the front."

Ex-1897

Caroline Rice has published a stirring song suitable for use at our coming peace celebrations. It is a part of her patriotic contribution to the war.

Emma Harrington left Morristown in 1917

and is now living at 4 Park Av., Winchester, Mass. She has been doing R. C. work with special interest, on account of two nephews in the service.

1898

Class secretary—Elisabeth B. Thacher, 69 Alleghany St., Roxbury, Mass.

BORN.—To Esther (Woodman) Eaton a son, Stephen Locke, Dec. 24.

Mabel F. Brooks teaches English in the Julia Richman High School in Manhattan. There are about 3500 girls in the school. Mabel says English work in a commercial high school is very exciting, as one is expected to know a lot about newspaper and magazine work, advertising, salesmanship, and general office work. To get first-hand experience along these lines, she spent a month one summer in the offices of the *Springfield Republican* and a month the next summer in the advertising office of the Forbes and Wallace department store.

Louisa K. Fast sailed for France in December to work for the A. L. A.

Laura Franklin took a district nursing course in Boston last summer. She helped in nursing at the time of the epidemic. Ruth (Duncan) Duff worked as her assistant.

Elizabeth Padgham received a cable Nov. 23 saying Lieutenant Thorne died of influenza in France, Oct. 18.

Ruth (White) Benton is living on a farm in Connecticut. She writes that they are raising registered Jerseys, using a modern power churn to make butter which is marketed by parcel post soon after it is made, and selling eggs also by parcel post. Ruth is Tolland County chairman and member of the State Home Economics Committee.

1899

Class secretary—Grace P. Chapin, 150 Meeting St., Providence, R. I.

We hope every member is thinking about the reunion in June and intending to come and have a good time. Before the signing of the armistice our Twentieth seemed uncertain, but, with the fighting over, we ought to be able to look forward to a happy and joyful occasion. Come and get others to do likewise. G. P. C.

BORN.—To Lucy (Tufts) Bascom Nov. 15 a seventh child, Mary Electra, who died aged seven days. Mr. Bascom is in France for his company, doing reconstruction work in the cotton mill districts.

Blanche Ames' daughter Pauline is a member of the freshman class at Smith and is living at the Wallace House.

Emily Cheney went in September to France where she is a nurses' aide at the American Woman's Hospital Number 1 at Luzancy.

Miriam Choate is general secretary of the Woman's Home Missionary Federation (Congregational) with an office at 289 Fourth Av., New York City. When heard from in November she was starting for Florida on a trip for organization purposes.

Mary (Greenman) Worcester's husband resigned from the pastorate of the church in Norwich, Conn., which he had held for some

years, and a year ago became pastor of the First Congregational Church in Madison, Wis. Mary writes, "The place and people are alike delightful and the parsonage very attractive, and I am sure we shall be quite happy here."

Caroline (Hills) Allen played the part of Mrs. Errol in "Little Lord Fauntleroy" when it was presented in John M. Greene Hall. She was playing with Ethel Freeman's Camp Repertoire Company.

Mary Hopkins has with her this year at her home in Northampton her nine-year-old niece whose education she is superintending.

Rita Smith has a one-act play, "The Rescue," in the volume of "Plays of the Harvard Dramatic Club," recently published by Brentano's. Her four-act play, "Hearth-Fire," was produced in Cambridge in April by The 47 Workshop.

Elsie (Warner) Voorhees and her family moved to Phoenix, Ariz., in November, 1918, as Mr. Voorhees was called to be the first minister of the newly-organized Congregational church there. Elsie's daughter Birch—seven years old—presented to the church a flag, and as her part in its dedication sang a verse of "The Star Spangled Banner." Her mother writes she is all music and art and sent the class secretary some of her drawings and a song she composed and sang to one of her pictures. Would that we might illustrate these notes in the QUARTERLY!

NEW ADDRESSES.—Miriam R. Choate, 363 Grand Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. J. Spencer Voorhees (Elizabeth Warner), 25 W. Lynwood St., Phoenix, Ariz.

Mrs. Edward S. Worcester (Mary Greenman), 148 Langdon St., Madison, Wis.

WANTED.—Address and information of Mrs. Frederick A. W. Drinkwater (Alice W. Hill).

Ex-1899

Myrtie (Robison) Preston is secretary of the Nebraska Smith Club.

1900

Class secretary—Elizabeth Fay Whitney, 800 Whitney Av., New Haven, Conn.

Dear 1900:—The answers to the class letter have been coming in splendidly. Keep it up and let us have 100% of returns.

I can tell you collectively, though not individually, how much touched I have been by the nice things many of you have said about the letter. Each class letter I send forth with misgiving and humility, fearing it will not make the right contact. And each time some of you good people write me afterwards in a way that shows it has been worth while after all. Your letters make me realize afresh what a perfectly splendid class 1900 is.

I'm not using half the war service items this time because there is a good deal of other news, but I will use them eventually.

How many of the class are coming back for Commencement next June? If you want reservations in the 1900 house on Bedford Terrace please let me know before May 1.

BETTY WHITNEY.

ADDRESS WANTED.—Etta M. Underwood.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Frances W. Cummings, Plantsville, Conn.

Adelaide S. Dwight, 160 East 91 St., New York City.

Mrs. Woodward Holmes (Keturah Beers), 743 Michigan Av., Evanston, Ill.

Mrs. Lane Johnson (Marie Jones), 26 Woodbine Av., Warren, O.

Edna L. Palmer, 39 Fletcher Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Mrs. Thomas H. Ward (Margaret Merrill), 17 Shattuck St., Greenfield, Mass.

Mrs. William V. Schevill (Elizabeth Meier), Hotel Westmoreland, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. A. H. Clark (Mary Whitcomb), 9 Billings Park, Newton.

BORN.—To Mary (Blodgett) Burley a daughter, Julia, on May 9, 1918.

To Ada (Chandler) Hamlin a son, John Rodman, on Oct. 1, 1918.

Gertrude Gladwin, as president of the Chicago Smith College Club, had a great deal to do with the lecture given under the auspices of the club by Lieut. Coningsby Dawson early in December. The lecture netted \$1,040 for the Smith War Service Fund as well as a substantial sum for the Eli Bates House which united with the club in promoting the lecture.

Did you all receive copies of the interesting circular letter from Clara (Heywood) Scott last fall? I imagine she sent it to all the class and that you noted that the Scotts have moved from Tsingtao. Their present address is c/o American Presbyterian Mission, Tsinanfu (East Suburb), Shantung Province, North China. Clara mentions her husband's new book, "China From Within," which I have been reading with great interest and which I know you would all enjoy.

Frances (Howe) Sutton writes: "It was so good to receive your fine letter that I am dropping everything—and that means an accumulation a mountain high of Home Service work piled up while I foolishly had the 'flu'—to tell you how great a pleasure it gave me! What a reunion it will be! What tales to listen to of service overseas and service at home and future plans for service for humanity! Count me in on it right now and reserve my room.

"I had a nice letter from Elsa Schevill not long ago telling me she had taken a pretty apartment in St. Louis for the winter and they were all happy to be keeping house again. Billy Ed, her boy, is in school out there and her husband painting as usual."

Frances lists the following in the War and Civic Service section of her information card: Chairman, Home Service, A. R. C. Fairfield Chapter; Chairman, Stratfield R. C. Auxiliary, Executive Committee Visiting Nurse Ass'n; Brother, Sergeant 1st Army Headquarters Reg., detached service under U. S. Provost Marshall, London. She adds a footnote, "Incidentally I'm trying out an eight-hour day, six days a week plan of domestic service with great satisfaction and interest."

Harriet (Huffman) Miller writes: "My son Robert, age 12, is attending Middlesex School, Concord, Mass., and lives in the home

of Beth Barrett, our freshman class secretary. Her husband, Mr. Baldwin, is manager of the school. Isn't it strange that my boy should be living under a classmate's roof?" Mr. Miller has just been appointed general agent at Boston of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

The following from Caroline (Marmon) Fessler is interesting: "As to French Relief, my connection save in an advisory capacity ended November 1, after two years and eight months of it. We shipped about 20,000 pajamas, and had something over \$40,000 in our committee proper, and about \$33,000 in the War Orphan Committee. Now I feel as though I'd gotten out of prison. It was hard work to run this thing and a household and since last February I've done all my own work. So when I reached the point of having a clear conscience on the score of the work being no longer essential, as the Red Cross is now covering the field we pioneered in, I resigned with joy. Don't think I was a noble or patriotic person on the housework score. I was just a plain slacker, and did it because I loved it and wanted to learn and knew I'd never have so good a chance again. . . . My chief ambition in life now is to earn the reputation of being a good cook, and the prospect of being able to use all wheat flour to make pie-crust overwhelms me with delight (but *wouldn't* it be a blow if the results were no better than they were before!). I feel like a self-respecting, self-supporting woman for the first time in my life. Also I've discovered that I have the soul of a char-woman—except that I suppose she usually doesn't like her job and I do."

Virginia (Mellen) Hutchinson writes: "With two brothers over there the war has been a very real thing to me. It seems a miracle that they have come through unharmed. One of them, because he is a mounted officer in a regiment which is a part of the French army, was one of the very first men to reach the Rhine, and is at present, since he is adjutant of his battalion, acting mayor of a German city. He signs the German documents and receives the keys of the mayor's office every day,—two years ago it would have seemed a bit astounding, would it not?"

Edith Sheldon was manager of the Philadelphia Branch of the United States Homes Registration Service of the Department of Labor from September to December 1918 inclusive. The Bureau of Boarding Houses for Girls and Women, with which Edith was connected as executive secretary from February 1917 until the work was taken over by the Government last September, resumed its activity as an independent organization on January 1 under the name "Philadelphia Room Registry" and Edith is again secretary of this organization.

Helen Story is acting as reader in two courses in the History Department at Smith. With the last bunch of information cards forwarded to me Helen adds this note: "Just received an absolutely blank card without

anything else in the envelope from someone in Brookline, after sending missing postage!"

Anna B. L. Wilson is chairman of the Bureau of Publicity, Delaware Chapter, Penn.-Del. Division A. R. C. and member of the executive committee of the Delaware Chapter.

Ex-1900.

ADDRESSES WANTED.—Mrs. Frank L. Williams (Vivian Griswold), Margaret Leach, Eugenie Schlesinger.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Mrs. Karl Schneider (Susan Hayward), The Lenox, 1301 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. W. L. Miller (Cornelia Tearse), 552 W. Wabasha St., Winona, Minn.

BORN.—To Louise (Dunkerson) Orr a son, Robert Dunkerson, on Nov. 17, 1918.

DIED.—Dec. 12, 1918, Constance Elizabeth Minus, daughter of Harriet (Butler) Minus, aged 6 years.

1901

Class secretary—Edith S. Tilden, 55 White St., Milton, Mass.

The class letter has brought in returns from eighteen girls. Anyone failing to receive the letter should notify Mrs. Edith Burbank, 39 West Street, Northampton. Let her know as soon as possible what she may expect from each girl. The following letters have been returned unopened, showing that the addresses are wrong: Mary W. Moore, Florence Pooke, Julia Sullivan, Anna Speck Thomson. Can anyone give the correct present addresses for these girls?

Ellen Emerson has been appointed associate director of the S. C. R. U. and sailed for France in February.

The following extract from a letter of Julia (Mitchell) Kunkle's gives a bit of unusual local color. She was traveling with her husband and a friend toward Linchow where they were then living. She writes:

"At sun-down yesterday we were visited by robbers, the first time I had enjoyed that experience but by no means the first time Stewart has had it. We might have been entirely cleaned out, as two of our friends at Linchow were last autumn and as another friend who came part way up with us at New Year's time was on his return. I was rather proud of my 'shipmate' when he stood up tall and straight and said as quietly and courteously as if someone had knocked at his door some night, 'Brother, what do you want?' I can't quite tell you how he constituted himself host instead of victim and though I saw it all I can hardly understand yet how it was that those rough, evil-looking men were presently conversing pleasantly, and how the head-man sat down and drank a cup of tea, and how when they left they were *all* eating *peanut candy* from a tin can we had brought! It was such a comic opera end to an affair which had opened so very seriously, for it was evening and we were in a mountain pass about three hours' distant from the nearest settlement. Stewart gave them his purse containing several dollars and the other man did the same, 'as a gift.' You see the head-man had

to save his face and keep his prestige with his band so he took it, but he represented to himself that he was giving a return for it in assuring us of the 'safety of the road' as far as his influence extended. He was punctilious in his leave-taking and apologized for coming into a place where there was a woman. He was invited to come to see us when, or if, he went to Linchow and said that he would. I really feel as though I should look upon him as quite an old 'family friend' if he should turn up there some day! I was reading a book when they came,—'Theism and Humanism,'—and I continued to hold it in my hand and gaze at it from time to time, but I am afraid I could not pass a very good examination on the part I read."

Nina (Almirall) Royall has been County vice-chairman of the Women's State Council of Defence, and County chairman of the Home and Foreign Relief under the W. S. C. of D., also secretary for the Committee of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, besides giving definite time to Red Cross work of various kinds.

Esther Greene is a member of the Relief Expedition to Armenia and Syria.

June (Richardson) Lucas is at the Red Cross Headquarters in Washington, where her story is being used in the Red Cross program for enlisting junior members.

Jean Wilson is a member of the Canteen Unit which Smith maintains in France under the Y. M. C. A.

1902

Class secretary—Bertha H. Prentiss, 1399 Northampton St., Holyoke, Mass.

BORN.—To Jennie (Emerson) Burnham a son, Frederick Abram, on Dec. 5, 1918. This is the second son. Jennie's father died this summer and her brother, Lieut. A. T. Emerson of the navy, saw sixteen months' active service in the war zone. He is now attached to a new destroyer being fitted for service.

To Lucretia (Hayes) Sherry a daughter, Esther Louise, on Dec. 2, 1918. This is their fourth child.

Mary Allison is secretary of Whittier Hall, Teachers College, New York City. The address is 1230 Amsterdam Av.

Ruth French has lost the brother with whom she lived in Washington from double pneumonia. He was Capt. Robert A. French in the Military Intelligence Division. Her brother George (Sergt. G. M. French) of the 104th Inf. is still at Lakewood Hospital, N. J., under treatment for being gassed. Ruth was very proud of her appointment to go to France with the S. C. R. U. and is extremely sorry that she has to give it up. Her address for the next few months will be 1820 Eye St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Nellie (Henderson) Carter's husband was captain of the New York Guard Company for a year at Herkimer and last October entered the R. O. T. C. at Camp Lee, Va. He was just mustered into the U. S. service when the armistice was signed. During his absence Nellie ran the insurance business.

Mary Gove Smith has been appointed

second organizing secretary of the Inter-collegiate Community Service Association. She has charge of the work with undergraduates and alumnae organizations of the following colleges: Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Goucher, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Swarthmore, Vassar, and Wilson. She will carry on her work from the New York College Settlement and the Philadelphia College Settlement but her permanent address will be South Hadley, Mass., c/o Mount Holyoke College.

DIED.—Winifred Santee Ottley died on Christmas night of pneumonia following influenza. Her husband died a few days before Christmas of the same disease. They leave no children.

Edith (Vanderbilt) Diamond died on November 29, 1918, of influenza-pneumonia. Her husband, William Carroll Diamond, died some seven days before of the same disease. They leave two children: Doris, aged 10, and Louise, aged 9, who will be well cared for by Edith's sister, Mrs. Speir.

In Memoriam

Never was there more unwelcome news to send broadcast to 1902 than the loss of our beloved "Timmy Vanderbilt." It is indeed a Black Plague which could take from us so much glowing life as was contained in her. All of us were conscious of her delicious, piquant humor combined with a disarming dignity of exterior; her sound sense and high intelligence and nobility of character she was more fearful of betraying—with characteristic and youthful modesty. All of it was there in our undergraduate days. But in later years her finest qualities increased beyond any concealing,—so readable were they in her lovely face and winsome manner.

In the early days of her motherhood one of her little girls had a serious illness which prolonged itself into years. Edith's good sense and fine judgment and unswerving devotion brought the child, ultimately, back to life and perfect health. How keenly she knew and loved the joy of life and youth; yet how unstintingly and eagerly she poured them forth—at a heavy cost of her own health—and found her reward.

Her community looked to her for leadership in all the good works that mark the modern, progressive woman from the reactionary, self-centered one. She gave them more than they looked for—always—and again at a heavy cost to her health. We like to think of her as a typical Smith girl, with no intellectual mannerisms, no pretensions of any kind; understanding life well, yet meeting it like a true sport; cheering it on its way for everyone within reach.

For her own sake we must not grudge her going with the husband with whom she had found such rare happiness. For us there is a great darkness where a jewel of light shone before.

R. B. P.

Rachel (Berenson) Perry is spending the winter in Washington where her husband, Major Ralph Barton Perry, is connected with the Committee on Education and Special

Training, War Department. Address, 918 Eighteenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

1903

Class secretary—Mrs. Frank Tully, 3 Alwington Rd., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

BORN.—To Helen (Creelman) Jackson a son, John Jonathan, Jr., on Feb. 17, 1918. Helen's address is 65 Central Park West, New York City.

To Helen (Davison) Cleland a daughter, Margaret Jane, on Oct. 8, 1918. To provide a suitable residence for the young lady, her parents have built a new house on Lynde Lane, Williamstown.

To Mary (Hickok) Sabin a fourth child, the first daughter, Mary, on July 28, 1918.

To Margaret (Lunt) Bulfinch a second son, Thomas, on Aug. 12, 1918.

To Marie (Weeden) Langford a son, John Lyman, on Oct. 17, 1918. This is Marie's fourth child and second son.

DIED.—Alice (Bowman) Hawk in Fort Madison, Iowa, Dec. 2, 1918, of influenza and pneumonia. She left an adopted son, John, about five years old.

Alice Hannah Breckinridge on Oct. 24, 1918, from shock following influenza contracted when inspector of gas masks in a factory in Meriden, Conn. She undertook this work as a patriotic service when the Meriden High School, where she had taught ever since 1903, was closed on account of the epidemic.

Sarah (Pool) Manix at her home in Lynn, Dec. 19, 1918, of influenza.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.—Maude F. Brigham, 1365 Parkwood Pl., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Thomas H. Bennett (Maie Byrne), 507 Eighth Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Walter L. Hyde (Edith Drake), 4836 Emerson Av. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Louis Leland Robbins (Sara Gesner) will be at 229 West 101 St., New York City, until April 1.

Mrs. Stephen Alec Breed (Laura Post), 10 Remington St., Cambridge, Mass.

Mrs. Lew Russell Palmer (Vesta Shoemaker), Room 948, Equitable Bldg., 120 Broadway, New York City. Vesta has recently moved from Harrisburg, Pa., and is at present living at 98 Beech Knoll Rd., Forest Hills, L. I. She is hoping now to see some of the 1903 girls.

Mrs. James G. Chalfant (Edla Steele), 1309 Wood St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Ellen (Barbour) Glines writes, "Tossed by a cow in Jan., shaken up by an earthquake in Oct.—Otherwise no news!"

Alice Blanchard left the library profession last May to go into business with her father in the National Spring Clip Co., Montpelier, Vt.

Bessie Boies is returning to this country from Russia. We hope to hear more from her in the May QUARTERLY.

Roma (Carpenter) Goodhue has been very active in war work and, as a lieutenant with ten assistants, was especially successful in Liberty Loan campaigns. Dr. Goodhue applied for a commission but his being on the

Advisory Board caused such a delay that his captaincy and appointment to the Yale Army Laboratory School came the day the armistice was signed. Roma's two little girls are getting old enough to be talking of Smith.

Esther Conant was director of dancing, Metropolitan Boston, for W. C. C. S. in 1918.

Margaret Cook has been, and perhaps still is, in charge of Hotel Petrograd, Y. W. C. A. Headquarters in Paris.

Edith Everett during the summer of 1917 was in the Psychopathic Clinic of the Children's Court, Manhattan, and last summer acted as social service assistant in the Mental Hygiene Committee of the State Charities Aid Association. She has taken courses in psychology at Columbia when not busy teaching in the Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Marion (Fairbanks) Adams has been junior examiner of the U. S. Employment Service Office in St. Johnsbury, Vt., during the war. Her husband has been at the front as chaplain of the 101st Ammunition Train. The death of Marion's father prevented her from being at reunion.

Louise (Freeman) Stone's husband is a major in the Judge Advocate General's Dept., on overseas service.

Marjorie Gray is registrar at the Boston School of Physical Education.

Rina Maude Greene's address for the winter of 1918-19 is 40 Commonwealth Av., Boston. Her mother died on June 13 after a long illness.

Della (Hastings) Wilson has been assisting her husband, who is a physician, by nursing whenever needed during the recent epidemic.

May Hammond expects to go to France as a member of the second Y. M. C. A. Canteen Unit sent by Smith.

Helen Hill is president of the Lowell College Club and director of the Women's Club. Her special war work is to report on retail prices in local groceries and markets each week to the state food commissioner.

Betty (Knight) Aldrich's husband was a 1st lieutenant in the Motor Transport Service, stationed at Jacksonville, Fla. Betty's brother went to France last June, leaving four-and-a-half-year old "Bill" the only man in the family.

Katherine (Knox) Covey's ten-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, and Susan (Kennedy) Tully's eleven-year-old daughter, Susan, are two 1903 youngsters who have become expert at knitting socks, but they can not compete with Mrs. Fessenden ("Corp's" mother) who, at the last report, had made over 150 pairs since the beginning of the war.

Charlotte Kreinheder is doing Y. M. C. A. canteen work overseas.

Blanche (Lauriat) Chandler joined the Motor Corps of the National League for Woman's Service and has been more than busy the past year driving an ambulance or her own car.

Esther Little is instructor in the Social Service Department at Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.

Helen McAfee lost her mother on Oct. 1 and is at present living with her sister at 195 Lawrence St., New Haven, Conn. "Mac's" health is much better so she has been busy on the war numbers of the *Yale Review*, of which she is assistant editor.

Catherine MacKenzie is head of the Montclair Home for Convalescent Children in Montclair, N. J.

Ruth (Manley) Healey is principal of the high school in Brule, Neb., by way of a "war adventure."

Alice Murphy is now head of the English Department in the Branford, Conn. high school.

Josephine (Scoville) Treadwell's husband is a lieutenant in the navy and Josephine has been staying at 363 Thames St., Newport, R. I., to be near him.

Elizabeth (Stiles) Land christened a big submarine of the latest type at the Fore River Shipyards in October. Her husband did not return with the fleet as Betty had hoped he would but was obliged to remain in England on some duty occasioned by the surrender of the German U-boats.

Rachel Stockbridge went to France early last summer in some secretarial position. (Louisa Fast's assistant could not locate her but Grace Fuller was sure of the above.)

Anna Treat has been nursing in the Influenza Hospital, Milwaukee. Her regular war work was assisting in First Aid classes. She was accepted as a "hospital assistant in Military Hospitals in the U. S." but had not received an appointment when the armistice was signed.

Ex-1903

BORN.—To Natalie (Holden) Lovejoy a daughter, Natalie Holden, 2nd, on Dec. 18, 1917. This is the third child and first daughter.

To Florence (Strong) Wright a third child, the first daughter, Florence Davol, on Oct. 17, 1918. Florence's husband did Y. M. C. A. work at Camp Dix for a year and this winter was at the Y. M. C. A. Headquarters, Dept. of the East.

Florence (Kenyon) Hyde was in the Motor Corps of Syracuse and did a great deal of war work with National League and Red Cross. Her husband had poliomyelitis in the epidemic of 1917 but has almost recovered.

1904

Class secretary—Muriel S. Haynes, Augusta, Me.

MARRIED.—Florence I. Vaile to Henry Clay Hall Sept. 24, 1918. Address, Las Vegas, Nev. Mr. Hall has a government position in charge of the Medical Department of the Salt Lake R. R.

BORN.—To Margaret (Nichols) Staley a third son, Richard Nichols, Feb. 3, 1918.

To Brooke (van Dyke) Gibson a fifth child and fourth son, Edward Brooke, Mar. 9, 1918.

1904 husbands in service, not previously reported:

Lieut. George N. Pease, Medical Corps (Alice Boutwell).

Lieut.-Col. Barrett Andrews, Motor Transport Corps (Hannah Dunlop).

Capt. Otis S. Carroll, General Staff (Mary Dutcher).

Capt. W. Huston Lillard, Adjutant General's Dept. (Ethel Hazen).

Lieut. Elbert Shirk, Naval Aviation (Bob Kimberly).

Lieut. Lloyd B. Holsapple, Chaplain 134 Inf. (Molly Peck).

Matthew A. Hunter, Chemical Warfare Service, Research Division (Mary Pond).

Lieut. Chanter Cornish, General Staff (Christine Seward).

Hal. B. Birchby, Heavy Artillery (Mary Turner).

NEW ADDRESSES.—Mrs. Austin S. Kibbee (Ruth Crossett), U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. Aubrey C. Hull (Adèle Keys), 149 Centre St., Orange, N. J.

Fanny Parker, 865 N. Mentor Av., Pasadena, Cal.

Mrs. George A. Moore (Bertha Thresher), 167 Newbury St., Brockton, Mass. (Not Boston as in the *Register*.)

Mrs. La Rue Van Hook (Edith vom Baur), 28 Dearborn Rd., Palisade, N. J.

Elizabeth (Barnard) Stewart's husband, formerly in the production division of ordnance, is now colonel at the head of the service sections of ordnance. Address, 3809 Keokuk St., Chevy Chase, Md.

Anne Chapin has been serving since Sept. 28 under the Red Cross Bureau of General Relief, Service of Refugees, as delegate to the Dept. of the Loiret, and as Director of the Smith Refugee Unit. She returned to this country the first of February. She has lost a brother and a sister this fall.

Corinne (Davis) Bradley's husband is assistant to the chief engineer at the McDougall-Duluth Shipbuilding Plant.

Hannah (Dunlop) Andrews returned from France the eighth of February.

Muriel Haynes has been for the past year executive secretary of the Home Service Section of her local Red Cross Chapter.

Gertrude Knox has given up teaching this winter in order to prepare a two years' course in advanced elocution. Address, Box 104, Bristol, N. H.

Margaret Nash has been a Y. M. C. A. secretary at Camp Upton. She has now sailed with the second Smith Y. M. C. A. Canteen Unit.

Nell (Quigley) Sawin, long silent as to her life history, now reports that her husband is civil engineer for the Du Pont Co., in Wilmington, and that she has three children: Philip, ten years; Eleanor, eight; and Nancy, one.

Virginia Waldo is teaching at Kent Place, Summit, N. J.

Marion Works writes that she and her mother have been managing their ranch in Wyoming, and, in the absence of labor, she helped the haying crew, drove a buck-rake, and twice in emergencies cooked for from twelve to twenty men for several days.

Ex-1904

Husbands in service not previously re-

ported: Frank Y. Gilbert, Medical Corps (Florence Cook).

Capt. Watson Marshall, Medical Corps (Irene Cowan).

Raymond V. Ingersoll, Y. M. C. A. Regional Director in French Army (Marion Crary).

Capt. Alton T. Roberts, Spruce Production Division (Elsa Longyear).

William A. Mather, Red Cross Reconstruction Work in France (Florence Newcomb).

Lieut. Henry K. Norton, Spruce Production Division (Jessamine Rockwell).

Cornelia Le Roy is secretary of the Bronx District New York Charity Organization Society.

Alice (Poore) Favinger's husband is legal advisor for the Home Service Section of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross.

Olive Young spent the summer at Teachers College, New York City.

BORN.—To Harriet (Chamberlin) Robertson a son, James Edgell, Nov. 29, 1918.

To Marion (Crary) Ingersoll a third child and second son, Raymond Crary, Oct. 4, 1918.

To Mary (Wadsworth) Bours a son, William Alsop, 3rd, July 20, 1918.

To Florence (Wells) Ireys a fourth child and second daughter, Oct. 3, 1918.

DIED.—Lieut. Geo. E. Richardson, husband of Jane (Tufts) Richardson, of pneumonia following influenza on board *U. S. S. Huron* Oct. 24. His body was returned to this country and buried at Lancaster, Mass.

1905

Class secretary—Emma P. Hirth, 320 Central Park West, New York City.

BORN.—To Florence (Lord) Hough a son, Gordon Lord, on Sept. 18, 1918. Address, 912 Michigan Av., Evanston, Ill.

Elizabeth (Creevey) Hamm sailed for France Jan. 25 to work with Anne Morgan's American Committee for Devastated France. Her address is c/o C. A. R. D., 15 Blvd. Larmes, Paris, France. [See page 119.]

Emma (Tyler) Leonard has moved from Pittsburgh to 1785 East 93 St., Cleveland, O. Her husband was called to Cleveland by the City Plan Commission to have charge of important work connected with architectural problems in that city. And so we add one more 1905 representative to the 1905 colony in Cleveland.

Marcia Johnson is the executive secretary of the Central Bureau of Social Service in Morristown, N. J. Her address is 27 South St. This is her third important position in social work.

Marion (Frank) Gregory's new address is 68 Perry St., New York City. Those among Marion's classmates who have long wanted her address will be glad to know where she may be found.

The Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations was taken over by the U. S. Employment Service, Dept. of Labor, in October and Emma Hirth is now manager of the Professional Division for the State of New York, with a staff of twenty-six men and women.

1906

Class secretary—Mrs. E. H. Barber, 19 Agassiz St., Cambridge, Mass.

Betty (Amerman) Haasis is educational secretary of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing. Her address is 156 Fifth Av., New York City.

Lucy Elliott, M. D. (she received this degree at the University of Michigan in 1915) is the first woman to be admitted to the faculty of the College of Medicine, University of Michigan, where she has been Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics since last July. Previous to this, Lucy spent a year as interne in the Worcester Memorial Hospital, from whence she went to Flint, Mich. Here she began practice and in a few months opened a sorely needed maternity hospital. Tales of her skill and the rigid asepsis of her hospital began to spread through the state, and patients came to her from other cities. So when Dr. Peterson of Ann Arbor left the University to do government work, he called on Lucy to come and take his place. She operates daily and makes deliveries before a clinic of senior "medics."

Florence Harrison is in France for canteen work.

Blanche (Millard) Parkin has been on the influenza fighting line. She spent two weeks of November superintending the kitchen end of an Influenza Emergency Hospital. They had about 70 cases in their hospital and in addition fed from three to six families each day, so you may know Blanche worked hard. At the end of the two weeks, she came down with the sickness herself but bravely recovered in time to take care of her mother who was also stricken.

Lois E. Mann is principal of the high school in Sunapee, N. H.

Clara Newcomb is home from Spain, where she has been teaching "a little of everything" to girls of all ages, in the Colegio Internacional at Barcelona. She writes: "I wouldn't have missed for anything my experiences there with those dear girls, nor the acquirement of some Spanish—enough to hit the high places—nor a chance to travel and see the wonderful scenery, art, and architecture of that romantic country. Imagine three weeks in the Alhambra, two trips to the remote and wild mountain crag which Wagner used as a background for Parsifal, long mornings in the Prado of Madrid, which indeed is 'the finest gallery in the world,' and then the discovery of little coast villages full of color such as Maxfield Parrish paints! I shall not return immediately, but am most eager to go again some day.

"I expect to be indefinitely at my home address (31 Vauxhall St., New London, Conn.), and my present occupation is clerical work for the Red Cross, a little teaching and studying of Spanish, church work, and speaking about Spain and our school there whenever I get a chance."

Minnie Shedd is teaching French in the Winchester high school. She spent the month of July with a Woman's Land Army Unit in Woodstock, Vt. Helen Boynton 1905

was one of the members and Edith Goode 1904 was chairman of the committee.

Jeanne Sloan, writing to Betty Amerman last July, gives the following glimpses of her life at the American Mission Girls' College, Sharia Abbas, Cairo, Egypt.

"How time passes! I came out here for three years and my time is up—but I shall be here at least next year. . . . Everything is delightful . . . and my work could not be more congenial. The building is fine and there is a large 'garden' with tennis courts and a gardener who always keeps us supplied with flowers for the entire house.

"Then Cairo is ever fascinating. There have been five cities on this site and there are remains of each. We go to the Pyramids at least once a month, preferably at moonlight, and go sailing on the Nile often. The sail boats look like huge birds.

"There are three museums, Egyptian, all B.C., Saracenic or Arabic and a Coptic or Christian one. In Alexandria there is a Greek and Roman one. Both summers I have spent at a suburb of Alexandria where the sea-bathing was fine, and I am going down again in a few days. . . . By chance last spring a year ago, as some people were cleaning their gardens, they happened upon a shaft and went down to find thirty rooms, which little by little they cleaned. It was not a hundred yards back of where I was staying and was on the site of Cleopatra's palace.

"We have almost three weeks at Christmas time because the Eastern and Western church calendars are not the same. Twice I went up country to Luxor, Assun, and other points of interest. The old temples and tombs cannot be described, for I had read all I could before going up, yet found them very different from what I had visualized. I have made two journeys on the river on a houseboat. We spent a week going rapidly with the wind and again very slowly. We stopped at any interesting ruins.

"We have many opportunities to attend lectures and go on personally conducted tours. There are over 400 mosques here and many of them are extremely interesting.

"The city has been full of soldiers ever since I came so I have never seen it with tourists. We have a chance to talk to many officers and men and each has a thrilling tale to tell. So much that never gets in the papers. Then I help a great deal at the convalescent parties for men at hospitals. . . . When they first come, dressed alike, they seem to have no individuality, but before they leave one feels a personal interest in each."

NEW ADDRESSES.—Mrs. William Coleman Common (Ruth Fletcher), 427 West Montecito St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

Minnie Shedd, 40 Church St., Winchester, Mass.

ADDRESS WANTED.—Josephine Weil.

DIED.—Anna Katharine Crosby, on Oct. 9, 1918, at New Britain, Conn. Her death was caused by pneumonia, following influenza, and came as a great shock to her friends. Anna was of a kindly, generous disposition

and possessed a readiness for fun and a rare evenness of temper that endeared her to those who knew her only slightly as well as to her intimate associates. Twelve years a teacher, her pupils had always loved her well. Her quiet, unobtrusive, warm-hearted personality will be missed for a long time. She is buried in Greenville, N. H.

1907

Class secretary—Virginia J. Smith, 123 Troup St., Rochester, N. Y.

Assistant secretary (for ex-member records)—Mrs. F. A. Pemberton, 333 Clark Rd., Brookline, Mass.

DIED.—Margaret (Curtis) Hartshorne, Oct. 14, 1918, of pneumonia following influenza.

In Memoriam

Those of us who knew "Peggy" best cannot realize that she is gone. She was so keenly alive in every way, so full of sunshine and laughter.

After graduation she taught in Salt Lake City, Utah, and in the high school of Stratford, Conn., until her marriage in June 1913 to Dr. Hugh Hartshorne, professor in the Department of Religious Education, Union Theological Seminary. Since then she has devoted her keen intellect and indefatigable energy to various forms of church and civic activities, being secretary of the Executive Board of the Women's Municipal League, an officer of the New York District of the Congregational Woman's Board of Foreign Missions, a member on the Committee of Censorship of Moving Picture Films for New York, besides an active worker in the Red Cross.

Following the removal of her tonsils last spring she had a serious illness from which she never quite recovered. In her weakened condition she could not combat pneumonia when it set in and died in five days. Dr. Hartshorne was seriously ill with influenza at the same time but recovered.

With her family the class shares the great sorrow of Peggy's loss and also the joy of having known and loved her. Her memory will always be very precious to us, and her friends feel that they have gained through her peculiarly bright and sympathetic outlook upon life something that can never be taken from them.

Mr. Stephen Minot Pitman, father of Margareth (Pitman) Chamberlain, died in December 1918.

BORN.—To May (Blaikie) Nelson a son, John Anderson, July 1918.

To Muriel (Robinson) Burr a daughter, Margaret Robinson, Dec. 2, 1918.

To Christine (Shuart) Hammond a son, William Bartlett, Oct. 25, 1918. Christine's address is 351 Union St., Springfield, Mass. Her brother has been overseas for a year and a half serving as junior lieutenant on one of our destroyers.

ENGAGED.—Violet Stocks to Charles Seward Proctor.

MARRIED.—Mary Irene Miller to Frank Gordon Haff, Nov. 7, 1918. Address, 467 Summer St., Stamford, Conn.

1907 New York meetings continue monthly with all-day sessions and box luncheons. At

the November meeting there were 30 present, the largest attendance they have had.

Marie Adsit's song, "Peep o' Day," is published (Flammer and Co.) and is having success. Mabel Garrison sang it in her concert in Northampton in January. The entire royalty on this song goes to the Unit Fund.

Helen Barber is reconstruction aide 2 at Plattsburg Barracks Hospital. She writes: "I took up the occupational therapy and studied under Mrs. Slagle, who is with the Illinois Society of Mental Hygiene at Hull House, and received my appointment the first of October. There are about 650 patients here, almost entirely overseas men and all neurological cases so I am seeing war neurosis in all its phases. We have many noted psychologists and neurologists here with opportunities to hear lectures twice a week." She expects to go back to interior decorating as soon as the need for this work is past.

Edith Brander went to Tullytown, Pa., last June to do Y. W. C. A. work among women munition workers, under the direction of Ernestine Friedmann. The plant was situated just outside Trenton, N. J., in a "barren place absolutely devoid of anything uplifting, beautiful, or recreational." The Government was to give them a clubhouse but the signing of the armistice came before it was completed, and the plant was closed Dec. 20. Edith is working with Ernestine at the National Board of the Y. W. C. A.

Ruth (Broadhurst) Baxter took an agricultural course in 1917 expecting to do her war work in that way, but her father's illness has kept her at home and her energies have been used in nursing him back to health.

Margaret Buss who has been doing a great deal of Red Cross work in Medford now has a government appointment as medical reconstruction secretary with offices at the Children's Hospital, Boston.

Sibyl Buttrick studied nursing at the Vassar Training School last summer and is now completing her training at the Newton Hospital, Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

Hazel Catherwood ran an impromptu hospital for influenza patients in their home during the epidemic. They had thirty-six patients.

Alice (Roberts) Colby and her five children are in the East on a visit.

Elinor (Daniels) Washburn's husband is a captain in the Recruiting Depot, Camp Shelby, Miss.

Daisy Lewis spoke before an open meeting of the Rochester Smith College Club in December telling of the work of the Unit and later took part in the Red Cross drive in New York.

Anna May is working in the A. L. A., and is stationed at the Debarkation Hospital No. 2, Fox Hills, Staten Island.

Mary (Ormsbee) Whitton is managing the pictorial service of the Foreign Press Bureau of the Committee on Public Information. That is the division of the committee which is devoted to counteracting German propaganda against the United States all over the world.

She is now handling printed illustrated matter in nine languages.

A good letter from Louise (Stockwell) Neumann has come from Chengtue, West China, where she and her husband are missionaries. She speaks of her pleasure in hearing of the splendid work of the Unit and says: "It makes me feel in touch again with the college spirit, for the idea of the Unit's work is so like the ideal which brought us off here to work. Several of my years out here have been spent in teaching in the large university and high school here in the city, and in being assistant secretary and treasurer with my husband who has had so much of that work to do. The last two years have been filled with amateur nursing, for our little son, Bradford Theodore, had a long, serious illness and later my husband a serious illness and operation followed by a long convalescence. One never knows out here to what one will have to turn next, but there is always the chance to be doing something."

Louise (Thorne) Fullerton's brother was killed in action this winter.

1908

Class secretary—Mrs. James M. Hills, 135 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARRIED.—Rose Dudley to Ralph Deane Scarce, July 29, 1918. Address, Sweet Briar, Pa.

BORN.—To Ruth (Adams) Lord a second child, Nancy, Aug. 29, 1918.

To Sadie (Allen) Wood a third daughter, Laura Susan, Sept. 7, 1918.

To Helen (Andrews) Walsh on June 5, 1918, a daughter, Virginia Fillingham, who died the same day.

To Gertrude (Butler) Abbott a son, Albert Stephen, June 1918.

To Katherine (Kerr) Crowder a second daughter, Alice McElroy, Nov. 1, 1918.

To Edith (Libby) Porteous a third daughter, Jane, Oct. 20, 1918.

To Ruth (Munroe) Tandy a second son, Donald Munroe, Oct. 9, 1918. Address, 1412 Seymour Av., Utica, N. Y.

To Lucile (Parker) Mersereau a third son, Roland William, Nov. 13, 1918.

To Frances (Richardson) Hunt a son, Aldridge Ellis Hunt, Jr., Oct. 22, 1918.

To Ethelind (Ripley) Giles a third child and first son, Edward Ripley, Nov. 24, 1918.

To Alice (Stahl) Seltzer a fourth child and second daughter, Lydia, Dec. 22, 1918.

To Ruth (Wicks) McCartney a son, Sidney Wicks, Oct. 16, 1918. Address, Cutter Mill Rd., Little Neck, L. I.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Mrs. Robert W. Laylin (Mabel Boardman), 1126 Glenn Av., Columbus, O.

Mrs. Burrirt S. Lacy (Kate Bradley), 915 Edgewood Dr., Charleston, W. Va. Kate is making a winter trip to California, "to recuperate from flu."

Mrs. Wallace F. Thompson (Elisabeth Cary), The Rectory, Sag Harbor, N. Y.

Harriet T. Carswell, Woman's Hospital, 2137 N. College Av., Philadelphia, Pa. Harriet began her internship July 1.

Harriet E. Childs, 721 S. Main St., Torrington, Conn. Harriet is teaching English in the high school.

Mrs. James C. Agnew (Margaret Edwards), 268 Kent Rd., Wynnewood, Pa.

Mrs. Julian I. Lindsay (Evelyn Enright), 106 N. Willard St., Burlington, Vt. Mr. Lindsay is assistant professor of English at the University of Vermont.

Mrs. Irving N. Esleeck (Eleanor Fitzgerald), 2 Orchard St., Greenfield, Mass.

Mrs. G. Munro Hubbard (Betty Gates), 32 Easterly Av., Auburn, N. Y.

Mrs. Walter J. Bortz (Hannah Kummer), 1547 Belle Av., Lakewood, O.

Mrs. Michael H. Lipman (Miriam Olmstead), 1025 Lexington Av., New York City.

Mrs. George W. Tourtelot (Madge Topping), 1218 Hamilton Blvd., Peoria, Ill. Madge's husband and brother are associated in business.

Mrs. Charles A. Mealy (Caroline Vanne-man), 3501 Fairview Av., Forest Park, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. James G. Cochrane (Mabel Wiggins), Box 421, Haskell, N. J. This address is "due to be changed *soon*," as gun powder for "over there" is no longer necessary.

Mary Baker expected to sail about Jan. 1 for Y. M. C. A. canteen service.

Dora Bosart is doing special community work under the Y. W. C. A. in Indianapolis.

Ethel (Bowne) Keith's husband, Harold C. Keith, is a captain in the Q. M. C. in Washington.

Ruth Eliot writes: "I have another job— as head of the accessions division in the Hill Reference Library—quite the most interesting I have yet encountered, though not the 'war work' to which one aspires in these thrilling times. However we can't all go to France, and 1908 is doing its splendid share there!"

Elinor Goodridge is studying at the Museum of Fine Arts School of Design in Boston.

Dorothy Kenyon is "at present a reconstructionist, whether domestic or international it's hard to say." and to accomplish this work is living at 2506 K St. N. W., Washington.

Betsy Libbey taught for several weeks at the Psychiatric School last summer.

Myrtle (Mann) Gillet is buyer for the New York City Board, Y. W. C. A. Address, 600 Lexington Av. Her husband is at Camp Taylor, Ky.

Betsy Mitchell is doing Red Cross Social Service. Address, 94 Sanford Pl., Bridgeport, Conn.

Gretchen (Moore) Will has spent several months in Flushing, L. I. Her husband, a captain in the Gas Defense Service, was detailed to work in Long Island City.

Ada (Reeve) Joyce is very busy in her work as analytical chemist. She is giving eight hours a week to canteen work.

Bertha Reynolds studied at the Psychiatric School last summer.

Lucy Shaffer is serving with the Smith College Refugee Unit.

Sallie Simpson has been released from the Government Research Committee with which she has been working, and has resumed her classes and lectures on current events and contemporary history.

Louise Studebaker is with the Smith College Relief Unit.

Frances Swift wrote in November: "I was just ready to leave for Washington where I was going to do clerical work in the War Department, when the terrible fires came that ravaged this part of the country. Anyone who went through the San Francisco fire or the Halifax disaster can realize what such a catastrophe means. There were 20,000 refugees, 1200 dead, and a devastated district of 12,000 square miles, including one city of 10,000; the fire came well within Duluth's city limits. For a few days the situation seemed desperate, but surely war organization never proved its worth so well. For two weeks I worked in the motor corps, and was then put in the filing department of the Commission. This has meant work from early morning till late at night, but as this country is a mixture of all the nations of the earth, it is vastly interesting too. One moment we work with a Finnish interpreter, and the next perhaps an intelligent Canadian will face us."

Helen Whitcomb took special courses in physiotherapy last summer at the Boston School of Physical Education and the Brigham Hospital. She is Head Reconstruction Aide, P. T. Unit 24, Medical Dept.

In Memoriam

Louise Keyes died May 8 at Butte, Montana, while *en route* from Portland, Oregon, where she had been having medical treatment, to Minneapolis, her former home. She had not been well since the summer of 1917, and had been compelled to give up her position in the Seattle high school. The disease from which she suffered was obscure and it baffled the best specialists obtainable. It may have been a tumor upon the brain, which had been developing for many years. Her brother writes: "Louise read a good deal during her illness from the Smith QUARTERLY and other College publications and took much interest in the war work of the College. She wanted very much to go back to her decennial last June."

Professor Sleeper, who was a lifelong friend, says: "Louise was an excellent student, a dependable girl in every respect. Her natural diffidence led her to make friends slowly, but very many people in her home city, in College, in Seattle where she did most of her after college work, grew to admire her greatly for her sterling character, her sincerity, and her charm. I have two vivid pictures of her: one as she stood in the choir in the back row of the altos—tall, fair, unassuming, but always present, ready to use her excellent voice to the best of her ability; the other picture, as she stood on the station platform at Seattle with a select group of 'very special'

alumnae friends, as I took the train for the East at the close of a remarkably full and joyous day, into all of whose activities Louise had entered with the greatest heartiness."

DIED.—Irene Fidelia Rude, Jan. 6, in Los Angeles, of pneumonia following influenza.

Nancy (Hodgdon) Tuttle's husband, Henry Grant Tuttle, died Dec. 16 of pneumonia following influenza. They were married Sept. 14. Nan has returned to live at 18 Wellington St., Arlington, Mass.

Alice (Walton) Wheeler's younger son, Grant, died July 24, aged 16 months.

Ex-1908

MARRIED.—Margaret Lyon to Rupert Sargent Holland, Aug. 19, 1918. Address, The Clinton, Tenth and Clinton Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

BORN.—To Minette (Baer) Alexander a third child and second daughter, Marion, Mar. 24, 1918. Address, 575 E. Second St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

To Louise (Burleigh) Adams a daughter, Dec. 9, 1918. Address, 41 Montana St., North Adams, Mass.

To Ruth (Hand) Callender a daughter, Jane Hand, July 4, 1918. Address, 321 Beacon Lane, Merion, Pa.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Mrs. Clarence A. Mayo (Marjorie Robinson), 35 North Av., Melrose Highlands, Mass.

Clementine (Allen) Somes' husband, Dana Somes, has been doing Y. M. C. A. work in France for nearly a year.

1909

Class secretary—Alice M. Pierce, 8 Polhemus Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ENGAGED.—Florence Hague to William A. Becker.

MARRIED.—Jean Alexander to Frank M. Orndorff on June 10, 1918. Mr. Orndorff is a graduate of the University of Illinois, class of 1908. Address, Hotel Aurora, Aurora, Ill.

BORN.—To Ella (Mayo) Belz a son, Herman Mayo, on Aug. 9, 1918.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Mrs. F. C. Minkler (Helen Andrews), Briarcliffe Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y.

Mary Gleason expects to go to France with the second Smith Y. M. C. A. Canteen Unit.

Sadie Hackett was signed up to sail to join the S. C. R. U., but the armistice disarranged the plans.

Mary Stevenson and Edna True are both with the S. C. R. U. Nineteen hundred and nine certainly should be proud of its members who have served and are serving with the Unit.

Betty Tyler sailed for France last August. She is working under the Refugee Board in Paris. Address, c/o Morgan, Harjes and Co., 31 Blvd. Haussmann, Paris, France.

DIED.—Anne (Lowe) Booth of pneumonia following Spanish influenza on Oct. 18, 1918.

In Memoriam

Another loss has come to the class in the death of Anne (Lowe) Booth. Nineteen hundred and nine had no member who more truly loved the College and the class. In the undergraduate days she gave quietly but

gladly of herself to class activities. To her friends she gave a quick understanding and unflinching sympathy marked by a charm of humor which was peculiarly Anne's. Since college she has been active in many forms of alumnae and college activities, social and philanthropic, endearing herself to an ever widening circle of friends. Her friendship, her enjoyment of life, her sympathy, and her quiet ability will be sorely missed by those of us who knew her best.

A. M. P.

Ex-1909

Margaret (Blair) Dean in Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 11 of pneumonia.

Ethel (Forbes) Brown in Cleveland, O.

1910

Class secretary—Jessie W. Post, 88 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARRIED.—Elizabeth C. Decker to Robert Fox MacAdams on July 5, 1918. Address, 58 Georgiana St., New London, Conn.

Anne Garnett to Jonathan Phillips Blaney on Aug. 10, 1918. Address, 237 Humphrey St., Swampscott, Mass. "My husband is a M. A. C. and Harvard man. Now a landscape architect in Boston. Firm, Blaney and Blaney."

Edna Theresa Gibson to John Daniel Taylor on Oct. 21, 1918. Address, Vetal, South Dakota.

Marion B. Lincoln to Elmer E. Yoke on June 29, 1918. Address, 21 Kenwood Ter., Springfield, Mass.

Anne D. Smith to Le Roy M. Kellas on Oct. 24, 1918. Address, 90 West Main St., Malone, N. Y.

Juliet E. Valentine to James L. Newman on Dec. 21, 1918. Address, Coldspring Harbor, N. Y.

BORN.—To Eleanor (Benson) Lawson a daughter, Eleanor, on June 29, 1918. "Three children and a Girl Scout Troop keep me busy."

To Lucile (Bradley) Paul a son, Richard Bradley, on Aug. 11, 1918. Lieut. Paul has been overseas since July 4 with the 76th Div.

To Virginia (Craven) Lupton a son, Robert Mather, Jr., on Dec. 29, 1918.

To Helen (Gifford) Varnum a son, Richard Philbrook, on July 21, 1918.

To Ruth (Leonard) Moses a son, James Garfield, Jr., on May 24, 1918.

To Mary (Lyons) Carey a son, Philip John, on Sept. 25, 1918.

To Aldana (Quimby) White a daughter, Aldana Elizabeth, on Jan. 9, 1918. "My news, you see, is almost a year old, but it grows more jolly every day. During the last year Mr. White has changed from law to banking and I from law to nurse maid. Each of which being a change from a good profession to a better. Not that we love law less, but at least one thing more."

To Marjorie (Roberts) Champine a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, on May 3, 1918.

To Ethel (Stimson) Seim a son, Paul S., Jr., on July 1, 1918.

To Elizabeth (Wilds) Peabody a son, Robert Ephraim, Jr., on Feb. 19, 1918. "Washington has been a fine place in which to keep

in touch with 1910. M. Herrick Forgan, W. Smith Mathewson, and Marion Denman have been here. (The first two have left.) I have launched a ship at Wilmington."

To Katharine (Whitin) Swift a daughter, Anne Whitin, on Oct. 31, 1918.

To Marion (Wilmot) Burns a son, John Scott, Jr., on July 6, 1918. "Husband is in Belgium with the 91st (the Wilderness) Div., after having been through the St. Mihiel drive."

Mary Alexander. "I have been at Montgomery, Ala., working under the Section on Women and Girls Committee on Training Camp Activities for the past nine months. I am going to do similar work at Birmingham, Ala., after Christmas."

Lucretia (Atwater) Camp. "Trying to serve as chairman of the Woman's Committee of Council of Defence and Home Economics, also to knit, besides running my house and everyone in it."

Helen (Bates) Chenery. "We're spending another winter in Virginia, where Maj. Chenery, now that he is out of the army, is again doing engineering."

Grace Burnham. "I drove a taxi in Boulder in the summer of 1918. I am teaching Latin in high school at Hotchkiss, Colo. now."

Edith Carson. "For nearly a year I have been private secretary to former Gov. Martin H. Glynn. He is a wonderfully interesting man and I am enthusiastic about my work!"

Miriam Clay. "I took charge of the Agricultural Library at the University of Arizona in October. Have fallen in love with the sunsets here."

Edith Coleman. "No special news. During five weeks that school was closed owing to the epidemic, I worked at the Emergency Hospital that was opened here."

Florence (Coleman) Watson was chairman of the local United War Work Campaign and is one of a committee of two in charge of the Red Cross work.

Esther Crane. "I am teaching philosophy and psychology in Lake Erie College. It is much more exciting than it sounds."

Inez Craven. "I was to sail for France Dec. 4 in Red Cross service, when all dates were canceled. I drilled and costumed a Christmas play at the Girls' Parental Home in Seattle. Expect to make a New Year's trip to Mt. Rainier."

Marguerite (Cray) Wright. "I have spent the last year and a quarter in the great popular sport of following the army around, crossing half a continent whenever transferred. We arrived in Texas via Augusta, Ga. and Battle Creek, Mich."

Alice Day. "Continued interest as chairman of Y. W. C. A. Industrial Extension Committee, also doing secretarial work for Red Cross Educational Committee and publicity chairman for local Board of Moving Picture Review."

Katharine (Drew) Smith. "I am about to get my 'warrior' husband back again and plan to settle down to a normal life once more; I spent five months with Genevra (Gubbins)

McCarroll (1909) and her husband in Aberdeen, Wash.

Elizabeth (Eddy) Watt. "Have been with the American Red Cross in Washington since last summer, while my husband was in the service. He resigned just before Christmas and we shall be in West Roxbury after Feb. 1."

Juanita (Field) Wells. "My husband came East for war work at the factory for which he works, in October, and we have been living in Hartford, Conn., but I expect to return to Kansas City."

Laura (Graham) Bronson. "Living at home while my husband is in France as a surgeon in the A. E. F. I was in 'Hamp' early in September and met a few who were returning to College early."

Florence Grant. "New job—secretary to the Comptroller in the 'Universal' Manufacturing Plant; floundering for the present in the intricacies of a 'big business.'"

Charlotte Henderson. "I am not married nor even engaged and have not been to France, so really am most uninteresting; but I picked beans in the summer for the good of the cause and supervised an apple-and-peach-picking unit for seven weeks in the fall; so am now a full fledged member of the Woman's Land Army of America."

Florence (Hopwood) Judd. "Lived near Camp Devens for six months—May to November—as my husband was in service. He entered as a private, reached a sergeant and was in Officers' Training School when war ended. He just missed his commission, but I am glad to have him back. We shall spend the winter at our home in Bellair, Fla."

Annette (Hoyt) Flanders is overseas in the Red Cross Canteen Service.

Edith (Jackson) Warren. "Usual tasks of housekeeper, Red Cross worker, substitute teacher, and so forth."

Elizabeth Jameson. "My only brother is in France, 20th Balloon Co., A. E. F., but we expect him home before long."

Josephine (Keizer) Littlejohn. Josephine's husband, who is a captain of engineers, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. ". . . for extraordinary heroism in action at Claires Chenes Wood on Oct. 20. He reorganized three engineer companies after they had retired from the woods and by his personal example of daring and bravery successfully led his men against enemy machine guns. His gallant action resulted in the capture of the Claires Chenes Wood."

Helen King. "I took the Nurses Aides' Course at the Mass. General Hospital last June and found Margaret Dieter there as supervisor. On duty there was between us a 'gulf profound as that Serbonian bog . . . where armies whole have sunk,' but outside, 1910 bridged the vast expanse."

Katharine (King) Covey. "Husband with A. E. F."

Chase (King) Leake. "Same thing; girl manager, sometimes cook, sometimes laundress, always 'special companion for three young ladies.'"

1911

Class secretary—Mrs. J. P. O'Brien, 54 Myrtle Av., Plainfield, N. J.

MARRIED.—Marguerite Bittman to Allan L. Priddy on July 16, 1918. Address, 29 Sutherland Rd., Brookline, Mass. Mr. Priddy is auditor of the Sturtevant Aeroplane Co.

Katharine Buell to Robert H. Wilder. Office address, Wilder & Buell, 225 Fifth Av., New York City. Home address, 15 W. 8 St.

Madeline Burns to Edward N. Wilson of U. S. Signal Corps on Oct. 1, 1918. Address, Box 404, Ayer, Mass.

Edna Hodgman to Raymond Free Carlaw on Dec. 21, 1918.

Zita Johnston to J. H. Rupp. Address, 308 W. Norrie St., Ironwood, Mich.

Mary Jay Lewis to Albert G. Sanders. Address, Emory, Va.

Charlotte Phelps to Parker Dodge. Address, 119 The Ontario, Washington, D. C.

Raena Ryerson to Dudley C. Smith, June 22, 1918.

BORN.—To Margery (Brady) Mitchell a third child and first daughter, Margery Francis, on July 7, 1918. Col. Mitchell has been in France since March. At present he is commanding the 2nd Eng.

Gladys (Burlingame) Barlow writes that she is "farmer's wife and mother of three babies." Please tell us more about number three, Gladys! Address after April, Wassaic, N. Y.

To Annah (Butler) Richardson a second son, Frederick Fales, Aug. 2, 1918. Address, Mrs. Arthur B. Richardson, c/o Chesebrough Mfg. Co., 7 State St., New York City. She writes, "We returned from Russia this summer after a five months' journey via Siberia, China, Japan, and the Pacific. We expect to return to the Orient early next year."

To Marion (Butler) Boynton a daughter, Sandra Truell, May 4, 1918. Address, Mrs. Guy E. Boynton, 171 Long Hill St., Springfield, Mass.

To Mary (Camp) Hooton a son, Jay Camp, on Jan. 26, 1918.

To Grace (Clark) Dillingham a daughter, Priscilla, June 13, 1918.

To Beatrice (Cohn) Rothschild a son, Robert Isaac, Sept. 21, 1918. Address, Mrs. Isaac Rothschild, 1357 E. Forty-seventh Pl., Chicago, Ill.

To Margaret (Cook) Thomson a daughter, Anne Bigelow, Sept. 27, 1918. Margaret writes from Nanking, China: "We are rejoicing in having six Smith people here this winter—Freddie Mead, of course, Jeannie (Jenkins) Clemons ex-1904, Margaret Dieter 1910, Elizabeth Johnson 1913, Ruth Chester 1914, and myself."

To Mary Frances (Coyle) Reynolds a daughter, Elizabeth, July 19, 1918.

To Katharine (Forrest) Kendrick a daughter, Katharine, Nov. 17, 1917.

To Helen (French) Graham a second son, Lindol French, Nov. 15, 1918.

To Alice (Godwin) Denney a daughter, Anne, Sept. 11, 1918.

To Mildred (Hotchkiss) Plant a son, Ray Upson, Jr., Nov. 3, 1918.

To Zita (Johnston) Rupp a daughter, Mary Margaret, July 27, 1918.

To Joyce (Knowlton) Zinsser a second daughter, Polly Knowlton, Dec. 28, 1918.

To Olive (Laderer) Lawson a daughter, Joy Ritch, Oct. 27, 1918.

To Marguerite (Lazard) Fisher a son, Lewis Lazard, Feb. 10, 1918. Her husband is a major in the Medical Corps.

To Gertrude (McKelvey) Jones a daughter, Letitia, Dec. 1, 1918.

To Elizabeth (Moos) Redheffer a son, Joseph Moos, on Nov. 6, 1918. Address, Mrs. Raymond Redheffer, Deerfield, Ill. "Learning to be a general farmer with everything from geese to dairying, pigs, dogs, and two babies to keep me busy."

To Charlotte (Phelps) Dodge a son, John P., Sept. 25, 1918.

To Katherine (Pond) Anderson a son, Thomas Pond, June 12, 1918.

To Mildred (Schureman) Strawbridge a daughter, Lucy Alice, June 30, 1918.

To Florence (Smith) Tillson a third child and second daughter, Diana, May 11, 1918.

To Helen (Snapp) Roberts a daughter, Alice Elizabeth, June 6, 1918. Her husband is executive officer and second in command at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

To Ruth (Weber) Schaefer a daughter, Martha, April 4, 1918. Address, Mrs. Walter A. Schaefer, 19 Lexington Av., Bloomfield, N. J.

To Carolyn (Woolley) Glass a daughter, Caroline Elizabeth, Oct. 24, 1917. Address, Mrs. Edgar Toll Glass, West End Av., New Britain, Conn.

Dorothy Abbot, 60 W. 58 St., New York City. "For the present at the Personnel Bureau of the Red Cross."

Marjorie Addis. "Secretary to Dr. Draper, U. S. Public Health Service, Harrisburg, Pa.; in July and Aug. secretary to the Director, Wellesley College Training Camp for Woman's Land Army; from Sept. on, followed 'flu' with Dr. Draper, first at Boston, now in Pennsylvania. I fight 'flu' from a wonderful leather chair in the Capitol."

Katharine (Ames) George, West Newton, Mass. "I have been for a year now at mother's. Capt. George was sent to Camp Devens after Plattsburg and went across last July with the 76th Div. Both of my brothers are aviators, one in France and one at Miami, Fla."

Edith (Angell) Cranshaw, 105 Strathmore Rd., Brookline, Mass. "July saw me in Maine and husband enlisting in Naval Reserve; August, home for the accommodation of my second son, born Aug. 20. Home ever since, and home I expect to be quite permanently."

Florence Baker. Head of Dept. of English and preceptor, Columbia High School, S. Orange, N. J. Address, 618 Ridgewood Rd., Maplewood, N. J.

Eleanor Barrows. "Student at Phipps Clinic in psychiatric social work in Baltimore. I took the course at Smith last summer; am hoping to get a job in a military hospital when I finish here in March."

Florence Barrows. "Teaching chemistry and physics in the Vocational High School, New London, Conn."

Elsie (Baskin) Adams. "Starting off to Chile again."

Florence Blodgett has charge of a 200 bed hospital in France.

Olive Booth. Secretary, Woman's Land Army of America, Pa. Div.

Agnes Bowman is in France with the Smith Canteen Unit under the Y. M. C. A. She has been working in the new huts as they were erected, painting walls, and making curtains with the aid of the camp tailor.

Mrs. Myrl Scott Myers (Alice Brown), Swatow, China. Wife of the American Consul.

Katharine (Burrell) Sicard. "We have a school for half a dozen five-year-olds in our nursery. We expect to stay in Utica permanently though George's war orders will soon stop."

Jeanette Busey. "Expected to go to France as casualty searcher but all applications have been canceled."

Blanche (Buttfield) Pratt's brother, Marsom Buttfield, died in camp at Gettysburg, following an attack of influenza.

Jean Cahoon. Clerical assistant in Recorder's Office at New York University, New York City.

Mrs. Charles A. Cary (Frances Campbell), Montchanin, Del.

Ruth Colby, 3 Arbor St., Wenham, Mass. Teaching history in Beverly high school and getting much pleasure out of playing an organ on Sundays.

Mrs. James B. Lowell (Ethel Cox), 4 Burgess Rd., Worcester, Mass.

Virginia Coyle. Instructor in physical education, Montclair, N. J.

Mrs. Terence Holliday (Elsa Detmold), 41 E. 70 St., New York City. "Am living at the Presbyterian Hospital where my husband is assistant to the superintendent. Spend my hours between 9-6 at Red Cross Home Service as assistant supervisor. You ought to see Marian (Yeaw) Biglow preside at the New York Smith Club."

Mrs. Frederic B. Clark (Marion Ditman), Lydecker St., Englewood. "Major Clark will be glad to get back to civil life."

Mrs. T. Grafton Abbott (Josephine Dormitzer). "After March, address 34 Rangleley St., Winchester, Mass. My five children manage to keep me busy."

Helen (Earle) Johnston. "My husband has been in Naval Aviation since July."

Ruth Everett. "Teaching English in Bridgeport, Conn., high school. I feel quite a social servant since I am drafted into evening school work as well as daytimes, and occasionally tutor."

Mrs. Laurence Grosse (Eleanor Fisher), 3 Benson St., Lewiston, Me.

Florence Fowler is teaching French in high school, Hingham, Mass.

Mrs. Claude P. Terry (Chloe Gillis), 307 Emerson Av., Syracuse, N. Y. "I have been here for a year on account of the illness

and death of my father, but we leave next week for the South for the winter. I bought Claudia a harp on her fifth birthday and she hopes to make the S. C. Orchestra when she enters Smith."

Hazel Gleason. "Student nurse, Army Base Hospital, Camp Sherman, O. If I pass the probation I hope to finish in about two years."

Mary Gottfried. Teaching at the Walker School, Simsbury, Conn.

Miriam Gould. "Assistant professor of psychology, Plymouth Inn, Northampton."

Isabel (Guilbert) Wales. "I have been doing extremely practical and intensive war work—gardening, canning, surgical dressings. Husband tied to job in steel business. Brother has been on active service in Toul Sector."

Emily (Heffron) Sisson. "I have returned with my year-old son to the parental roof while my husband is in service in the Medical Corps."

Tillie Hesselberg is teaching in Berkeley, Calif.

Mrs. F. M. Faber (Emily Hix), 942 Glen Oak Av., Peoria, Ill.

Margaret Howison. "Am just convalescent from a severe operation but am intending to take up special training in psychopathic work in January."

Gertrude (Lyford) Boyd writes from Glasgow: "Edwin came to France from Palestine in April and got home on leave. After returning to France he was severely wounded in the arm while going into action. He is now nearly well. I am busy with the 'club for U. S. Forces' of which I am honorary secretary. Two days ago Ruth Joslin came in on her way to rejoin the Unit in France."

Eleanor Ide is secretary to the chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee in Brooklyn.

Jean (Johnson) Goddard. "Sending canteen workers overseas in Women's Personnel Bureau of the Y. M. C. A."

Minerva King is examiner in mathematics, Education Bldg., Albany, N. Y.

Mrs. John E. Davis (Mildred Lange), 21 Carver Rd., E. Watertown, Mass. "Keeping house and working in my husband's office until he gets home from the Officers' Training School."

Edith (Lobdell) Reed. "I have just returned home from Rockford where my husband had charge of the enlargement of Camp Grant. Last summer we built a little shack for ourselves in the Michigan sand dunes—and spent a month at Eaton's Ranch in Wyoming, 'horse-backing' and planning buildings for them. Two more songs published—'Oblivion' and 'The Hedge Rose Opens.'"

Marion (Lucas) Bird is a research worker, Rockefeller Foundation.

Althea Marks is working in the accounting section of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept., Washington.

Florence Masterman, The Latham, Thirty-eighth St. and Lexington Av., New York City. "I am now in the executive offices of N. Y. State War Savings Committee. My brother died in November from pneumonia."

Mary (Mattis) Camp writes from Champagne, Ill.: "My husband is a major in France with the 811th Pioneer Inf. and I'm staying here with my two babies until he returns."

Mrs. Cyrus Boutwell (Margaret McCrary), 2325 Birch St., Denver, Colo.

Gertrude Moody. "Teaching in the Science Dept. of the Plainfield, N. J., high school. I have classes in biology and general science."

Margaret Moore. "At home doing war work, Canteen of Long Island City; Motor Corps of Red Cross; chairman of Woman's Committee of Liberty Loans of Long Island City."

Margaret Myers. "Secretary, Army War College, Washington. Poor government clerk since Feb. 1917, helping to compile the pictorial history of the war as secretary to Officer in Charge, Pictorial Section, Historical Branch, War Plans Div., General Staff."

Helen Newcomb. "Factory worker, Pierce Arrow Motor Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y., chiefly assembling transmission cases for government trucks. To occupy my leisure I go to night school four nights a week, learning to make blue prints and run a lathe."

Mrs. David Chandler Prince (Winifred Notman), c/o Morgan, Harjes and Co., 31 Blvd. Haussmann, Paris. "Am working at General Headquarters of A. R. C. in Paris—as lawyer. I hope to return to the U. S. A. in the spring."

Elizabeth Nye, Room 701, Equitable Bldg., Wilmington, Del. Assistant director of Children's Bureau of Delaware.

Mary Patten, physical director at Margaret Morrison Carnegie School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ella Mae Patterson, government work, Ordnance Dept., Washington.

Dorothy Pease. "Working in the laboratory of St. Luke's Hospital, New York City."

Mira Poler, head of English Dept., Rockville, Conn., high school.

Mrs. John Gayle Aiken, Jr. (Charlotte Rankin), 2427 Camp St., New Orleans, La. "Council of Defence Work. My Committee of Women in Industry has placed in employment almost 500 women in six months. Now we are starting a thorough industrial survey in this city along the lines of hours and fatigue, wages and cost of living, health, comfort, and safety."

Anna Rochester is home on leave of absence from the S. C. R. U.

Emily Rankin's brother died of pneumonia on his way to France.

Margaret Russell, 2717 Forest Av., Berkeley, Calif. "Graduate work in economics and psychology; working toward a Ph. D. I expected to go to Italy for psychiatric work."

Helen Scriver, 33 Blvd. de la Liberté. Social work, assistant director, Confidential Exchange, Marseilles, France. Dept. of General Relief, A. R. C.

Margaret Shoemaker. "Social work. The Girls' Aid. Marking time till the Pa. Hospital Unit of Philadelphia returns from France."

Vita Slater is teaching at White Cloud, Kan., in the high school.

Rebecca (Smith) Chandler. "Buck is in France with the Red Cross; I am at mother's with both kiddies. We all had the flu together but came through finally. Here's to the long long trail to 1921!"

Ruth Spaulding. "I am teaching mathematics and helping with the Junior R. C. work in Westfield, N. J. Miss Maley teaches physical culture here."

Josephine Stevenson is teaching in the high school, Long Branch, N. J.

Marion Van Vleck is secretary at Kent Pl., Summit, N. J.

Freda von Sothen is at home doing voluntary investigation work for the Bureau of War Risk and Insurance.

Winifred Waid. "I am sailing for France to do canteen work with the Y. M. C. A."

Dorothy Weber, East Mill Creek, R. F. D. No. 1. Sugar Station, Salt Lake City, Utah. She is teaching English at the West High School. She has an M. A. from the University of California.

Mrs. Prentice Abbot (Louise Weems), Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Winnifred (Wentworth) Hooker. "In August my husband applied for Artillery Officers' Training School at Camp Taylor, Ky. At that time I went back to my father's store as bookkeeper."

Adine (Williams) Lambie has been following her army-husband around the country and when last heard from was in Rockford, Ill. (Camp Grant).

Eleanor (Williams) Vandiver writes that her husband is a major, judge advocate, on General Crowder's staff.

Ethel Wilson is at home, teaching in South Orange, N. J.

Esther Wyman writes from Colorado Springs: "I am out here for my health but expect to return home by spring. I did a little too much canteen work."

Marian (Yeaw) Biglow is president of the New York Smith Club. Capt. Biglow has been in France since May.

Ex-1911

BORN.—To Ruth (Flynt) Marshall a daughter, Priscilla Alden, July 21, 1918.

To Elsa (Kohlberg) Craige a second son, Ernest, June 3, 1918. She writes: "If I can do anything for any of 1911's soldiers stationed at Fort Bliss or Deming, I shall be delighted."

To Wynnifred (Wheeler) Lord a second daughter, Carolyn, in August, 1918. Phyllis is now three years old.

DIED.—Florence (Cobb) Montgomery on Oct. 30, 1918, in Red Cross Service. Florence was acting as nurse for cases of influenza and pneumonia in an emergency hospital at Plain View, Minn. She leaves a husband and a little girl six years old.

Flora (Lewis) Logan on Oct. 9, 1918. She was with her husband on a Western trip in honor of their fifth wedding anniversary, and died in Spokane, Wash., following an attack

of influenza and pneumonia. Her son Donald is three and a half years old.

Evelyn Dewey is director of a psychological laboratory.

Mrs. Irving Russell Merriam (Ruth Dyer), 64 Lonsdale St., Dorchester, Mass.

Gertrude (Fink) Nunnemacher. "I am trying to bring up my sons to be good citizens—and proud to have been associated for one year with Smith College which in the great war has shown the world the fruits of its labors."

Mrs. Arthur C. Judd (Edith Henley), 537 W. 121 St., New York City. "Clerk at Local Board No. 135; husband a major in 310th Inf. A. E. F. in France; three small children."

Mary Gregg Horn. "I am manager of the bookroom and advertising manager of Lutheran Publication Society."

Mrs. Ralph M. Holzman (Dorette Levy), 134 W. 86 St., New York City.

Lola (Lowndes) Wolfe. "My Dodo bank is full; my son has one and his is full also. I was to have sailed with R. C., a volunteer hospital hutter when Peace came."

Mrs. John C. Jones, Jr. (Terese Roquemore), 56 Hanns St., Brookline, Mass.

1912

Class secretary—Mary A. Clapp, Galloppe's Point, Swampscott, Mass.

DIED.—Ethel (Curtiss) Davis, Dec. 5, 1918, of influenza.

ENGAGED.—Mildred Ashley to Lieut. Anthony R. Gould of Chicago.

Zulina Severa to Major George T. Wilhelm of the Adjutant-General's Staff.

Leah Stock to Major L. Gardiner Helmick, 15th Field Art., Marine or Second Division. Major Helmick, who is a graduate of Annapolis, is a son of Major-General E. A. Helmick, commanding the Eighth Division.

MARRIED.—Eleanora Chesley to Lewis Harvey Nutter, Brown 1908, on Aug. 24, 1918. Address, Epsom, N. H.

BORN.—To Leila (Allyn) Schelly a daughter, Joyce Allyn, on Aug. 7, 1917.

To Ada (Carson) Robbins a son, Morton Stuart, Jr., on Aug. 13, 1918. Ada's address is now 41 Princeton St., Holyoke, Mass.

To Alice (Casey) Dowd a son, James, 7th, on June 5, 1918.

To Ruth (Chandler) Davis a daughter, on Nov. 20, 1918.

To Elaine (Davis) Cross a son, Malcolm Alden, on Sept. 23, 1918.

To Dorothy (Fauce) Helm a son, Raymond Morris, Jr., on Oct. 5, 1918.

To Josephine (Hamilton) Hubbell a daughter, Josephine Alsop, on Jan. 25, 1918.

To Helen (Houghton) Shortlidge a daughter, Anne, on June 23, 1918.

To Gertrude (Lake) Merrick a son, Richard Lake, on Dec. 19, 1917. "Toots" has two other children, Nancy Thompson, born Sept. 8, 1915, and George Clinton, born Sept. 27, 1916.

To Kathleen (Murphy) Lord a daughter, Betty, on Sept. 25, 1918.

To Helen (Nichols) Bundy a daughter, Barbara Elizabeth, on June 4, 1918.

To Cecile (Rich) Weil a daughter, Elizabeth, on Oct. 16, 1918.

To Ruth (Shaw-Kennedy) Prime a daughter, Margaret Joyce, on July 20, 1918.

To Gertrude (Theobald) Doyle a son, Joseph Theobald, on June 11, 1918.

Percy Adams Rideout, husband of Helen (Palmer) Rideout, lieutenant in the 30th Eng., was killed in action on Oct. 10, 1918. He enlisted in the 101st Eng. in August, 1917, but was later transferred to the First Gas Regiment and was killed while directing the laying of a smoke barrage. He has since been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Helen is living in Springfield and teaching in the department of which Gladys is the head—the Household Arts Dept. of the High School of Commerce.

Frankie Carpenter has gone across to swell the ranks of 1912'ers in Y. M. C. A. work. She sailed sometime in November.

Ruth Joslin, who had been in this country for a three months' furlough, returned to France the last of November to rejoin the S. C. R. U.

Alice Moore ex-1912 is sailing in February for work in Armenia with two other alumnae chosen by the War Service Board.

Gladys Bailey is private secretary to the president of Cruikshank Company, real estate agents and brokers, 141 Broadway, New York.

Beth Battles is head of the French Department of Ferry Hall School, Lake Forest, Ill.

Marion Beecher has been doing confidential government work in New York.

Florence Bond is teaching languages in Richmond, Ill.

Nancy Bond is a teacher in the Superior State Normal School.

Leslie Brower is a nurse in training at the New York Hospital.

Mrs. Ernest Kremers (Margaret Burling), R. F. D. No. 18, Lewiston Heights, Lewiston, N. Y.

Mildred (Carey) Vennema's husband, Lieut. Whiton Vennema, is in the Mechanical and Development Division of the Chemical Warfare Service.

Jessie Churchill's husband is a lieutenant-commander in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force. Until October first he was commanding *U. S. S. Westerdyk*, but since has been commodore of convoy.

Mrs. Irwin S. Jourdan (Aلسie Clark), Box 286, Altoona, Pa.

Gifford Clark is secretary to the Administrative Board of Smith College. This board consists of the four class deans, Dean Comstock, Professor Mensel, and Professor Smith.

Marion Clark ran a camp last summer at Ostby, N. J., with Miss Rachel Dodge, Y. W. C. A. secretary of Burlington County. Over 350 girls attended. She has sailed for Russia under the Y. W. C. A.

Ruth Cooper is executive secretary of the Home Service Section of the Red Cross, in Northampton.

When Elizabeth Curtiss sent in her blank in November she was director of Industrial

War Service in the Y. W. C. A. in Long Island City. She has sailed for Archangel to do Y. W. C. A. work in Russia for three years.

Another 1912'er whom Y. W. C. A. work has led to foreign fields is Martha Dennison, who went in November to India. Her address is 170 Hornby Rd., Bombay.

Mrs. Preston G. Orwig (Helen Forbes), 1135 S. 61 St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Helen (Gates) Fitchet has been working as indexer and cataloger in the Personnel Division of Army Ordnance in Bridgeport, Conn.

Annie (Goddard) Dellenbaugh is serologist in the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital, substituting for Dr. Smith, who is in government service. She says her title is instructor in bacteriology. Her husband is in the Division of Research and Inspection of the Signal Corps, and has been in France for some months.

Edith (Gray) Ferguson is head evening superintendent of the information booths in Boston of the War Camp Community Service.

Elizabeth Hazen is teaching in the Wilby High School, Waterbury, Conn.

Isabel James has gone to France as a member of the second Smith Canteen Unit.

Janet (Higby) Lewis is a chemist in the employ of Colgate and Co., Jersey City, N. J.

Eleanor Marine is in the office of an advertising agency in New York City.

Speaking of advertising, Louise Michael has opened up an agency in Buffalo.

Cyrene (Martin) Toll is graphic statistician, Statistics Board, General Staff, War Department.

Katherine Martindale is dietitian instructor at the LaCrosse Hospital, and St. Francis Hospital, LaCrosse, Wis.

Rachel McKnight is a trained nurse in Pittsburgh.

Ruth Mellor is doing Civilian Relief under the Home Service Section of the Red Cross.

Dorothy Murison is doing secretarial work with the Child Welfare Department of the Council of National Defence in Chicago.

Priscilla Ordway acted as nurses' aide in the Newton (Mass.) Hospital during the influenza epidemic in October.

Carol Rix is teaching music at St. Margaret's School in Tokyo. Her address is 40 Tsukiji.

Arline Rorke is assistant chemist in the Delaware Works, General Chemical Co., Marcus Hook, Pa.

Carolyn (Sheldon) Jones has been residing in Nitro, W. Va., where her husband is camp manager of the new Government Explosive Plant there. She writes that it has been intensely interesting to see the plant grow from nothing at all to a place employing many thousands of workers.

Mrs. John K. Ormond (Charlotte Simmons), 286 William St., East Orange, N. J.

Ruth Mildred Smith is working in the Foreign Exchange Department of the First National Bank in Boston.

Genevieve Stockwell attended the Vassar Training Camp last summer and is now a nurse in training at Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. Harold Banghart (Mary Talbott), 209 Market St., Warren, Pa.

Margaret Upton has been appointed by the Government as a laboratory technician at the Base Hospital, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga. In preparation for this work, she took a course in bacteriology at the Rockefeller Institute in New York.

Mildred Wagenhals is still farming, specializing in pigs, peaches, and asparagus.

Bessie (Wheeler) Skelton writes from Tientsin where her husband is professor of railroad engineering in Pei Yang University: "Pei Yang is a government college, not a mission school. There are sixteen American families in our compound. We live six miles from the city,—thirty minutes by ricksha, and twenty by train. The only recreation in town is a movie at \$1.50 per. It begins at 9:30—most people have dinner at 8 here—and by the time it is over, and we have covered the six miles, it is about time for breakfast. We are fortunate in having a foreign house and a good boy who warns us when the cook steals too much. I am at present struggling to maintain his respect and yet get at least one dinner and lunch out of a large roast. It isn't good form, apparently, to use up one's left-overs. Also they cannot be induced to believe that it is possible to keep a fire in a range unless all the drafts are open all the time. I couldn't keep busy with three servants to do things for me, so I am working in the city in an office with six American engineers."

Maude Young is working in the U. S. Employment Service Bureau in Meriden. Through her office many were placed in war industries, and now they are transferring them back to peace industries.

Olive Williams has gone to France as a member of the second Smith Y. M. C. A. Canteen Unit.

EX-1912

BORN.—To Elda (Ankeny) Adams a son, James Waugh, on Mar. 6, 1918.

To Muriel (Bent) Harris a son, Stanley Gale, Jr., on June 19, 1918.

To Ouillma (Davidson) Tabor a daughter, Dorothy, on Feb. 23, 1918.

Margery Bedinger is assistant in the Technology Division of the New York Public Library. She is living with Annie Mather 1913.

Elsa Richardson is taking a two-year special college graduate course in household economics at Simmons.

Mrs. Jamison Handy (Ethel Tremaine), Rose Hill Av., Tarrytown, N. Y.

1913

Class secretary—Helen E. Hodgman, 314 E. 17 St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

In Memoriam

Jeannette (Stotzer) McDonald died October 18, 1918.

It seems incredible that her life is ended. To us, who knew her best, she was always the same, radiating life, energy, and good cheer wherever she went. Her bravery, her unflinching courage during her severe illness in her

senior year inspired us to better things, while her manifest assurance that "all things work together for good" gave her a serenity that endeared her to all who knew her. She truly "fought the great fight." C. P.

Elsie (Williams) Clark died October 21, 1918.

Nineteen hundred and thirteen mourns the loss of one of her loyal and beloved members, Elsie Williams Clark, wife of Capt. Norman R. Clark of Camp Mills, L. I. She was a fine, strong, lovely woman and true indeed to the hope of our good president that each of us should be a normal, wholesome, intelligent gentlewoman, ready to bear her part in our new social order. Sweetness and kindness were her natural characteristics together with a thoughtful, sympathetic, and unselfish nature which won the lasting friendships of those with whom she came in contact. She was most devoted to her family and most true to her friends in whose hearts she has a warm place that will ever be occupied by her memory. F. L. Y.

Mabel Bray died Dec. 21, 1918, of pneumonia.

ENGAGED.—Orpha Gerrans to Lieut. John Gatch of Cincinnati. Lieut. Gatch is Princeton 1914, Harvard Law 1917, and is now serving in France.

Helen McNair to Capt. John Van Derlip Hume of 11th Field Art. A. E. F. Address, 2704 E. Fifth Street, Duluth, Minn.

Elizabeth Schlosser to Lieut. William Schuyler Cousins, U. S. Air Service, of Louisiana, lately returned from a German prison camp.

MARRIED.—Flossie Bryant to Dr. George C. Butler, June 27, 1918. Address, 317 Sixteenth St., Honesdale, Pa.

Hazel Dart to Dr. A. W. Greenwell, June 27, 1918. Dr. Greenwell is an orthopedic surgeon now in France.

Ruth Flack to Charles Stanley Stone, June 11, 1918. Lieut. Stone is now in France with Headquarters Co., 301st Inf.

Frances Hunter to Adolph Elwyn, June 1918. Frances is an instructor in Poster Advertising, N. Y. School of Fine and Applied Art.

Naomi Kaltenbach to Elmer E. Lancaster, Nov. 2, 1918.

Ramona Kendall to Homer Lincoln Swainey, Nov. 29, 1917. Ramona is managing Schraffits' Tea Room in Boston while her husband is in the American Ambulance Corps in France. He met our Smith Unit at Chateau Thierry and is very proud of his wife's Alma Mater.

Helen Weatherhead to Robert John Chute, Jan. 22, 1918.

Shirley Wattles to Charles Perry Ellis, Oct. 30, 1918. Address, 236 Main St., Bradford, Mass.

BORN.—To Beatrice (Armijo) Arnold a daughter, Dorothy Louise, Oct. 10, 1918.

To Genevieve (Clark) Rogers a son, John Clark, July 6, 1918.

To Jessie (Coit) Cone a son, John Coit, June 24, 1918. Address, 27 Coolidge Hill Rd., Cambridge, Mass. (Mrs. M. H.)

To Alice (Cone) Perry a son, Charles Cone, Aug. 15, 1918. Mr. Perry is stationed at Camp Greenleaf, Ga., in the Medical Corps.

To Eleanor (Cory) Lieper a son, Henry Martyn Willings, July 27, 1918.

To Winifred (Durham) Potter a son, John Church, Jr., Sept. 28, 1918. Her husband is a 1st lieut. in the Signal Corps stationed at Chicago.

To Madeline (Fellows) Smith a son, John Butler, Aug. 2, 1918.

To Helen (Johnson) Clark a daughter, Jean, Oct. 31, 1918.

To Ruth (Le Gro) McLaughlin a son, Charles Le Gro, July 29, 1918.

To Margaret (MacDonald) Shenk a son, Wilbur Jay, Jr., Nov. 3, 1918.

To Ella (Mathewson) Eldredge her second daughter, Jane, Nov. 5, 1918.

To Frances (Morrison) Shoemaker a son, Frank Ogle, Jr., Oct. 9, 1918.

To Dorothy (Rowley) Brockie a daughter, Margaret Armstrong, Aug. 1, 1918.

To Mildred (Tilden) Cary a daughter, Elizabeth, Oct. 20, 1918.

To Edna (Ullrich) Moore a son, James Francis, Sept. 26, 1918. Address, 670 Hamilton Ave., Detroit, Mich. (Mrs. Howard.)

NEW ADDRESSES.—Mrs. Harold C. Alley (Gladys Bailey), 84 Grant St., Portland, Me. Mrs. D. B. Young (Helen Sewall), North Hanover, Mass.

Mrs. Norman Geddes (Belle Sneider), 104 W. 57 St., New York City.

Mrs. William H. Floyd (Sara Wyeth), 2122 P. St. No. 10, Washington, D. C.

Eleanor Abbott is doing actuarial work in an insurance office. Address, 149 Collins St., Hartford, Conn.

Marion Amsden is teaching general science in the Central High School, Springfield, Mass. Address, 23 Shefford St.

Marjorie Anderson is librarian in the Sandusky Library and also tutor in many and various subjects, also secretary for the local Red Cross.

Marjorie Ashley is assistant housekeeper at Abbott Academy, Andover, Mass.

Lucile Atcherson is executive secretary of American Committee for Devastated France. Address, 15 Blvd. Lannes, Paris.

Carolyn Atwood is with the Bureau of Aircraft Production. Address, 56 W. 17 St., New York City.

Ruth Bache-Wiig was with Colonel House's Commission of Inquiry. Address, 1717 Q St., Washington, D. C.

Barbara Bell was a pay-roll clerk for the shell shop of the Minneapolis Steel and Machine Co.

Margaret Bean ex-1913 is a member of the second Smith Y. M. C. A. Canteen Unit in France.

Eleanor Brodie, Grace Martin, and Sue Raymond were farmerettes for seven weeks and now know the joys and trials of making two blades of corn grow where witch grass

would prefer to thrive. Eleanor is, however, still a music teacher.

Emily Chamberlain and Esther Lyman are now in France with the Y. M. C. A.

Catharine Chapin is laboratory technician at Camp Green. She is "hunting influenza bugs."

Sarah (Cheney) Despard was associate secretary, Intercollegiate Committee, Woman's War Work Abroad.

Vera Cole is secretary to Miss Marguerite Mitchell, who is representative for all skilled and unskilled female labor in the U. S. for U. S. Employment Service. Address, 821 Fifteenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Florence Dale is head dietitian, U. S. Base Hospital, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.

Hazel (Deyo) Batchelor is literary editor on the *Pictorial Review* and on the staff of the *Philadelphia Evening Ledger*.

Anne Dunphy is principal of Williamsburg High School.

Miriam Ganson is in the Civilian Relief Dept. of the A. R. C., Cleveland, O.

Ruth (Gardiner) Carpenter is secretary to a professor in Columbia while her husband is in the navy.

Mabel Girard is teaching French and Spanish in high school.

Ruth Higgins sailed with President Wilson's party, acting as secretary for Colonel Ayres.

Eleanore Holmes is secretary to the president's assistant, the Walworth Mfg. Co., South Boston.

Annie Mather is in the Actuarial Dept., Mutual Life Insurance Co., N. Y. Address, 521 W. 122 St., New York City.

Majorie McQuiston is working in the Grange Inspection Laboratory of the British Ministry of Munitions.

Katharine Richards is student secretary for the East Central Field, Y. W. C. A.

Dorothy (Usher) Wilson is assistant secretary of Administration, Milwaukee County Council of Defence.

1914

Class secretary,—Margaret L. Farrand, 157 Ralston Av., South Orange, N. J., but Margaret Beckley is responsible for these notes.

ENGAGED.—Mollie Willard to Lieut. Howard P. Sawyer, M. D. Dr. Sawyer is a graduate of Dartmouth. He has been in France for the last 18 months with Mobile Hospital 39 and took his doctor's degree from Yale last May within range of the enemy's guns.

Jeannie Yereance to Carl Albin Giese of South Orange, N. J.

MARRIED.—Ruth Ripton to Lieut. Thomas Glenn Hoffman of the Bureau of Aircraft Production on Dec. 23, 1918.

BORN.—To Louise (Ball) Blossom a son, George W., III, on Dec. 16, 1918.

To Mary (Goodell) Mather a daughter, Janet, on Oct. 8 in Honolulu.

Ex-1914.—To Mollie (Johnstone) Eastburn a daughter, Frances Adelaide, on July 18, 1918.

To Alma (Ranger) Brady a second daughter, Virginia Elizabeth, on May 29, 1918.

To Marion (Whitley) Parks a daughter, Nancy, on Apr. 17, 1918.

TEACHING.—Katharine Bowen is teaching English in the New Haven High School.

Elizabeth Boyer is teaching in ten Atlantic City public schools and is a member of the Red Cross Motor Corps there.

Martha Chadbourne is teaching physics at Dana Hall, Wellesley.

Ethel (Grossenbacher) Hasey is teaching mathematics in Scott High School, Toledo, O. Her husband, Lieut. Willard Harrison Hasey, U. S. A., was killed in action on July 20 at the battle of Sergy while leading a scouting party. He had been cited for the *croix de guerre*.

Helen O'Malley is dean of a dormitory of fifty university girls at St. Mary's Hall, Manila, P. I., and is teaching English in the Manila High School.

Loise Schmidt is training a class for children's librarians in the Cleveland Public Library.

Marion Towne is teaching in the Misses Guild and Evans School, Boston. She is introducing secretarial work there.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mary Barber is with the Home Service Department of the Red Cross in Chicago. Her fiancé, Langdon Laws Ricketts, U. S. Marine Corps, was killed in action on Oct. 4 in the final victorious offensive. He was among those who drove the Germans back at Chateau Thierry in July.

Elizabeth Barney is secretary and stenographer for the U. S. Food Administration in New Haven.

Christine Becker is a Y. W. C. A. industrial secretary at Nitro, West Va., a new war community near the Du Pont factory.

Margaret Beckley is a Y. W. C. A. secretary in the war work department of the Central Branch Y. W. C. A., New York City.

Elsie Geitz sailed for France, Dec. 24. She is to work with the Y. M. C. A.

Catharine McColester is a reconstruction aide in occupational therapy in General Hospital No. 6, Fort McPherson, Ga.

Erma Quinby is in the War Risk Insurance Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Dorothy Seamans' new address is the La Salle Chambers, 26 E. 60 St., New York City.

Ex-1914.—On Mar. 27, Emily (Collins) Hamersley lost one of her twin girls, age six months, and on Oct. 12, her husband, William J. Hamersley. Mr. Hamersley was in charge of the Home Service Department in the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross.

Ruth Crossfield is acting as secretary and bookkeeper of the Philippines' Chapter of the American Red Cross of which there are about 30,000 members. She adds that a Smith College Club has been formed in Manila for the purpose of keeping in touch with the S. C. R. U.

In Memoriam

The class has suffered a great loss in the death of Ruth Cutting, who died on October 26. Her love for Smith and 1914 dominated her after-college life to such an extent that

she was a leader in keeping aflame 1914 spirit in New Haven. All will remember Ruth as showing this same deep loyalty in her friendships; quiet, reserved, and unaffected she was ever dependable and showed a rare gift of cheerfulness that made all glad to know her.

To Ruth came the honor of giving her life in the service of her country. During the Great War she served as laboratory assistant in the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, to which work she sacrificed all rest and vacation because of the pressing need. Her great desire was to enter the nurses' training course at Vassar but her employers, emphasizing invaluable experience, made her realize that her duty lay in remaining with them, and she reluctantly gave up the Vassar idea to perform the less interesting but more useful task. Thus, because of strenuous work, she was an easy victim of influenza.

While mourning her loss, 1914 is proud of the one member who made the supreme sacrifice.

E. A. Z.
E. H. B.

Ruth's lovable and generous nature and her thoughtfulness of others endeared her to all her friends. In her going 1914 has lost a classmate whose loyalty and devotion will always be an inspiring memory.

M. G. W.

1915

Class secretary—Katharine Boutelle, 35 College Av., Waterville, Me.

The treasurer wishes to announce that the Class of 1915 bought \$150 worth of bonds for the Fourth Liberty Loan, and to remind the class that another Loan is coming, in which life memberships will be similarly invested. Please send checks to Mary H. Stevens, 270 Orange Rd., Montclair, N. J.

ENGAGED.—Rachel Axtell to Dr. Herbert Jepson of Bridgeport, Conn.

Anne Cooper to Lieut. Arthur N. Ferris, C. A., U. S. A.

MARRIED.—Olive Geran to Capt. Raymond T. King on Oct. 19, 1918. Address, 314 E. 67 St., New York City.

Ex-1915.—Mary Little to Lieut. Frank L. Thomas.

Marguerite Philbin to Francis A. Cogswell on June 26, 1918. Address, 85 Walnut St., Clinton, Mass.

Helen Meincke to John Carter Best.

Edith Waterman to Mills Ten Eyck, lieut. (j. g.) U. S. N. R., on Dec. 21, 1918.

BORN.—To Else (Goetz) Greene a daughter, Dorothea Louise, on May 19, 1918.

To Marguerite (James) Lothrop a son, Everett Winfred Lothrop, Jr., on July 18, 1918.

To Florence (Smith) Chapman a daughter, on Sept. 28, 1918.

To Mildred (Tuttle) Stockman a daughter, Ruth Elizabeth, on Oct. 25, 1918.

Jean Alexander is assistant teller with Alexander & Co., Bankers.

Katherine Barnard is assistant and stenographer to the Procurement Officer, Rochester District Ordnance Office.

Etta Boynton is teaching English in the

high school in Beverly, Mass. Temporary address, 20 Pond St.

Kathleen Byam is teaching expression and public speaking in the Anaheim Union High School, Pasadena, Calif.

May Day is general storekeeper in the Operating Department of the Public Service Electric Co., Bound Brook, N. J.

Dorothy (Dulles) Bourne is living at 127 W. 58 St., New York City.

Louise Egbert is teaching Latin at Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn. She farmed with three Smith undergraduates last summer at Conway, Mass., under the direction of Miss Ellen Cook.

Marion Evans sailed in November for France to do reconstruction work among the refugees. Address, A. R. C. Commission for France, 4 rue d'Elysée, Paris.

Eleanor Gibbons is studying for an M. A. in English at State College, Pa., and teaching freshman English to the soldier-students there.

Sophie Gibling is living at Hull House, writing critical reviews for the *Dial*, giving lectures on modern music, and doing civilian relief work with the Red Cross.

Marie Graff took a course at the New York School of Filing, and worked full time for the United War Work Campaign.

Winifred Hoyt is living at 185 Alexander St., Rochester, N. Y.

Mary Kelsey is taking training in the Los Angeles Y. W. C. A. and acting as Y. W. C. A. student secretary at the University of Southern California.

Blanche (Lindauer) Fensterwald is "busy doing emergency canteen service, motor service, and Red Cross supervision."

Katherine Park wrote in October that she was about to sail with the Y. M. C. A. as a canteen worker. She has been constructing a camp which will be used as an agricultural training camp for girls for two months and then for convalescent soldiers in the spring and fall.

Katharine (Pratt) Dewey is back in Newton, as her husband has been discharged from the service in Washington.

Marie Robbins is teaching in the Prospect Hill private school, Trenton, N. J.

Helen Robinson is treasurer of the Nebraska Smith Club and chairman of the war committee of the Omaha Branch of the A. C. A.

Esther Root has moved to 2 W. 67 St., New York City. She expects to enter the N. Y. School of Philanthropy at the beginning of the second semester on Feb. 3, in preparation for further work with the refugees in France.

Rebekah Scandrett has sailed with the second Smith Canteen Unit under the Y. M. C. A.

Ruth Scannell is teaching at the Clarke School for the Deaf in Northampton, and taking special training for work with the deaf.

Mary Semans is acting as executive secretary, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, in Washington.

Helen (Smith) Coe is taking a business course and doing clerical work for the various war drives.

Louise Wood is assistant in the Bureau of Juvenile Research in Columbus, O. Address, Ninth and Oak Sts.

Agnes Yount is a student nurse at the Cincinnati General Hospital. Address, Nurses' Home.

EX-1915

MARRIED.—Anne Terhune to Lieut. Charles P. Eddy, U. S. Air Service, on Oct. 1, 1918. Address, 3913 Rawlins St., Dallas, Tex.

Ruth Eggleston is taking a business course in Minneapolis.

Marcia (Jameson) Savage has two children, Edward, Jr., nearly four, and Marcia, Jr., born Sept. 5, 1918.

Alice (Pearson) Fahr has a son, name unknown. She is living at 1315 Murray St., San Antonio, Tex., where her husband is in charge of the heart work at Camp Travis.

Dorothy (Davies) Brown has two children, Wesley Davies, and Priscilla. Address, 2025 E. Newton St., Seattle, Wash.

1916

Class secretary—Frances E. Hall, 58 Corey Rd., Coolidge Corner Branch, Boston, Mass.

In Memoriam

Margaret E. Wood died Oct. 19, 1918, of pneumonia at Wyoming, Ohio.

Margaret's sudden death has been a great shock to her friends. It was especially sad coming just too soon for her to know of the marked recognition which she had achieved in the Y. W. C. A. work to which her deepest loyalty and interest had been given. It will be hard for those of us who knew her best to realize that her sunny enthusiasm and constant helpfulness have been taken away.

ENGAGED.—Marion Slocumb Coates to George Chandler Kaulbach. Marion is "Supervisor of Commissions" at Gilchrist Co. Address, 38 Hemenway St., Boston, Mass.

Dorothy Mellen to Earl Chadwick Hughes, First Lieut., Air Service, U. S. Army. Lieut. Hughes is stationed at Aviation Repair Depot No. 1.

MARRIED.—Frances Margaret Bradshaw to Brand Blanchard, Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, on Nov. 3, 1918.

Mary A. Cushman to Charles Lewis Levermore. Address, 25 Courtlandt Pl., Edgewater Heights Park, Cliffside, N. J.

Gwen Davis to Joseph S. Prendergast on Apr. 28, 1918. Mr. Prendergast is a private in the Coast Artillery.

Mary H. Fisher to C. D. Davidson. Mary is spending the winter near her husband who is attached to an artillery brigade at Camp Jackson. Temporary address, 2829 Devine St., Columbia, S. C.

Hazel Gilpin to Foster L. Stagg. Address, Thomson, Ill.

Alberta Merrill to Dexter R. Hunneman, Ensign, U. S. N. R. F., on Oct. 25, 1918. Ensign Hunneman is stationed at Newport.

Cora Taber Wickham to Edwin Ray Frazier on Aug. 8, 1918. Cora is teaching while her husband is in the service.

BORN.—To Dora (Goldberg) Schatz a son, Arthur, Dec. 30, 1918.

To Doris (Mathewson) Catchpole a daughter, Erminie, Dec. 19, 1918.

In Memoriam

It is with deep regret that the members of 1916 will learn of the death of their classmate, Devoe (Holmes) Willard, and of her husband, Harold Nelson Willard, in October, 1918. Although Devoe left college before completing her course she always retained a deep affection for her class and for Smith College and displayed a keen interest in all their activities. She was married in June, 1915, and soon after came with her husband to Salisbury, Conn., where they purchased a farm which they named Brookdale. Two sons were born here, Thomas Holmes on May 8, 1916, and Harold Nelson, Jr., on June 15, 1917. In the issue for October 17, 1918, of the *Lakeville Journal*, Litchfield County, Conn., the following tribute appears. Of Mr. Willard it is written, "He lived faithfully the life of a Christian gentleman, a good citizen, a devoted husband and father." Of Devoe, "She had a fine mind, and it was the judgment of Smith College that she might have made a mark in science. Her winsome smile attracted everyone, and it was said of her by another, 'it is so refreshing to meet her.' . . . She was a busy householder, and a still busier mother, but found time for the patriotic duties of her day. Not many were as attendant at Town Hall for Red Cross services or laid down so many dressings that were folded at home." It is a blessing to feel the inspiration of her life and to know her true spirit of loyalty and devotion.

EX-1916. MARRIED.—Elizabeth Davison to R. U. Whetsel on Aug. 8, 1918. Elizabeth, while waiting for appointment to the Lane Hospital, is working as assistant inspector in Kinyon's Packing House. Temporary address, 1908 N. New Jersey St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Mildred Morse to Harvard S. Rockwell on Nov. 28, 1918. Address, 1635 W. 26 St., Minneapolis, Minn. Lieut. Rockwell is stationed with the Chemical Battalion of the Gas Warfare Section in Edgewood, Md.

Dorothy Putnam to Harold Dorr Hayes. Address, Fairfax Apartments, Alexandria, Va. Dorothy's husband has returned from France where he was with the 101st Eng.

Lillian E. Smith to Edward Dougald Judson on July 20, 1918. Address, 622 North K St., Tacoma, Wash.

Ruth Thygeson to D. E. Shepardson. Address, 222 Kingsley Av., Palo Alto, Calif. Ruth and her husband are both medical students. She writes, "Some day there will be a firm 'Drs. Shepardson and Shepardson'—in about three years."

EX-1916. BORN.—To Eleanor (Bingham) Proctor a son, John Albert, Jr., on Nov. 10, 1918.

To Aure (Hyatt) Bacon a daughter, Virginia Yvette, on Jan. 11, 1918.

To Constance (Remington) Northrop a son, Willard Herbert, 2nd, on Nov. 21, 1918.

Constance also has a second daughter older than this son, but her name and birthday are not on our records.

To Gladys (Stearn) McKeever a second son, James, on Feb. 14, 1918.

To Dorothy (White) Worden a son, Charles J., Jr., in Jan. 1918.

NOTE.—1916's Class Baby wishes again to thank you all for the beautiful pink enamel napkin ring with '16's message engraved inside. It is her most valued possession.

OTHERWISE OCCUPIED.—The following girls are in practically the same positions as last year—almost, if not exactly. Eleanor Adams, Charlotte Billings, Elizabeth Bordon, Marion Bulley, Gwendolen Glendenning, Margaret Henry, Helen Johnson, Muriel Kennedy, Margaret Leighton, Inez McCloskey, Marjorie Pease, Persis Pottinger, Angela Richmond, Mary Ryan, and Frances Fessen-den.

Mary (Allen) Forsyth is doing office work at the Hog Island Shipbuilding Yard. Address, 248 S. 44 St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Marion Barnhart has been attending the Woodworth Business School since May 1918. Address, "The Huntington," 1624 Grant Av., Denver, Col.

Marion Bartlett is principal of the high school, Huntington, Mass.

Marguerite Bicknell is in a sanatorium. Address, 811 Fourteenth St., Boulder, Col.

Helen Cadwell is a worker for the Conn. Woman Suffrage Association.

Grace Campbell is bookkeeper in the Warren National Bank, Warren, Pa., having given up teaching to do Liberty Bond work.

Margaret Cladek is a member of the Motor Corps and a substitute teacher for high school subjects. She has been teaching the mechanical course for the Rahway branch of the Women's Motor Corps of America.

Evelyn Clark is a teacher of history in the Gilbert School. Address, Park Hotel, Winsted, Conn.

Katherine Crane is a student nurse in the Boston City Hospital. She attended the Vassar Training School last summer and is now on night duty in the Haymarket Square Relief Station.

Grace Clark and Esther Flynt are secretaries at the Ely School. Address, Ely Court, Greenwich, Conn.

Mary Corbet is a student nurse in the Army School of Nursing. She is stationed at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C. She writes, "When I came into this work I of course came in for the duration of the war, with no idea that it would be all over in just a little more than a week after I arrived here. But there is still work to be done, and as long as it is necessary I shall remain in this work; . . . but I am hoping against hope that all may be well for me to go to our reunion in June."

Marjorie Darr is doing hospital hut work in France. Address, c/o American Red Cross Commissioner for France, Paris, France.

Florence Eis has been appointed to the second Smith College Y. M. C. A. Canteen

Unit and is waiting for the call to go to France.

Mary Garlichs is industrial service investigator for the Independence Bureau of Philadelphia. She writes, "I travel about the country establishing rooming bureaus and making housing, cost of living, and wage surveys. The work is very interesting."

Katherine Hasbrouck is trying business instead of teaching. She is with the Globe Indemnity Co.

Ruth Hedlund is a medical social worker at the New Haven Hospital. Address, Lowell House, New Haven, Conn.

Elizabeth Hazlehurst left on Jan. 7 for Y. M. C. A. Canteen work in France.

Lucy Goodwin is taking a secretarial course at Columbia University. Address, 423 W. 120 St., New York City.

Olive Holly is working as an analytical chemist in the Experimental Station of the Hercules Powder Co., at Kenvil, N. J. Address, Westmoreland Club, Landing, N. J.

Elizabeth Hopper is foreign exchange teller in Old National Bank, Spokane, Wash.

Margaret Hussey is training to be an army nurse at Camp Meade, Md.

Ellen Jones is at Bellevue Hospital, 440 E. 26 St., New York City, finishing her nurse's course begun at Vassar last summer.

Mildred Jourdan has given up teaching to go into business and is a clerk for the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. Address, 50 Nevins St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Julia Kingsley is a draughtsman for the Bureau of Engineering of Binghamton, N. Y.

Frances McNair is a teacher of science at Downer Seminary, Milwaukee, Wis. She secured the degree of M. A. at Northwestern University last June.

Marion Marsh is instructor of Spanish at the University of Maine. Address, University Inn, Orono, Me. New home address, West Swanzey, N. H.

Harriet Evelyn Means is information secretary at the Hostess House, Camp Travis, Tex.

Faith Meserve is teaching at the MacDuffie School, Springfield. She writes, "Last summer I had charge of a camp for working girls. There were forty at a time, changing every two weeks. They were most interesting to work with."

Dorothy Puddington is taking a course in occupational therapy at Columbia University. Address, Whittier Hall, New York City.

Dorothy Rose is a volunteer worker for the Civilian Relief Dept. of the Red Cross, serving on the committee for visiting the hospital at Ft. Oglethorpe and the committee on recreation for convalescent soldiers.

Hope Stone is in the Department for Wounded Italian Soldiers under the A. R. C. Address, The Studio Club, 35 E. 62 St., New York City.

Dorothy Walker just finished her nurse's aide course the last of October and was expecting to go to France in a short time.

Margaret Welles is teaching at Le Moyne Normal Institute, "teaching colored boys and

girls of high school age Latin, English, and how to behave." Address, 807 Walker Av., Memphis, Tenn.

Ex-1916. Lena Cesare is a draughtsman in a steel plant in Latrobe, Pa.

Katherine Dougherty is a bacteriologist with Base Hospital No. 48 in France.

Edith (Dodd) Culver writes: "My husband, Lieut. Culver, carried the first aerial mail to New York in May at the inauguration of the Washington, Philadelphia, New York Postal Air Service."

Magdeleine (Fayou) White is secretary to the French Naval Attaché in New York. She expects to go overseas with the Red Cross.

Janet Freeman is in Base Hospital No. 3 at Colonia, N. J., a hospital for returned wounded men.

Dorothy Gary is superintendent of Associated Charities of Knox Co., Ill.

Ruby Howe is canteen manager at the Soldiers' Club, West St., Ayer, Mass.

Lucile (Pritchard) Rogers is general secretary of the University Y. W. C. A., at Madison, Wis. Address, 415 Sterling Court. Her husband is in France.

Lucie Scott is doing hospital hut work in France. Address, c/o American Red Cross Commissioner for France, Paris, France.

Louise Thomas has "forsaken the field of journalism for the bigger, better, broader field of advertising."

Glenna Van Zant is assistant gymnastic instructor and is doing "constructive criticism" work in the English Department at the Wolcott School in Denver.

Mildred Vincent is working in the War Trade Intelligence Dept. of the War Trade Board. Address, 2400 Sixteenth St., Washington, D. C.

Esther Woods has enlisted in the Women's Munition Reserve and is working in the Bag-loading Plant at Seven Pines, Va., until accepted for canteen service overseas.

1917

Class secretary—Frances Montgomery, Room 1100, 606 S. Michigan Av., Chicago.

Will everyone please pay her pledge and class dues at once. If you don't know what your pledge was, write and ask. If you haven't made a pledge, write and do so. Write the treasurer, Augusta Gottfried, St. Mary's School, Garden City, N. Y.

In Memoriam

In November, Hazel Edgerly died of pneumonia. She is the first of the class to go, and she will be sincerely mourned by all. To those who knew her best, there is no need to enumerate the reasons why she will be missed. And even those who did not know her so well, still were always conscious of her unswerving loyalty, not only to her friends, but to what she considered the best in life. She was a conscientious student, a sincere friend, a dependable worker, and a loyal member of her class and college. She had a ready sympathy for all those for whom the way was hard and has proved that by her gift to the College of \$500, to be used to help some girl through college. The remembrance

of her unselfish life should be a constant source of help and inspiration to us all, as was the example she set while in College.

On November 17, Marion Fratt died of pneumonia, after a very short illness. As with Hazel's death, it was a sudden shock to us all, and to her best friends it came with a deep sense of personal loss. She had a sweet spirit coupled with high ideals which made her a girl of whom her Alma Mater might be justly proud. In college she filled many hard and thankless positions with great efficiency and unbounded tact. She had faith in the natural goodness of mankind, and because she expected the best of all with whom she came in contact, she received it. The recognition she received for all she had done in college, she treasured very dearly. The memory of her life, short but full of all that was fine, will live and inspire us.

T. H. S.

ENGAGED.—Deborah Simmons to Amos K. Meade.

Ex-1917. Mabel Cohn to Lieut. Joseph Rosenthal.

MARRIED.—Sarah E. Trask to Lieut. William Sewall on Oct. 11, 1918.

Ex-1917. Grace Ackerman to George Adler, Oct. 22, 1917.

Gertrude Benjamin to Sam Schloss, Dec. 1918.

Alice Harwood to Verne Steward, June 1, 1918.

Frances Starritt to Sam Crawford.

Anita Yereance to Kenneth Girdwood, Jan. 2.

Ex-1917. BORN.—To Helen (Hadley) Hodill a daughter, Martha, Aug. 13, 1918.

To June (Zimmerman) Means a son, Horace, Aug. 19, 1918.

OTHERWISE OCCUPIED.—Kathryn Abels is doing Civilian Relief work under the Red Cross.

Dorothy Anderson is teaching English and modern history in Stoughton high school and supervising athletics.

Margaret Arndt is doing government work in the War Dept., Quartermaster General.

Althea Behrens is clerk in the shipping board in the Bureau of Statistics.

Margaret Comey is assistant to the chief clerk, War Council, American Red Cross National Headquarters.

Sybil Davis is a private in the U. S. Marine Corps, doing typing and so forth.

Mary Dixon is assistant computer in the valuation department of the engineering office of the N. Y. C. R. R.

Dorothy Gibling is taking a graduate course in hygiene at Wellesley.

Helen Grant is "banking at the Northern Trust Co."

Elizabeth Hancock is teaching music and history in Marion, Va.

Beulah House has charge of the actuary department of the Central Life Insurance Co.

Marjorie Inman is taking a secretarial course.

Helen Jones is swimming instructor at Punahon Academy, Honolulu.

Ralene Leavitt is teaching math in the

Keene, N. H., high school, "which boasts of five Smith people in its faculty of sixteen."

Elizabeth Low is office secretary and teacher of Hawaiian history, in Honolulu.

Thirza Merriam is taking a course in public school music in Chicago.

Elizabeth Michelman is taking a one-year secretarial course at Columbia.

Gladys Mevis is teaching English and history in the Hudson, Mass., high school.

Frances Montgomery is working in the social service department of the State Council, doing canteen work, besides being secretary of three Smith organizations.

Margaret Ney is busy with Red Cross, Civilian Relief, and canteen work.

Florence Runner is doing office work in the financial department of the Red Cross Civilian Relief.

Margaret Smith is taking a course in occupational therapy at the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts.

Marjorie Strong is in an advertising agency in New York City.

Gladys Swackhammer is doing social work at the University of Perona Hospital, N. J., to complete the course taken in social psychiatry at Smith last summer.

Ethel Taylor is with the Entente Players, entertaining at camps, and is taking a Red Cross motor course.

Nora Thomas is teaching French and studying dietetics.

Christyne Wagner is principal of the Plymouth, O., high school.

Harriet Warner is secretary in the Civilian Relief Dept. of the North Div. of the R. C.

Alice Watson is doing Civilian Relief work under the Red Cross.

Constance Wood is in the registrar's office at Smith.

Marie Knowles and Marion Stark are continuing the nurses' training course begun at Vassar last summer.

Anna Campbell, Sarah Scott, and Catherine Weiser are in the second year of their regular nurses' course.

Mathilde Loth, Helen Slaughter, and Doris Tuttle are in the second year of their Doctor of Medicine course.

Ex-1917

Hortense Bissel is field secretary of the Red Cross, N. W. district of Alabama. For two months last spring she was at Camp Upton in the Y. M. C. A.

Mildred Bulfinch graduated from the College of Law, University of Southern California in June and is now practicing law.

Adelaide Cook is working in the employment department of the Hooker Electro Chemical Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Edith Dight is assistant currency teller, First National Bank, Duluth.

Ruth (Fisk) Walter, Dorothy Gill, and Katherine Ranson are in the Home Service Dept. of the R. C.

Evelyn Keith is in the supply rooms, surgical dressings, A. R. C.

Emma Lane enlisted in the U. S. Student Nurse Reserve, and is waiting to be called.

Edith Merein is taking a post-graduate course at the University of California.

Margaret Robertson is chief yeoman, U. S. N. R. F., secretarial position in the Bureau of Navigation.

Marion Strauch is in the export department of Nestlé Food Co., New York City.

1918

Class secretary—Alison Cook, "Elmhurst," Lansingburgh, Troy, N. Y.

ENGAGED.—Marjorie Balch to Lieut. John W. Clarkson of the U. S. Army Aviation Corps.

Elizabeth Curtiss to Wesley Plimpton Montgomery, U. S. N. Mr. Montgomery is at the Ensigns' School at Great Lakes.

MARRIED.—Louise Adams to Ensign Harold B. Dugan, U. S. N., on Sept. 14, 1918. She is living in Pittsburgh at present, but gives the address, Ashland, Ky., as more permanent.

Mildred Hine Clark to Claudius Francis Black, lieutenant in the U. S. Army, on Oct. 19, 1918.

Rachel London to Clifford L. Lamar, U. S. N. R. at Harvard Medical School, on Nov. 12, 1918. Address, 1125 Commonwealth Av., Allston, Mass.

EX-1918. BORN.—To Llewellyna (Rehbum) Granbery a daughter, on Nov. 12, 1918.

Katharine Archer is assistant secretary at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dorothy Babcock says: "My sister having gone to France, I am staying at home and trying to be a 'family comfort.' Incidentally I am studying music and doing canteen and Red Cross work."

Sara Bache-Wiig says: "Still studying, mostly pomology and plant pathology, with a few other related subjects." Address, Riskey Cottage, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Marjorie Balch is assistant secretary to the Girls' Service League in Newburyport, and an Associated Charities visitor.

Marion Baldwin is cashier for the D. C. Agency of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. She says: "I am 'cashiering' for my father, taking the place of my oldest brother who is in the army."

Dorothy Barnard has been inspector of Airplanes and Aircraft Engines for the U. S. Bureau of Aircraft Production. She wrote in October, "Four of the eight girls in our room are from Smith."

Elizabeth Barry is taking a secretarial course at the Rochester Business Institute.

Elsa Bluethenthal is teaching French at the Wilmington high school.

Rosemary Bosson writes that she is "man-of-all-work about the house."

Mary Elizabeth Boyd is keeping house for her father and brother.

Hilda Brace says: "I am working for the D. H. Brigham Co. of Springfield, endeavoring to find out as much as possible as fast as possible about all departments of the store."

Marjorie Brigham has been working in Filene's Paris Shopping Service for the soldiers abroad.

Ashley Burton is a graduate student in the department of nursing and public health, Teachers College, Columbia, and she expects to enter a training school for nurses in February. Address, 416 W. 122 St., New York City.

Emily Bush is taking a business course in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Helen (Butler) McGowan, whose husband is with the A. E. F. in Italy, is now attending business college. She will reënter Smith in February to finish her senior year. Permanent address, 1236 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Mrs. Robert Reed McGowan.)

Beatrice Clarke is at the Prince School of Salesmanship for Store Services.

Elizabeth Clarke is doing case work with the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. Address, College Settlement, 84 First St., New York City.

Irene Duggan is teaching Latin and English in the high school at Chaumont, N. Y. Address, Chaumont, N. Y.

Helen Eddy is keeping house.

Elinor Edgar is taking a secretarial course in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lois Evans is attending a secretarial school in Boston.

Anna Fessenden is assistant in the Department of Botany at Vassar.

Dew Flanery is teaching English in the Catlettsburg, Ky., high school.

Anita Flynn is teaching in the high school at Madalin, N. Y.

Stella Garrett is in the War Trade Intelligence Bureau Office at Washington. Address, Fifteenth and N Sts., Washington, D. C.

Mary Gazzam has been doing "confidential war work" eight hours a day and taking a business course at night. Address, until April, Hotel Otis, Seattle, Wash.

Dorothy Gray is taking a library course at Syracuse. Address, 830 Ostrom Av., Syracuse, N. Y.

Esther Hall is studying in the Bureau of Plants at Washington. Address, Forest Glen, Md.

Eleanor Hare is taking the secretarial course for college graduates at Simmons College. Address, 855 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Mary Frances Hartley is teaching English and Latin in the Fairmount High School.

Anne Howell is taking a business course. Address, Box 1517, Lewistown, Mont.

Margaret Jennison is a student at the Boston School for Social Workers and is working evenings at Denison House. Address, 93 Tyler St., Boston, Mass.

Margaret Jewell is doing bacteriological work as a laboratory technician in General Hospital No. 2, Ft. McHenry, Baltimore, Md.

Katharine Johnson is "trying to teach 32 squirming children, from 8 to 13 years, all that I learned in college." Address, 264 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

Dorothy M. Johnston is at Smith as a graduate student in chemistry and demon-

strator in geology. Address, 36 Bedford Ter.

Jane Kerley is at the Base Hospital, Camp Pike, Ark., as laboratory technician.

Frances Knapp is teaching math and science in the high school at Littleton, N. H.

Dorothy Knight is doing editorial work in a trade publishing house in New York, "living at home, and enjoying the life of a commuter."

Annie Kyle is working for the Society for Organizing Charities five mornings a week, "and keeping house the rest of the time."

Mary Landis is a medical student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. Address, Fernald Hall, 115th St. and Broadway, New York City.

Marion Lane will be at home in New Haven after January.

Martha Lawrence is doing clerical work in the Accounting Dept. of the Atlantic Division, A. R. C.

Gertrude Leddon is at the Base Hospital at Camp Pike, Ark., after taking the course in laboratory technic at the New York State Laboratory.

Julia Letsche will be at home in Pittsburgh after January.

Adelaide Libby is at Smith as a graduate student in Romance languages and assistant in the Department of French. Address, 36 Bedford Ter.

Sarah Lippincott is taking a course in the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy to prepare for social work. Address, 4948 Indiana Av., Chicago, Ill.

Mary Louise Locke is with the Associated Charities in Boston. She says: "My job involves everything from getting non-supporting husbands drafted to taking sick women to dispensaries. I love it!" Address, 27 Audubon Rd., Boston, Mass.

Bernadine Lufkin is at home studying music.

Jeannette McDonald is taking a business course.

Anna McDonnell is teaching in the high school at Williamsburg, Mass.

Eleanor McGilton is at business college, and is also acting as secretary-treasurer of the Fund for Fatherless Children of France, which the local Smith Club has taken over.

Marion Mansfield is teaching Latin and history in the high school at North Berwick, Me.

Dorothy Martin is taking a course in child welfare work at the Garland School in Boston, and studying music in the meantime. Address, 50 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass.

Mary Mason is teaching in the high school at St. Mary's, Pa. She says, "I am having some fine times with Mrs. Edwin M. Burnett (Almeda Hastings, ex-1918)."

Margaret Mason has been a War Camp Community Service secretary at Asheville, N. C.

Cecilia Matthews is working as a bank clerk.

Anna Mead is doing graduate work at Teachers College. Address, 523 W. 121 St., New York City.

Virginia Megcath has been working in a

canteen of the National League for Women's Service in New York.

Mary Mikell is taking a business course.

Virginia Nathan has been taking a business course.

Esther Nichols is taking a business course. Address, The Wyoming Apartments, Washington, D. C.

Margaret Oldham has been doing Home Service work in Boston and taking a course in typewriting and one in automobile mechanics "on the side."

Carolyn Otis is teaching gym and coaching basket ball in the Moravian Preparatory School.

Winifred Palmer has been taking a business course.

Madeleine Peck is doing "further studying."

Theodora Platt has had to give up her nursing course until after January because she "went and got pneumonia." Address then, St. Luke's Hospital Training School, 1439 Michigan Av., Chicago, Ill.

Frances Bowel has been doing government work in the Post Office Dept. Address, 130 W. 24 St., New York City.

Sarah Powell is teaching in the high school at West Allis, Wis.

Josephine Ramsay writes in November: "I have been in Texas for the last four months, acting as assistant to the executive secretary for Women's Work in the United War Work Campaign. Before the seven organizations merged, I was with the Y. W. C. A. War Council. Work was organizing and educating the state. Now at home for the winter."

Kathryn Redway is taking a secretarial course at Bryant and Stratton's in Boston.

Katharine Rice writes that she is learning to be a stenographer, "living at home, getting acquainted with the family all over again, and trying to grow thin."

Dorothy Rose is teaching expression at the Shaw High School, East Cleveland.

Edna Rosenfield is doing volunteer Social Service Work.

Irene Rosewater is assistant chemist in the laboratories of Swift and Co., Packers, in South Omaha.

Vera Rothberg is working in a private medical laboratory, owned by one of the staff physicians of the Allegheny General Hospital, where she worked all summer.

Hazel Sadler has been working in the Quartermaster General's Office in New York.

Bernice Sanborn is secretary of the Dept. of Occupational Therapy, a new course designed to train reconstruction aides, at Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee, Wis.

Katherine Schultz is assistant cataloger in Harvard University Library. Address, 7 Norfolk Ter., Arlington Center, Mass.

Louise deSchweinitz is studying at Columbia in preparation for entering Johns Hopkins, where she will study medicine.

Margaret Sheldon is teaching in the high school in New Berlin, N. Y.

Mary Sleeper says: "My official occupation is 'teacher,' but in reality I am leading

five big choruses and teaching piano classes and appreciation and history of music in an enormous high school." Address, 109 W. Willis Av., Detroit, Mich.

Kathryn Slingerland is doing graduate work in zoölogy at Cornell. Address, Prudence Risley Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

Eleanor Smith is teaching in the Park School in Buffalo.

Evelyn Smith is teaching English and doing declamatory and dramatics coaching in the Moline High School. Address, 1133 Eleventh St., Moline, Ill.

Dorothy Smith is working in the Bangor Public Library.

Edith Sprague is teaching history in the high school at Gilbertville, Mass.

Lorita Sprows is taking a business and secretarial course for six months.

Jessie Stern is teaching French, Latin, and English in the high school at Henniker, N. H.

Marjory Stimson is at the Massachusetts General Hospital training to be a nurse.

Mabel Strauss is assistant advertising manager of the Cable Piano Co.

Laura Thayer has a position with the Aetna Life Insurance Co. of Hartford.

Esther Thompson is working in the laboratory of the Citro Chemical Co. of Maywood, N. J.

Vera Thresher is teaching French in the high school at West Upton, Mass.

Alice Turkington is teaching English and ancient history in the New London Vocational School. Address, 55 Huntington St., New London, Conn.

Marion Underwood is teaching French and Spanish in the Friends' Academy, Locust Valley, L. I.

Agnes Valentine has a clerical position with the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Susan Walker is taking a business course at Columbia.

Elizabeth Walrath is "connected with the ordinary math. dept. of the Prudential Insurance of Newark." Address, 276 Newark Av., Bloomfield, N. J.

Mildred Warden is at the Phipps Clinic, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., after taking the summer course in psychiatric social work at Smith.

Katharine Webster is taking a course in the hygiene department at Wellesley. Address, 8 Waban St., Wellesley, Mass.

Bernice Weis is teaching music to beginners in the Toledo Institute of Musical Art.

Charlotte Weir is teaching at the Delaware Academy in Delhi, N. Y.

Regina Wendel has been taking a reconstruction aide course and doing Home Service work. She is now working for the Vocational Bureau in Cincinnati, giving mental tests to school children.

Dorothy West has been working temporarily at the War Trade Board, "hoping for an editorial position soon."

Marion Wetherell is secretary to the treasurer in Mr. Frank A. Sayles' offices in Pawtucket.

Bernice Wheeler is assistant in the Depart-

ment of Biology at Simmons. Address, 14 Park Dr., Brookline, Mass.

Anna White is teaching Latin and ancient history in the high school at Branford, Conn., also studying music.

Ada Whitmore is a student of occupational therapy.

Marianne Wilde is doing clerical work in the office of the Hart Grain Weigher Co. in Peoria.

Elizabeth Wiley has been doing drafting for a factory busy with government work.

Jessie Williams is taking a business course. Address, 30 Benezet St., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

Prudence Winn is doing chemical laboratory work in the "Kream Krisp" department of the Berlin Milk Co. Address, 267 Church St., Berlin, N. H.

Lillian Witten has been doing work as a government chemist, and was transferred from Washington to San Francisco. Address, 871 Thirty-seventh St., Oakland, Calif.

Dorothy Wolff is laboratory assistant in

comparative anatomy and embryology at Mount Holyoke College.

Gertrude Wolff is teaching English at the Capen School. Address, Faunce House, Northampton, Mass.

Edna Wood is teaching English at the Hindman Settlement School, Hindman, Ky. "A most fascinating experience."

Marion Wood is teaching English, French, and physical training in high school. Address, 47 Princeton St., Dover, N. J.

Thelma Woodsome is doing clerical work in the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

Catherine Woodworth is teaching mathematics and science in the Mani High School, Mani, Hawaiian Islands.

Maud Wooster has been taking a business course, and hopes to get a position in February or March.

Ellen Zinsser is a volunteer nurse in the Convalescent Hospital, New York City.

NEW ADDRESS.—Mrs. Harold W. Ferguson (Virginia Lindeman), Cadogan, Pa.

NOTICES

The attention of subscribers is called to the fact that the date of the publication of the spring QUARTERLY has been changed from April 25 to May 20. It is believed that the later date will make it possible to give more detailed information about Commencement plans, and also that by taking care of an extra month of college and alumnae happenings the congestion of the Commencement QUARTERLY will be greatly relieved.

All editorial mail for the QUARTERLY should be sent to College Hall, Northampton, Mass. Material for publication in the May QUARTERLY should be typewritten and should reach Miss Hill at College Hall by April 10. Please send subscriptions to Miss Snow at 10 Depot St., Concord, N. H., or College Hall, Northampton. Correspondence concerning advertising should be sent to Elizabeth (Eddy) Watt, 123 Wren St., West Roxbury, Mass.

The dates of publication are November 20, February 20, May 20, and July 30, and subscribers failing to receive their copies within ten days after those dates should notify the business manager as otherwise she cannot always furnish free duplicate copies. She asks for your coöperation in prompt notification of change of address, as second class matter is not forwarded by the post office without additional postage.

If you care to subscribe for five years send five dollars. Our policy has been to assume that unless you notify us to the contrary, you wish your subscription to continue. But there is a time limit to this assumption for the Industries Board discourages sending copies beyond the date of the paid up subscription. Be careful to see that your subscription is paid to date—and if possible in advance.

ROOMS FOR COMMENCEMENT

As usual, the available rooms in the college houses will be open to the alumnae at Commencement. Members of the classes holding reunions should make applications for these rooms through their class secretaries, through whom also payment should be made. Rooms will be assigned to as many of the reunion classes as possible in the order of their seniority. For a minimum of five days the price of board and room will be nine dollars. Alumnae to whom assignments are made will be held responsible for the full payment unless notice of withdrawal is sent to the class secretary before June 1. After June 1, notices of withdrawal and requests for rooms should be sent directly to the Alumnae Office. At this time any vacancies

left by the reunion classes will be assigned to members of the classes not holding reunions, in the order in which the applications have been received. So far as possible, alumnae who expect to be present for only a day or two should engage places off the campus, reserving the campus rooms for alumnae who remain during the whole or the greater part of the Commencement period.

The campus rooms will be open as usual after luncheon on Friday before Commencement.

Secretaries of the reunion classes and members of classes not holding reunions should make applications as early as possible to the Alumnae Office, College Hall.

SENIOR DRAMATICS, 1918

Applications will be received after March 1, 1919. Every application received after that date will be considered a *final order* for tickets and no request to confirm the application will be made. Each alumna who applies will be held responsible for the price of the ticket unless she cancels the application before June 1.

The price of ticket desired should be indicated in the application. The prices for Thursday evening, June 12, are \$1.50, \$1.00, and \$.75, and for Friday evening, June 13, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, and \$.75. Each alumna may apply for only one ticket for Friday evening, as the Friday tickets are so limited and the demand so great, but extra tickets may be requested for Thursday. Money may be sent with the application, or may be paid when securing the tickets on arrival in Northampton, in College Hall.

At 5 o'clock on the day of the performance all unclaimed tickets will be sold, unless word has been received to hold them later at the box office.

The play this year will be "The Yellow Jacket."

FLORENCE HOMER SNOW, *General Secretary*, College Hall, Northampton.

SOPHIA SMITH HOMESTEAD

Because of weather, trolley, and fuel conditions the Homestead in Hatfield has been closed for the winter months. It will without doubt be open again to visitors in the spring.

COLLEGE PINS

Alumnae desiring to procure college pins may send to Miss Mary Eastman, Smith College, for an order upon Tiffany and Co., who will forward the pin upon receipt of the order and the price of the pin. The price is \$3.50, with full name and safety clasp.

LANTERN SLIDES

The Alumnae Association has a set of lantern slides illustrating the campus buildings and college life. Pictures of President Neilson and the Smith Unit have recently been added to the set. Any alumnae organization desiring the slides may apply to the General Secretary, College Hall, Northampton. They may also be used by any alumna for exhibition to schools or clubs. The only charge is express and breakage.

REPRODUCTIONS OF BAS-RELIEF

Small bronze reproductions of the bronze bas-relief of President Seelye, presented by the Class of 1904 as its decennial gift to the College, may be had by sending \$2.00 to Miss Florence Snow, College Hall, Northampton.

RECORD OF PRESIDENT SEELYE'S READING

Copies of the record of President Seelye's reading from the Bible may now be ordered from the Alumnae Office at a cost of \$1.75, including packing, postage, and insurance (\$2.00 to the Pacific Coast). Special quantity rates will be offered to clubs which wish to order a number of the records at one time. The record, presented by the Class of 1886 as its thirtieth reunion gift, contains the selection from the twenty-eighth chapter of Job concerning wisdom and understanding, and the "Dearly beloved, my joy and crown" passage from the fourth chapter of Philippians, which President Seelye used to read at the first and last chapel exercises of the year during the period of his presidency.

“PEACE and there is no PIECE ”

Do you take off your hat to the
U. S. A.?

Then do it now—

You have Liberty-Bonded
You have War-Stamped
You have Red-Crossed
You have Belgium-funded
You have Peaced

BUT You have NOT MUSED

NOW—UNITED SMITH ALUMNAE—NOW

Lets pull harder together and convince ourselves (and others) that the Alumnae CAN write GOOD durable music for our very own Alumnae Marching Song—a credit to us and our Alma Mater. Below is a suggestion for words passed by the Committee—but you are free to write others, or just music, or words and music. If you see this and don't MUSE yourself—find and stir up someone who does.

Alma Mater, we thy daughters
Gather once again to thee.
Love and loyalty have brought us
Over land and over sea.
Thousands and yet thousands strong
Unto thee we raise our song.
Thousands and yet thousands strong
Unto thee we raise our song.

Alma Mater, thus we hail thee!
In our age as in our youth,
Through the years we cannot fail thee.
Guided by thy torch of Truth,
Golden, steadfast as a star,
Follow we from near and far.
Thousands and yet thousands strong
Unto thee we raise our song.

MARIE VON H. BYERS 1916.

LET THERE BE PIECE

Send all and any contributions to the Alumnae Office not later than
May 1, 1919.

A PROFESSIONAL OPPORTUNITY IN THE Y. W. C. A.

A large percentage of the college women of this country have been helping to run the war-machine. On November 11 the power was turned off. Those on whom the country has relied for war work, it naturally turns to now for reconstruction. The "Help Wanted" signs have simply been removed to other windows. The need is so great for the college trained woman and the field of service so varied, that the question resolves itself into one of personal inclination. Now, if ever, is the time to translate into action the thinking inspired by the war.

In seeking a professional opportunity, the Blue Triangle of the Y. W. C. A. has a special significance for the college trained woman. The program of reconstruction that the Association is planning, in this and other countries, calls for her general and specialized knowledge.

This plan includes: social and recreational work among industrial women; club organization and activities in communities affected by war; social and educational work among foreign-born women in the United States; extension of the Y. W. C. A. to women of France, Russia, China, and other lands; physical directors and recreation leaders; cafeteria directors; business secretaries; religious work.

Intensive and regular courses of training are provided in these subjects for qualified candidates in all parts of the country. Such a candidate for a position in the Y. W. C. A. must have a college education, or its equivalent in experience, or technical training in Household Economy, Physical Training, Business Training. She must be at least twenty-two years of age and a member of a Protestant Evangelical Church. Address the Personnel Bureau of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., 600 Lexington Av., New York City.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION

The seventh annual series of Conferences on Professional Opportunities for Women, conducted by the Appointment Bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, in cooperation with the Vocational Committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Boston Branch, will be held on four successive Wednesday afternoons at four o'clock, in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, beginning February 19, 1919.

Everyone is aware that the war has brought about great changes in the employment of women and girls in all branches of industry, and no phase of the reconstruction problem more closely affects the future welfare of the country than this. The whole field, however, is too big for consideration at these conferences. The time will be devoted, therefore, to a discussion of some of the vocations in which there has been a call for the thoroughly trained woman. The necessary preparation, difficulties which may be encountered, and the qualities needed by the young woman who will most probably attain success, will be reviewed by persons competent to advise.

Some of the vocations to be considered are those of a conveyancer in a city law department, a secretary to a surgeon, an efficiency worker, a home economics person working with mothers and children in a settlement house, a dietetic bureau director, a lunch room manager in an industrial plant; and the opportunities for Women in Agriculture, Public Health Nursing, Journalism, and Business.

Admission is by free ticket, which may be obtained on personal application or by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, Boston.

Do not fail to read the paragraphs on page 126 concerning alumnae in war service; and please coöperate with the War Department and with the editors of the QUARTERLY in making both files complete.

McCutcheon's

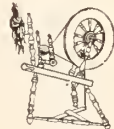
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The
Smith Alumnae
Quarterly



Published by the
Alumnae Association of Smith College



May, 1919

THE SMITH ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

May, 1919

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"OUR HOME IN THE FIELD OF MUD"

This baraque contains the kitchen, living-room, and a few bedrooms. Note the "abri" in the background which has been made into a wood shed. [See page 243.]



FRANCES VALENTINE AND HER CHICKEN YARD



VERLAINES

The Smith Alumnae Quarterly

VOL. X

MAY, 1919

No. 3

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Concord, New Hampshire, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

OUR FORTY-FIRST COMMENCEMENT

AMY L. BARBOUR

ACTING DEAN

For many reasons the Commencement of 1919 should be the most joyful one we have ever known. Last year the gayest and most characteristic features of Commencement were omitted and two years ago the war had already cast its shadow upon us and changed somewhat the hue of familiar events. This year we shall have a normal Commencement, with Senior Dramatics and an Ivy Procession and a lantern-lit campus (we hope!) given over to joyous bands, tuneful as of old. But in many ways this year will be unique. It happens only once in five years that our oldest and youngest classes celebrate together, and this year as if in honor of the ten members of '79, ten classes will for the first time hold regular reunions. May '79 regard this coincidence as a happy omen and a challenge to be present one hundred per cent strong!

Much has happened in the last two years, and its experiences may have changed and sobered us, but whether we have gone forth into larger fields of endeavor or as stay-at-homes played our uneventful parts, our strongest feeling this June will be one of deep thankfulness that things are as they are, and that we may with a freer conscience give ourselves up to the joys of reunion and fellowship. Never before have we had occasion for so much pride in what Smith alumnae have done or so much confidence in what they may still achieve. Here as always there are many things to be done, many plans brewing that need your advice and help for their ultimate realization. We too have caught the infection of hope for a brighter future and increased usefulness just ahead. Is it not a year above all others for a great gathering of the clans?

The College extends its welcome to you, alumnae near and far. It welcomes your merriment, your questions, your criticisms, your approval, if perchance it may be had. Come and bring us the inspiration of your achievements, come and pay honor to the pioneer class of '79 at its fortieth anniversary, come and show President Neilson what a typical Smith Commencement is like!

REPORT OF THE ALUMNAE COUNCIL

FEBRUARY 1919

The midwinter session of the Alumnae Council of Smith College was held in Northampton from February 19 to February 21, officially speaking, although many alumnae availed themselves of the privilege of staying over for the Washington's Birthday exercises. The Council was called to order at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in the Faculty Room in Seelye Hall. Mrs. Elizabeth Cutter Morrow 1896, President of the Alumnae Association, presided, and Miss Carolyn Tucker 1907, Secretary of the Association, acted as secretary for the meetings. The calling of the roll showed 85 councillors present, as follows:

ALUMNAE TRUSTEES

Mrs. Marguerite M. Wells 95
Miss Helen F. Greene 91

FORMER ALUMNAE TRUSTEES

Mrs. Elizabeth Lawrence Clarke 83
Mrs. Helen Rand Thayer 84
Mrs. Ruth Bowles Baldwin 87

DIRECTORS OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Elizabeth Cutter Morrow 96
Mrs. Marguerite Page Hersey 91
Miss Carolyn V. Tucker 97
Miss Gertrude Gane 94
Miss Helen C. Gross 95
Miss Nellie J. M. Olesen 13
Miss Leona May Peirce 86
Miss Adelaide Witham 95
Miss Ellen P. Cook 93
Miss Florence Jackson 93
Miss Muriel S. Haynes 04
Miss Catharine W. Pierce 12

GENERAL SECRETARY

Miss Florence H. Snow 04

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE QUARTERLY

Miss Edith N. Hill 03

CLUB REPRESENTATIVES

Berkshire County: Miss Annie B. Jackson 82
Boston: Mrs. Margaret Manson Holcomb 96
Miss Lucy P. O'Meara 12
Bridgeport: Mrs. Catherine Cullinan Sullivan 89
Buffalo: Mrs. Josephine Hamilton Hubbell 12
Chicago: Mrs. Albertine Flerhem Valentine 97
(See Hill, editor of QUARTERLY)
Cleveland: Miss Mary E. Raymond 91
Eastern Conn.: Miss Abby G. Willard 83
Eastern N. Y.: Mrs. Lois Hollister Howk 05
Mrs. Jessamine Kimball Draper 01
Fitchburg: Miss R. Maude Greene 03
Hartford: Mrs. Dorothy Davis Goodwin 07
Mrs. Alice Warner Hamilton 03
Kansas City: (See Witham, director)
Maine: (See Haynes, director)
Minneapolis and St. Paul: Miss Agnes L. Dean 04
Mrs. Ruth Lusk Ramsey 01
New Hampshire: Miss Ellen L. Wentworth 88
New Haven: Mrs. Eleanor Cutler Daggett 92
New York: Mrs. Miriam Rogers Perkins 05
Mrs. Anna Harrington Green 95
Philadelphia: Miss Anna S. Cliff 12
Rhode Island: Miss Edith Thornton 10
Rochester: Mrs. Bertha Groesbeck Haskell 00

Southeastern Mass.: Miss Hester Gunning 15
Southern: Mrs. Virginia Cox Brank 06
Syracuse: Mrs. Margaret Silsbee Wade 99
Vermont: Miss Edith K. Dunton 97
Washington, D. C.: Miss Katharine Hawxhurst 17
Western Mass.: Miss M. Adèle Allen 86
Miss Alice M. Pierce 09
Western Wash.: Miss Louise Hunt 18
Winchester: Mrs. Edith Kimball Metcalf 98
Worcester: Miss Miriam Titcomb 01
Mrs. Marion Gaillard Brackett 02
Merrimac Valley: Miss Marjorie Balch 18

SECRETARIES OF REUNION CLASSES

84 Miss Helen F. Whitten
89 Mrs. Anna Gilmour DeForest (alternate)
94 Miss Gertrude Gane (alternate)
99 Miss Grace P. Chapin
04 (See Haynes, director)
09 (See Pierce, club representative)
14 Miss Margaret L. Farrand
16 Miss Frances E. Hall
18 Miss Josephine Ramsay (alternate)

SECRETARIES OF NON-REUNION CLASSES

80 Mrs. Netta Wetherbee Higbee
81 Miss Eliza P. Huntington
82 Miss Nina E. Browne (alternate)
85 Miss Ruth B. Franklin
86 Mrs. Annie Russell Marble (alternate)
87 Miss Carrie E. Day
90 Miss Mary V. Thayer
91 Mrs. Bertha Dwight Cole
93 Mrs. Harriet Holden Oldham
95 Miss Mabel Cummings (alternate)
97 Miss Emma E. Porter
98 Miss Elisabeth B. Thacher
01 Mrs. Agnes Childs Hinckley (alternate)
03 Mrs. Marion Mack Sheffield (alternate)
05 Miss Emma P. Hirth
07 Miss Virginia J. Smith
08 Mrs. Helen Hills Hills
10 Miss Alice F. Day (alternate)
12 Miss Mary A. Clapp
13 Miss Helen E. Hodgman
15 Miss Katharine Boutelle
17 Miss Frances Montgomery

STUDENTS' AID SOCIETY

President: Miss Elizabeth Whitney '00
Treasurer: Mrs. Nellie Packard Webb ex-85

COUNCILLORS-AT-LARGE

Mrs. Hannah Dunlop Andrews 04
Miss Anne Chapin 04

Mrs. Morrow welcomed the members of the Council and spoke to them in a very telling way of the real purpose of these meetings. She urged them to remember that they had come as representatives of the alumnae from all parts of the country in order to become familiar with the College, to discuss ways in which the Association can best serve the College, and, finally, to go back

to the various clubs and classes prepared to be an inspired and accurate bureau of information concerning college affairs. These words are not Mrs. Morrow's, but she illustrated her point so aptly that we quote her closing words:

. . . I am very much impressed and sometimes frightened at the machinery created to carry out this purpose or these purposes. There is a tendency I think in modern life to create machinery. We have learned so well how to do it that sometimes after creating the machinery we forget what it was created for. I urge you to consider quite seriously the story of the little boy who was kept after school to write one hundred times "I have gone" because he always said, "I have went." The teacher left him at his desk writing, and the next morning she found this note on her desk: "Teacher, I have wrote 'I have gone' 100 times, and now I have went." I have a little feeling that someone may go from the Alumnae Council meeting and say, "I have been at the Alumnae Council meeting. It was very interesting." "How is the College?" "I don't know about the College, I was so busy going to meetings." If that happens I shall feel that we have created too much machinery. I hope very much that no one will go away from here and say, "I have went."

The first business brought before the Council was a motion, which was carried, to omit the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, these having been published in the July QUARTERLY. A rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Andrews, leader of the Unit, who was present, was taken before proceeding to the reading of the reports. [For an account of the reports see page 187.]

CONFERENCES

The first conference—first in more ways than one—was with President Neilson. He spoke reminiscently for a moment of the nervous frame of mind in which he had faced the Council last year, and said that much had happened since then. Especially important among those happenings were the facts that we had fought and won a war and fought and won an epidemic. In connection with the winning of the war he spoke of the fine way in which the students had sustained their war activities month after month. They have continued their splendid Red Cross work and have lived up to their obligations and pledges in all respects whether in matters financial or in denying themselves luxuries and playtime. Indeed, the administration feels that they have gone in all respects beyond what could be fairly asked of them.

The history of the epidemic has been reviewed in the November and February QUARTERLIES and, therefore, we simply sum up the salient features as enumerated by the President. We lost only two girls out of a total of 2100 students. The College owes the prompt checking of the epidemic very largely to the splendid work of Miss Comstock and Dr. Gilman who "kept her head and used her strength in a marvelous manner," and to our system of small houses. Had we had large dormitories accommodating 200 or more our problem would have been much more serious. The faculty and students rendered splendid service as nurses' aides and the students also were most helpful to the farmers in the valley.

The President's next topic was very naturally the Infirmary. Alumnae are referred to Miss Comstock's article in the February QUARTERLY for many interesting details, as the President's chief emphasis was on the financial side.

"When you subscribed money to build it," said the President, "the College was to furnish it. I should not have recognized you as separate from the College!" The Infirmary is now approaching completion and will be ready for occupancy in the late spring. Several wards and small rooms have already been furnished by gifts from classes or individuals and the College will be glad to affix names to others. The cost for equipping a room with one bed is \$125, and no room contains more than four beds.

President Neilson then turned to the topic of organization. He spoke more or less in detail of the scheme of four class deans now in operation, and of his pride in his selection of the deans. Miss Barbour, dean of the senior class, is acting dean during Miss Comstock's absence. These deans, together with two men from the faculty, form an administrative board which looks after matters formerly dealt with by various small committees of the faculty, thus saving administrative machinery. The undergraduate is now as able to go directly to an administrative officer as she would be in a college of 600 students. At the same time a body of faculty advisors was instituted, these advisors continuing with their students throughout their courses and not through their freshman year only. There are five advisees for each advisor.

The President was glad to speak of the success beyond expectation of the summer school, i. e. the Smith College Training School for Psychiatric Social Workers. He said that the quality of the students, the resources of the institution, and the coöperation of the persons concerned were better than anyone could have foreseen. The QUARTERLIES for the past year have given a detailed account of the school.

It is apparent that we have a plant here which can be advantageously used for intensive training of a certain sort in the summer, and this summer we are to quadruple our experiment of last summer. We cannot hope to do it so economically as last year of course and the school should be put on a paying basis. Mr. Chapin outlined the general plan on page 95 of the February QUARTERLY and on page 204 of this issue he gives much additional information.

In speaking of the size of the College, President Neilson said that in the fall there were 2100 students, of whom 775 were freshmen. At midyears 4.5 per cent of the freshmen were dropped which is a very normal percentage, and a much smaller one than was expected because special circumstances made this a very large class, first, because this was the last year in which students could enter by certificate only and some schools rushed girls to college before the gates should be closed; second, many girls came to college this year who under normal conditions would have "come out." The President is inclined to think that next year the entering class will not be over 500 which should not be a disappointment to any of us, for when one reflects on the dormitory situation here one is disturbed about our good faith to the parents of prospective students. While we should never wish to house all our students on the campus, as it is desirable to have a margin to allow for shrinkage in numbers, we can safely build for twice the number now accommodated, and have dormitory space for 1700 girls. The need of dormitories has long been with us, but it is more pressing now than ever. The last thing that Dean Comstock said to the President before departing for California was, "*Rub in the need of dormi-*

tories." Although the off-campus ladies do their best we can honestly say that the girls are safer on the campus than off, because the houses are more directly under the control of the College. Furthermore new dormitories would provide more income. For classroom space we are also crowded, for although the opening of Burton Hall in 1914 relieved us for the moment we have since then added to our students a number equal to the whole of Bryn Mawr College and have not added a single classroom. A plan has been drawn for dividing Assembly Hall into five classrooms, but if this were done we should have no intermediate sized auditorium, to accommodate, say 1000. The President did not recommend dividing Assembly Hall until it could be replaced, but advised a new music building with an auditorium. If we had that the present Music Hall could be used for classes and Assembly Hall divided. Laboratory and gymnasium space is needed. The gymnasium was built for half the number of students now in College. Dr. Gilman suggests that another of the same size be built on the Maynard property beyond the hoe factory which we have bought but have not entirely paid for. Later it is hoped that Allen Field may be moved down there and dormitories built on the present Field with part of the Sage bequest (approximately \$700,000). [See map in this issue.]

At this point the time allotted to the conference was over, but the Council was so eager to hear more from the President, especially as to the "educational novelties" of which he had intended to speak that Mrs. Morrow arranged for him to speak again on Friday morning. His talk was based on the conferences held with the British Educational Mission which visited our colleges this fall. The two chief criticisms which they made of the American system of college education were, first, our distribution of subjects, the compulsory scattering of the student's attention over a great number of subjects, and, second, our method of grading by which we try to keep all students at the same pace and have no arrangement for letting the students of special ability go ahead. This first objection to our "system of snippets," as they call it, is neither wholly wrong nor wholly right. If a student has been intellectually stimulated since childhood she can be allowed to specialize unlimitedly, but if she has had only what she gets in the public schools she needs the sprinkling of interests. The other criticism is less easy to meet. It is of course true that one girl does her work twice or three times as quickly as another. It would be well if we could select the 15 per cent of the class who can do this and let them go ahead by themselves with less classroom and more individual work. We don't treat our best students well enough. President Neilson believes that it is desirable to continue our method of scattering during the first two years, and then let the first rate student select a major and devote all her time to it. She will not become narrow necessarily, for narrowness is not a matter of subjects studied but of the spirit in which the work is done. And she will see the bearing of other subjects on her special subject. To work out a system like this would require much time, but to one interested supremely in education it is undoubtedly worthy of consideration.

On Thursday afternoon Miss Barbour addressed the Council. Although acting dean during Miss Comstock's absence, she spoke not in that capacity but as class dean for the seniors. The aim of the new system of class deans

is, of course, to permit the girls more direct access to administrative officers. Each dean stays with her class for the four years, and, through her, elections are made and petitions granted with far less red tape and delay than under the old system. Each dean is relieved of some hours of teaching so that she has time to devote to her duties as dean, and the fact that the offices are near each other makes close coöperation possible. The administrative board, made up of Dean Comstock, the four class deans (Miss Barbour, Miss McElwain, Miss Mary Cook, Miss Benedict), and two men of the faculty, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Mensel, meets every week to take up petitions, changes in course of study, and so forth. Miss Eastman meets with them but has no vote. When it seems best the board confers with all the teachers of a given student. This board takes care of the occasional cases of dishonest work, brought up by the Student Council or faculty members. The deans aim to make the students more responsible, and to realize more clearly their duty toward the College, and also to establish such relations with them that they may feel free to consult them in matters non-academic as well as academic.

The first speaker for the Faculty Committee on Conference, of which Miss Cushing is chairman, was Mr. Senseney of the Art Department. He spoke of the aim of a course in design in a woman's college, i. e. to give instruction which will be of use in general life, for only about 10 per cent take up design seriously after leaving. During the war, when publicity was so vital, posters were the chief work. An exhibition of 80 or 90 food conservation posters was sent to Washington and thence over the country. The object of the department, which is more or less of a workshop, is to teach appreciation of color and line. In answer to questions he said that a certain number of hours of work were apportioned, but many became interested enough to do far more, and that about 60 girls were doing practical work in design the second semester.

Miss Cheever then spoke of the size of the College. The size of the freshman class is disproportionate to that of the other classes, which leads one to believe that a good many girls not of college caliber enter, and that some come who do not intend to stay more than one or two years. Statistics show a larger proportion of these than formerly. One great objection to our size is the difficulty of maintaining the spirit of the whole and imbuing the freshmen with our ideals. This is shown by the fact that the percentage of freshmen who stay away from chapel is larger than that of other classes. There is, too, our lack of dormitories, for in many of the off-campus houses the living conditions are not so good, nor is the spirit the same as on the campus. In closing she warned the alumnae not to be distressed if next fall's entering class is smaller, and advised them against urging the weaker and less mature students to come here.

Mr. Townsend of the Education Department was the next speaker. We were very much interested in his talk on the modern tendency to judge college students by psychological tests rather than by examinations, as exemplified at Columbia. Our change to the ABC method of grading—the theory of middle averages—is a step in that direction as is also the recent decision to make the first semester's grade tentative, to be fixed by the work of the second semester.

A few moments' discussion followed which may be summed up in Dean

Comstock's words, "Rub in the need of dormitories." (It would seem that all roads of discussion lead to dormitories.)

One of the conferences most enjoyed by the alumnae is that with the Student Council, whose president this year is Margaret Hitchcock 1919. Miss Aldrich, the first speaker, told of the continuation of work on a plan for student government to be carried on by two houses, the Student Council and a House of Representatives composed of delegates elected from houses which have thirty or more members. Legislative powers, where granted to the students, would be vested in the two houses, and judicial powers in a committee from the two. The plan is to be referred to the trustees and then to the student body, and it is hoped to put it into effect next year.* Miss Gates then explained the new system of "passing the office" for student activities. It is based on the point system by which every activity is graded on the number of hours a week it requires, the scale used being the work done during the last two semesters, D minus equaling 1 and so on up to A minus equaling 12. She explained also that elections are now arranged so that the position carrying the largest number of points is filled first. Miss Heinlein then told of the constructive drama movement under Professor Eliot, who is interested in establishing a workshop here similar to Professor Baker's at Harvard. In closing Miss Hitchcock described the war work of the year, carried on under a war board consisting of a president from the senior class, one senior member, and, as ex-officio members, the Council, S. C. A. C. W., and Athletic Association presidents. The contributions of more than \$8000 to the War Service Fund, nearly half of which has already been paid, and of \$1100 monthly to the Red Cross have been handled by this board. Red Cross work has been done in the Students' Building and there have been extra-curricula courses in motor mechanics and home nursing.

REPORTS

Miss Knight, the general secretary of the S. C. A. C. W., told in her report of two constitutional changes: first, the substitution of a publicity chairman on the cabinet for the finance chairman; and second, the inclusion of the Association in the collective system now used for all student activities in which are included, for the Association, its memberships, missionary enterprises, I. C. S. A., and Consumers' League memberships. Work at the Children's Home, the Old Ladies' Home, the Y. W. C. A., and the People's Institute began with the second semester. New work at the Institute is being done in the formation of children's clubs on an extensive scale. The Bible and Mission study classes which were formerly held in different semesters have been combined under the name of "World Fellowship Classes," extending through both semesters. The Christmas sale was very successful and the quality of the goods excellent. The receipts were \$724.12. The general secretary is grateful to the alumnae for gifts of clothing and of money for "pure frivolity."

Miss Wright, the director of the Appointment Bureau, began her report by saying that while the Bureau had now been in existence long enough so that there was some material by which to judge it, it must nevertheless be remembered that the unusual conditions of the year had served to pad some figures

* The plan has now been approved and will be fully explained in a later QUARTERLY.

and reduce others. The registration of the class of 1918 was nearly 85 per cent, as compared with the normal percentage of 70, to which the figures for 1919 have fallen. Many calls for war workers have come, and the total of calls has increased nearly 100 per cent, the relation between academic and non-academic calls remaining constant. As to placements in general, 30 were made in 1916-17, and 41 in 1917-18, a gain of 37 per cent. Eighteen hundred dollars in commissions was saved for graduates during the year.

She admitted that the scarcity of candidates for teaching positions had been increasing of late, and that no relief had come, apparently, since the signing of the armistice. She read parts of letters from several young alumnae who were giving up teaching after a year or two. Some of the criticisms brought against it as a profession were "teaching leads merely to more teaching," that it was full of egotism, and that it was "not a man-sized job as viewed by the world." She read two letters giving the other side, from girls who thoroughly enjoy teaching.

The work of the Self-help Department has gone on much as usual. A new edition of the booklet on the work has just been issued. Work is being done ranging from unskilled labor such as running errands up to the highly specialized work of teaching chemistry and bacteriology at the hospital and the most intelligent sort of secretarial work.

During the epidemic the Bureau had the privilege of choosing, organizing, and planning the work for 40 nurses' aides (a few being replacements) from those who had studied home nursing and who volunteered for service. These students did splendid work at Dickinson Hospital and at the temporary hospital at Baldwin House, where they were aided by faculty members. It was a most interesting piece of work for the Bureau, and one which had rich rewards.

The report of the Homestead as made by the resident, Mrs. Shirk, was read by Miss Browne. The number of Commencement visitors, except for the Class of 1903, who came 56 strong to hold its supper there, was only a few dozen, on account of war-time conditions. This was true also during the summer, but the visitors made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers. A unique event took place in the north room when Florence Hodges 1916 was married there, with President Seelye to officiate. The old house in candle-light formed a charming setting, and we are all grateful for this new interest added to the Homestead—for it was the first and only wedding ever held there, so far as Hatfield memories go. It was deemed wise to close the house during the winter, but it is hoped that with a return to normal conditions this will not again be necessary. "It is unfortunate," said Mrs. Shirk, "that an indigent trolley company levies a tax of 36 cents upon every pilgrim seeking the shrine."

Next came the report of the Heads of Houses, read by the secretary. This informal organization meets monthly with Dean Comstock to discuss problems. Two former committees, one on social life and one on entertainment, have been merged into one on social activities, the members selected by the President and the Dean. So far this year no plays have been given except by departmental and other clubs, because the Students' Building auditorium has been used for Red Cross work. The Heads of Houses have formed a new com-

mittee, the service committee, with Miss Kingsley as chairman. The object is primarily to facilitate the placing of maids, but it has grown to include regulation of domestic service on the campus and the keeping of a list of maids who wish campus work and of substitutes, both maids and student helpers. One hundred and eight maids and 18 student helpers are employed, the latter giving three hours of work daily in exchange for meals. The head of Lawrence House spoke with appreciation of the new pantry given by 1908, and of the general success of the house. Miss Richards, the resident faculty at Tenney House, gave an interesting schedule of work for the coöperative housekeeping done there.

Miss Jackson reported for the Vocations Committee that as a result of a conference with the Dean, an alumnae advisory committee to coöperate with the Appointment Bureau had been formed, consisting of Miss Cora Coolidge 1892, chairman, Miss Emma Sebring 1889, and Miss Esther M. Smith 1910. There has been some question as to the functions of the committee, which it is hoped will be cleared up by conferring later in the Council session with a special faculty committee composed of Miss Barbour and Miss Benedict. President Neilson is also to be present.

For the Students' Aid Society Mrs. Webb said that the vital interest which comes to the treasurer in correspondence is difficult to translate into a report, and begged the councillors to use their imaginations with her figures. Last year 49 loans, amounting to \$5017, were made, and this year 49, amounting to \$4197, have already been made. Four more are under consideration, and there are always emergency loans at the end of the year. On account of the war, loans have not been paid back so well as usual. Seven hundred and fifty dollars has been paid in Liberty Bonds, and \$6350 worth of bonds have been bought by the society. The fellowship fund has been completed. The Free Bed Fund has been heavily drawn upon, \$305 for 12 girls as compared with four girls last year.

Mrs. Clarke of the Local Clubs Committee reported one new club since June, in Baltimore, making 47 clubs in all. Eleven clubs still have a fee of fifty cents, but it is hoped that the dollar rate will eventually become universal. The chief work of the committee this year has been the task of collecting club reports for printing in the Register. The chairman asks for the help of the councillors in doing this for 1918-19. The work of stimulating the clubs to activity has been taken over by the War Service Board, and a report of the various activities will come later with the roll call of the clubs.

The report of the Graduate Study Committee consisted of two recommendations to the Finance Committee of the Association: first, the appropriation of \$500 for a fellowship to be open to (1) the class of 1919, (2) the classes of 1916, 1917, and 1918, and (3) other alumnae of Smith College, details to be in the hands of the Faculty Committee on Graduate Study, and, second, the appropriation of \$50 for the history monographs.

Mrs. Hersey reported for the Finance Committee in the absence of the chairman, Mrs. Goddard.

The Committee has had two aims: first, to give financial aid to the College for (a) the new laboratories (b) the 1918 Summer School (c) the addition to

Chemistry Hall; second, to coöperate with the War Service Board. The Committee has recommended the first of these aims to classes holding reunions in June. The War Service Board is collecting its money on a geographical basis through the clubs. The addition to Chemistry Hall is now the only outstanding college need of the three enumerated since there is \$3000 in hand for the laboratories and the expenses of the Summer School were not so large as estimated. For Chemistry Hall \$35,000 is needed of which \$5270.91 is in hand and \$240 pledged.

Miss Gane of the Curriculum Committee told of the changes made in the college curriculum during the war, mentioning first the courses in social case work, in economic aspects of the war, and in mental hygiene and reconstruction. A combination of courses for seniors wishing to become trained nurses has been given at the request of Miss Goddard, dean of the Army School for Nurses, and 12 students are availing themselves of this. The class in bacteriology has been overwhelmed with students. There has been more desire for French and Spanish and less for German. Perhaps the greatest change has come in the Chemistry Department, the number taking both elementary and advanced courses has been tremendous. This is due to the call for women chemists, and the number of graduates obtaining positions has steadily increased since 1916. The English Department has seen little change except that it has had more vital work. There has been a change in the Greek Department due to the fact that the new curriculum allows the substitution of beginning Greek for continuing Latin. This has been done by 120 girls, including a large number of unusually good students. One member of the department in speaking of the effect of the war says: "Nothing is the same. We may teach the same texts, but we ourselves see things in them which we never saw before, or things which we have for years vainly tried to transfer to the minds of our students are suddenly luminous without our aid."

There was no formal report of the QUARTERLY. Miss Hill, the editor in chief, said that the editors had been far too busy editing alumnae notes and keeping up with the work of the Units to write reports. The message which she asked the councillors to give their constituencies was: "Be careful to see that your subscriptions are paid to date for it is impossible to retain on our lists persons who owe for two or three years, and also remember that the printing bills are mounting with every issue and support the Association in any policy in which it may ask your coöperation."

Miss Tucker, chairman of the Commencement Committee, said that its function was that of a connecting link between the College and the alumnae, but that there had been little to do. Commencement this year is to be normal. The senior play to be given June 12, 13, and 14 is "The Yellow Jacket."

Miss Tucker read the report of the purchaser of the College. This year has been a hard one on account of the high cost of food and house furnishings, and the utmost economy in the latter has been necessary. Large quantities of jelly, pickles, and so forth have been made in the college kitchens. The additional price for campus board left a small surplus in July 1918, but it cannot be expected again this year.

Miss Witham as chairman reported for the Committee on Preparatory

Schools. The Committee has been in correspondence with 60 schools who send students to Smith concerning their attitude to the New Plan of Admission. Of this number, 30 will use the new plan of comprehensive examinations exclusively, 18 will use both, eight will not use it at all, and four did not commit themselves. The Committee has reduced the objections offered to the plan to four in number and feels that no one of the four is insuperable. It has presented these objections to President Neilson to be brought at his discretion to the attention of the Board of Admission, and the schools have been informed that this has been done.

The Committee also asked these 60 schools to give it some data as to the salaries of Smith graduates on their teaching staffs. From figures furnished it would appear that the goal which a teacher may hope to reach is considerably higher than the average salary of six or seven hundred mentioned by Mr. Townsend last year. It was, however, perfectly apparent by the stir in the room after the announcement of these figures was made, that there were teachers present whose experience had been by no means so happy as that of those Smith graduates teaching in those 60 schools, and we prophesy that the last word has not been said concerning the teacher and her salary.

Miss Lewis read her report as chairman of the War Service Board and also those of the subcommittees on finance and publicity, Mrs. Thayer reading her own personnel report. Miss Lewis gave first an account of the organization of the Board and its division into committees and the various changes which have been made from time to time. The motive power for the machinery was furnished by the first Unit committee, and the alumnae and undergraduates have kept it going financially. The budget for administrative expenses this year was \$4000; the share of the trustees is \$1000; of the alumnae \$2500, and of the undergraduates \$500, so that all gifts of outside donors go directly to relief. Alumnae are referred to pages 229 to 233 for the latest word from the Committee and the clubs. Miss Lewis spoke briefly of the work of the S. C. R. U., of the Y. M. C. A. Canteen Unit, the Near East expedition, and the Plattsburgh and Serbian workers. The work at Plattsburgh and that with the refugees is ended, and the balance left from the latter may rightly go to the S. C. R. U., now our chief care, as our responsibility to the Y. M. C. A. ends in April, and the Near East workers are specially financed. The Committee wished to acknowledge its great debt to donors, to workers, paid and volunteer, to the Boston office for special sewing, to various merchants for prompt service and generous discount, to Morley Sanborn Linton 1907 for services as purchaser, to the French High Commission and to the steamship lines for transportation of cars, and so forth. The chairman closed by saying that the deepest debt of all was to the Board, whose devotion and obliviousness of personal convenience have made it a privilege to serve as chairman.

Miss Lewis then read the report of the Finance Committee, stating that the overseas budget (for which she gave the basis) was to be raised by geographical quotas and that the plan is working out well. She read the report of the secretary-treasurer (see the February QUARTERLY). She read also from the report of the student War Board (see page 234).

Finally Miss Lewis gave the report of the Publicity Committee, telling of the

frequent and profitable speaking by the returned Unit members, especially Miss Leavens, Miss Valentine, Miss Ryan, and Miss Bliss. Alumnae have been kept informed by bulletins sent the clubs by Miss Snow and through full news in the QUARTERLY. The *Hampshire Gazette* has published nearly all letters given it, and copies have been mailed to scattered alumnae. Other papers have quoted cables and given "stories" of local members, but it has been deemed unwise and unnecessary to endeavor to keep articles constantly in the papers.

Mrs. Thayer reported for the Personnel Committee, telling of the many calls and how they had been filled (see former QUARTERLIES). She said that several strong candidates are under appointment and it is hoped they may still be sent over. She spoke of the efforts of the personnel committee to correspond with all the members of the Units at the request of the chairman of the Board. The numbers have grown so that now each committee member should be responsible for ten or eleven Unit members. It is impossible to do this successfully, and she asked the aid of the clubs. She closed with a tribute to our representatives abroad. Sheets were passed to all councillors showing members now in service with the Units, and copies of the questionnaire sent out to determine qualifications.

Miss Anne Chapin 1904, who had very recently returned from France, gave a most interesting account of her work as director of the Refugee Unit of four who went to Orleans in September under the Red Cross. They aided the refugees with food, shelter, clothing, furniture, and work, and reorganized the office system, with the assistance of a committee of French ladies (see February QUARTERLY). One cannot help wishing that every alumna might have heard her description of the beautiful service held in the cathedral in celebration of the armistice. In spite of the conservative Catholicism of Orleans the Unit members, Protestants as they were, were asked to sing in the choir. The *Te Deum*, with a wonderfully beautiful setting, was sung for the first time since the beginning of the war. More impressive still was the presentation of a Belgian flag by the head of the Belgian Commission to the Loiret. The flag was carried down the aisle and placed beside the French flag. One cannot feel that even a Paris celebration could have held more beauty or more solemnity than that of Orleans, the city of Jeanne d'Arc.

Miss Jordan then spoke to the Council for a few moments on the subject of the changes and rumors of changes which we hear on every hand. She spoke of the crowded-to-death idea, the idea that our scholarship is going down or going up, the idea that religion has disappeared, the idea that both faculty and students are all smoking. She reassured the alumnae that despite some changes we are very much the same, and perhaps a bit better than we used to be, and gave a good deal of delightful local color while so doing.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

The chief business about which the interest of the Council centered on both Thursday and Friday mornings was the question of whether the War Service Board should be allowed to pass out of existence in June, and if so, into what new channel the enthusiastic interest of the alumnae for this work should be

turned. When Mrs. Andrews was asked about the work of the S. C. R. U. she advised strongly against continuing in France too long. The Red Cross has given up reconstruction work, which is to be done by the French Government, at whose request we are in the Somme, and our reconstruction work should be continued only so long as it is chiefly relief work. No more garments should be made, but all the money we can raise in these next few months will be needed now that we are not under the Red Cross and prices are so high—gasoline, for instance, being \$1.50. The question of a distinct Serbian unit was brought up, but while we have furnished personnel for the Near East expedition, it seems unwise to be responsible for units where it might be impossible to control them. The idea was suggested and taken up with enthusiasm that it was now time to work for the College, lest, as Mrs. Morrow put it, we should seem like a child who has done a fine adventurous thing and will not work for its mother thereafter. The opinion seemed to be that it was far easier to raise money for a tangible object like a dormitory, and the majority of club representatives present seemed to favor a club quota. The question of the competition and overlapping between clubs and classes was mentioned and a suggestion made that definite objects be assigned to the two separately as a permanent policy.

On Friday morning after President Neilson's second address Miss Greene continued the subject of our responsibility to the College in stirring words. She said that woman's education was no longer an experiment, but was becoming a fundamental world need, and that Smith College has a chance to do her part in the changed conditions after the war. Our two administrative officers are everywhere recognized as persons who "speak the language" of those who are trying to inaugurate a program for our great reconstruction problem and as persons who are ready to use the College as an instrument to that end. The two great needs of the College are increased salaries for the faculty and sufficient dormitories adequately to house the student body. These two projects may be considered together, as the income from the dormitories could go for salaries. "It seems to me," concluded Miss Greene, "that the alumnae of Smith College are quite equal to accepting this financial challenge. Can we not so organize ourselves that we can put up to people the needs of Smith College because Smith College is a social agency that is not only doing an increasingly fine work in the training of young women, but is reaching out into the fulfilment of a national program? I believe we can."

Discussion brought out the facts that at least a million and a half (in addition to the Sage bequest) would be needed to carry out this plan, that the leader of the Unit thought that the time when war work should stop was shortly coming, that the Summer School was doing much toward reconstruction, and that it was able to do so efficiently because of the previous training of the students. Miss Lewis and Mrs. Thayer felt that we could supply this need and do some outside work too, on a smaller scale, as such work is not only valuable in itself but a valuable asset to the College because it shows in terms of service the results achieved by supporting the College. It was voted to recommend to the Association that it raise two million dollars for the College.

On Friday afternoon the roll call of the clubs was taken showing some

few quotas complete and the others well on the way to completion. Miss Witham reported for a special committee to define powers of Council committees. This committee recommended (1) that the Council constitution be amended to change the number of standing committees from ten to seven, abolishing the committees on Undergraduate Interests, Commencement, and Vocations; (2) that the President of the Alumnae Association appoint a committee of three alumnae to act as advisory committee to the Appointment Bureau of the College. This committee is to be a temporary committee created for one year—its renewal to be decided upon by the Board of Directors after one year's trial; (3) that "as the Alumnae Council Committees emanate from an advisory body, their character be advisory only, so far as the College is concerned, and it further recommends that when any committee desires executive action concerning the College it present a written report to the President of the College."

It was voted to recognize the Baltimore Club, and to send a cable of appreciation to the S. C. R. U. Votes of thanks were passed to Miss Chapin for her talk, to every member of the Refugee Unit for her work, to the Music Department for the Russian concert and for the tickets to the Philharmonic Orchestra concert, and a rising vote of thanks to President Neilson expressing deep appreciation of the generosity and courtesy of the hospitality shown the Council. The meeting was adjourned.

The councillors were the guests of the College for the three days of the session, and were entertained at the Alumnae House, Plymouth Inn, the Pierpont, and the other usual places.

On Wednesday afternoon the councillors were given tickets to the Philharmonic Orchestra concert through the courtesy of the Department of Music. This department also gave a special concert of Russian music in honor of the Council on Thursday evening. The concert was followed by a delightful reception in the Art Gallery, at which the Council members were the guests of President and Mrs. Neilson. On Friday evening the councillors had the privilege of attending the Alumnae-Student Rally,* devoted entirely to the Unit this year, where Mrs. Andrews, Miss Bliss, Miss Leavens, and Chaplain John Lewis of the A. E. F. were the speakers, and where a new service flag for the alumnae in France was presented by Mrs. Morrow. [See page 248 for further information about the flag.]

As usual, the councillors left town with much undone, so full of good things was the program. Each one took with her, however, a feeling of deeper pride in and greater intimacy with the College, thanks to Mrs. Morrow's emphasis as expressed in her speech of welcome. To Mrs. Morrow's efficiency as a presiding officer, to her ability to clarify an issue, and to her tact and charm the alumnae owe one of the best Council meetings ever held. Let us not forget the increased sense of our high calling as alumnae of Smith College which came to us here.

K. B.

* See page 222.

THE REVEREND JOHN MORTON GREENE

Upon going to press we learn with sorrow of the death of our senior trustee, Dr. John M. Greene. He died on April 28 in Boston and the service was at the Eliot Church, Lowell, of which he was pastor emeritus. President Neilson was in Minneapolis, and the College was represented by President Emeritus Seelye, Mr. C. N. Clark, Professor Stoddard, Professor Caverno, and a member of the Student Council. We are glad to turn to the QUARTERLY for February, 1917, for a portrait of Dr. Greene and a very lovely sketch of his life, fittingly entitled by the author, Ellen Burns Sherman, "The Father of Smith College."

A MIDDLE-AGED PART IN RECONSTRUCTION

ELIZABETH LEWIS DAY

Readers of the QUARTERLY as far back as April, 1913, will remember with pleasure Mrs. Day's article, "To Virtue, Knowledge." We are again indebted to her for the very delightful paper which we publish here. Mrs. Day was graduated in 1895, and has at present a private day school for girls in New Haven.

"In the middle of the journey of our life, I found myself in a forest so dark that the direct way was not clear . . ." explained the wise Florentine. All through his youth he had looked forward to that middle part of the journey as a point where the direct way would at last become crystal clear. He had shared the universal experience, and had found the clarity an elusive will o' the wisp, always still ahead.

Arrived at that middle place in the journey, we find that we have an incomparable view both backwards and forwards. If we have left something behind and have not attained to the something else that should atone for the loss, yet we have compensations. We have after all more wisdom than we once had, we have still more hope than we soon shall have. We have an enviable position. We can send out feelers in both directions. We can play the part of hyphens. For on us, the great body of the middle aged, depends this much of the hope of the world,—that youth and age shall understand each other.

Do not we ourselves remember clearly how little our elders seemed to understand our own youth, and how in proportion as they did not, we failed to value their advice? Let us then now remember in our turn, that every time we censure one youthful habit, we lose the chance of effectively censuring another.

Let us moreover realize that the world is upside down and that the old order changeth giving place to new. More than ever before in the world's history will the old need to envisage new ways, new customs. More than ever before are we going to have to deal with a generation of young men returning to us intolerant of restraint or of authority.

One boy of nineteen who had driven an ambulance for six months recently came back to college in deference to his father's belief that he would do better to finish his education and wait for a commission. But it was too hard to bend that independent spirit after six months of the life he had seen. "I can't wait two years," he reported to his family at Christmas; "I've enlisted in the artillery. Somebody sicked the Faerie Queen on me—that finished me!"

It is pretty generally accepted that many of these boys will never return to college; and this means that there is a pretty general recognition of the fact that youth when once enlightened by experience cannot again bow its head beneath a yoke. Is there not then a terrible time of social reconstruction coming,—a time when perhaps the greatest service middle age can render will be that of linking together the old and the new,—seeking to alleviate the disapproval of age and to discount the intolerance of youth? To mitigate the sad extremities—“*Si jeunesse savait, Si vieillesse pouvait*”?

And what of our girls? Are not they too learning their absolute value in the second line of defense? Are they not taking it for granted earlier than we did, that every woman must be trained, efficient, and self-supporting? If we can admit this to their credit—we who still pride ourselves upon being advanced and useful—we shall have taken a long step toward mutual understanding. And then suppose we take the companion step and admit that they have also far more idea of making their work useful, of doing something that society needs. Just now of course, it is what the country needs. Will this idea perish and leave nothing but ashes behind? I cannot think so. From this war will spring the immortal belief that every woman must serve society—must make to the world the contribution for which she is best fitted. This idea will be disassociated from the salary question. Each woman must do the work the world needs to get done by her. If she can afford to do it for love,—well. If not, then society owes her a salary for it. This is the informal arrangement that is being worked out in every branch of war work to-day, where salaried and unsalaried workers are side by side, equally interested, equally responsible. This will be the silent understanding afterward.

Such a belief about woman's work may well become stereotyped until it bears all the force of public opinion; and after that point is reached, it is but a step to the conviction that our draft law will crystallize at the close of the war into universal military service. With a law demanding a year from every young man, and with public opinion demanding the coöperation of women in national undertakings, there is a clear view ahead of universal service for women. This I believe is coming.

Should those of us who have passed the age limit simply stand aside, and rejoice at our escape? Should we placidly take to high living and plain thinking? Or will there be a part for us to play and a part perhaps doubly useful and interesting and absorbing, just because it is a part that cannot be played by others?

If the suffrage comes too, we shall run immediately into that fine old Anglo-Saxon reluctance to giving or taking something for nothing. The women of the state, with an equal voice in its laws, will themselves object to requiring universal service of the men alone.

This service will probably not be entirely military. Ruskin was thought by his own generation to have made an utterly fantastic suggestion when he proposed that Oxford and Cambridge undergraduates should serve short periods as road builders for the Empire. William James, too, with unusual foresight, wrote in 1910, “If there were instead of military conscription, a conscription of the whole youthful population to form for a certain number of

years a part of the army enlisting against Nature . . . the military ideals of hardihood and discipline would be wrought into the growing fibre of the people." Roads, forests, and harbors, postal and railroad systems, internal revenue and survey, can all use many one-year servants; and if the country is established on the firm peace basis we are hoping for now, it will doubtless seem less wasteful to use many of her conscripts in such work of peace.

The corresponding branches of national service could also use many women. The clerical labors of many of the departments are already largely carried by women, and could be partly done by untrained women on one-year terms. It would seem to the lay mind better economy to use both men and women in departments for which they were already trained; to use nurses in state hospitals, to use laundresses in public laundries, and teachers in city schools; but this is not at present done in those countries that require universal service. The farming viscount stands in line with the peasant in the ranks; the expert electrician bunks with his chauffeur and both learn to groom horses and sweep stables. Perhaps in the end the country reaps more from the discipline to character and the democratic feeling resulting from this than it would get from the actual expert labor which seems to be wasted. Time and experience must develop these details.

There would never be as many women as men serving, for obviously the exemptions for women must be greatly extended. This fact makes uncertain the determination of the best year for women to give to their country. It goes without saying that young mothers must be exempt,—but must they remain exempt? Shall girls be asked to serve at eighteen unless they are married at that age? And having failed to give the Government that year, must they owe one later in its place, from the placid leisure of their middle life? If the year first demanded is the eighteenth how can it be arranged that the early date does not defeat its own ends, by pushing back marriage too far? We shall wish to exempt women of proper child-bearing age in order to produce perfect offspring. This purpose will not be achieved if marriage at eighteen is the easiest way of escaping the year of conscript service.

These and other problems come tumbling out of the sack before it is half opened. Perhaps they can be safely left for solution to our future statesmen. You remember the old man who grumbled when his wife announced that it was raining, and growled out at her, "Let it rain!" "I was going to," the wife cheerfully replied. I certainly am not going to try to draw up by-laws on the spot. But are not these just such problems as can be worked out by women who have themselves been through life as far as the middle part of the journey? Do we not still remember those earlier days and nights in the nursery with enough keenness, with enough sympathy, to know what could and what could not be accomplished side by side with them? Do we not know as no others do, how much vigor is left at forty, how much skill, how much leisure?—how women of our own kind might be best utilized for the good of all?—how much we would be worth at forty, when faced with new jobs, in new surroundings?

This is a bare suggestion of possible practical fields where we can help; and how about the moral support? This kind of work will bring to youth far more disillusionment, scorn of authority, and independence of living than its mere

frivolity has ever brought it in the past. Will it not then be a great part of our task to meet with sympathy, and so to guard against the death of youth? In this process of adjustment the Apollyon of middle life as I see it will be Complacency. To conquer him will mean great effort, and effort of the kind most difficult for the age to make. The youth of our country has fought for us. It has given up its joys, its work, its very life, for us. We feel this deeply, tenderly; we are appreciative. We loathe not being able to do more ourselves, and we reverence and admire what they have done for us. Perhaps we have never been so near together as we are now. Perhaps you feel that the thought of our being otherwise is the thought of an alarmist. But by analogy it is not so. Is convalescence the easiest period for the patient? Will it be as easy to watch our sons and nephews, yes, and our girls too, keeping the reins in their own hands, while they choose a profession and marry and build and rear and govern, as it was to cheer them on and admire and love them when they assumed the heaviest burden of the immediate necessities of war?

Because it must be done. The bitter fact is that these things will happen no matter what attitude we take. In fact it is to us alone that our attitude will matter very much. To us, the middle aged, it will make this difference,—we shall be shoved aside, disregarded, put up on the top shelf, higher than any older generation ever was before, or, we shall seize and profit by our chance, we shall be consulted, respected, and loved, like no preceding generation.

Let us imagine an instance. Suppose a woman in the early forties has a son and a daughter in college—the son in his senior year and already studying law. He goes into training and gets a commission. He spends a hard winter training the drafted men, he takes them to France, in time for the Spring Offensive; he survives incredible adventures, wins renown and success, and the autumn brings the end of the war. We all guess pretty well what his mother's year has been. We know what preparations she has had for further strain and fresh adjustment. We know that she has never answered the telephone or looked at a newspaper without giving her son to her country all over again. He comes home brown and straight and hard,—five years older,—a grown man, and a very different creature. That he will return to his senior year in college, and study law,—this is what his mother expects. The utmost variation from her dream of having him ultimately practice law in her community that she has yet considered has been the fearful possibility that he may yearn for pastures new, and cast longing eyes on the big corporation possibilities of Denver or Portland or Omaha. But the boy! He is a being from another planet. The world is his oyster. In his mind the learned professions are forever discredited. Action, with tangible results, and in reponse to world-wide demand,—this is what has become a vital need of his being. And what does he do? The North Pole and the South Pole are both discovered; the Panama Canal is dug. But minds that think in such terms as these will surely find him his next job.

Now to send him forth to shoulder it is going to take tremendous powers on the part of that mother; powers much newer to her than those she exercised when he went forth before. This time he has no band and no banner. He is not cheek by jowl with all the neighbors' sons. She is not calling on a patriot-

ism, dormant perhaps in her heart, but steadily nourished there since her childhood. She cannot fall back in bitterly hard hours on the reflection that she would feel much more bitterly if she had brought him up as a molly coddle, and he had not wanted to go with the other fellows and do his bit.

She honestly thinks that he will do better at the law; that it will be better for him to finish college, to settle down, to conquer his restlessness, to plant his feet firmly in his father's shoes. Very well—she just simply must not think so. She must learn to think differently. She must exhibit real training, the kind of training that shows the mind quickly how to deal with new material under new conditions. She must at this hard middle part of the journey make over her whole mind—her whole spirit—and without waiting for a deathbed vision, she must learn to see a new heaven and a new earth.

And what of her daughter?—the daughter who perhaps did not leave college, but who began treating college life, like every other aspect of life, as endurable just in so far as it equipped her for emergency service. She stampeded the courses in sociology, in stenography,—perhaps in French,—she knitted and made dressings, and organized and reported, and kept her eyes steadily on the goal of being ready to do well and professionally something that the world really wanted done. Her summer vacation may have gone, without any protest from this patriotic mother, to service in a hostess house, or in an exemption board office, or even to rehabilitation work with a unit "Somewhere in France."

But how about this daughter now that the war is over? What of the harmony between her soul and her mother's? Let us suppose that we are dealing with a fine type here—a mother who has shared too much of the great social shock to drift back into ante-bellum plans for the girl's *début* in tulle and roses, with one afternoon a week at the settlement and a Boys' Club on Sundays. But is she behind other women of her own age if she still dreams of keeping her daughter with her,—of letting her work and write and teach and earn and give, under her father's roof?

And suppose the girl feels a call as strong as Jeanne d'Arc's or Peter the Hermit's, to reconstruct Serbia or to rebuild Jerusalem, or to educate China? Is it not going to be just as hard for the mother as letting her boy go? And is it not going to take bigger vision after the war than before? More of these calls are going to be made—and heard—than ever before. Then mothers have got to hear them too; and by mothers I mean the whole maternal generation.

The way to hear the calls and to understand and sympathize and perhaps help, is to practice doing it. If we were told this morning that a month from now, with no possibility of escape or excuse, we were to be required to give a skating exhibition, I assume that most of us would at once begin practicing for the occasion. You remember that Alice says you can do wonders by believing at least one impossible thing before breakfast every morning. We know how we can learn to like or at least tolerate a person by expressing approval and admiration of that person whenever possible; on the principle that we do not cry because we are sad, but feel sad because we cry.

Then, let us seize upon every new thing and look sharply for its good points, admiring them when found, boldly and decisively. Before we know it the spirit of youth will be within us. In the matter of dress it is hard to say in

advance what shocks may be in store for us. Gowns have so recently been too long and too short and too loose and too tight and too thin, that it is difficult to see what more they can be. But of course it is evident that the terrible fact that we all possess human bodies is no longer to be thought of as a secret. My grandmother once reproved my mother for running too fast in the presence of a young man, because her skirts had flown up to the buttons of her pantalets. "What difference does it make," my mother protested, "he knows I have knees." "Not at all," replied my grandmother severely, "every true gentleman thinks that young ladies are quite solid down to the ground, and their feet are set on, just as if they were screwed in."

This family tradition of a lie in a good cause at least serves to suggest the differences we all feel in the tone of propriety since the days of that poor lady Queen Victoria, on whose plump shoulders we lay all the responsibilities that no one else will take, from black walnut furniture and hair oil, to prunes and prisms. When a dear aunt of mine remonstrated with me for liking round dances, because of her disapproval of the attitude assumed, I answered that one did not think of it in that way; that the fact of the dance itself excused the position. "But, my dear," she whispered, "Suppose the music should stop!" This is unanswerable, and I should think might perhaps be propounded at some modern dances.

If I may give you for what it is worth a fashion forecast of my own I fancy that one of the first things that we may be called upon to be Not-shocked about will be the absence of stockings. The girls are swimming without them, and they are sailing and canoeing in their bathing suits. Moreover those suits are as much like their brothers' as are the riding clothes that are a matter of course nowadays. When a girl sits half the morning in this costume, burying her bare legs in the sand, and on a hot day perhaps even lunching so dressed, can you make yourself feel that she is just as pure and lovely and innocent as her grandmother, whose feet were presumably screwed on, and were certainly never bare? Can you learn even to accept as the next step the fashion of tea gowns worn, Cleopatra-like, with sandalled feet and naked ankles? And can you countenance the modern ballet, which is rapidly making bare legs as familiar as bare arms? If you can, then you will go far. As a piece of practicing, this might be called an exercise with a theme.

The vocabulary will be the next lesson. Can we be quick to understand the new slang?—Quick to utilize the advantages of the milder forms, and to recognize them when adopted into the language? Can we adopt abbreviations, phonetic spellings, nicknames, far more than we have done, and with far warmer grace? If we can, then our practicing makes progress.

Now obviously there must be something like genius brought to bear on the points of such doctrines. We, the middle aged, must learn not to be shocked at manifestations of the spirit of the age. We must learn to accept with sympathy expressions of youth which simply represent the trend of the times. But at the same time we must not cease to oppose the real improprieties of the occasional young person who has been carried away, whether by ignorance or exuberance. For it is chiefly in order to maintain our influence in such crises that we are going to learn to spare our criticisms.

How are we to judge these cases, how know which offenses against our standards are to be condemned and which condoned? Alas, I have no new touchstone to offer. Nor would anyone accept it if I did offer one. One of the wisest epigrams of La Rochefoucauld was the "Tout le monde se plaint de sa mémoire, personne ne se plaint de son jugement." We may possibly know persons whose memories in our opinion are better than their judgment; but is it not true that they never recognise this fact? Do we know any woman who says that she has wretched taste? Each of us relies on his own judgment and believes in his own taste. Therefore each will settle such questions as this one of public taste, for himself. My plea can only be an emergency brake, adjusted for a moment while one stops to reflect, and to apply taste and judgment rather than mere instinct and prejudice.

And then when judgment and taste have condemned, let us form the habit of doing something about it. If it is bad for the soul to feel emotion without action,—pernicious to feel fervently exalted by a patriotic speech unless our exaltation takes the immediate form of a dip into our pockets or a gift of our time,—surely a critical emotion requires the same kind of reaction. If we hear a girl say of her marriage that she is "going to try it for awhile," let us do something though ever so small a bit about our divorce laws. If we disapprove of the movies, let us do something to improve them; and not take it out in mourning the past, and bewailing the difference between Charlie Chaplin and Jefferson, or Pickford and Terry. The movies are here to stay, and can be used as a power for good or evil according as persons with good taste and judgment are willing to recognize the fact. New standards of dress and conduct, of speech and bearing, of domestic life and divorce, of ambition and success, of ethics and of life, are here to stay, and they will be used as powers for one side or the other,—of that there can be no question. That they would be powers for good *si jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait*, we are very sure. Then for us who are neither young any more nor old quite yet, but in the middle part of the journey, here is the task made for our hand; that youth shall know,—that age shall do. This is our job.

WHAT ALUMNAE HAVE DONE FOR THE HILLYER ART GALLERY

ELIZABETH MCGREW KIMBALL

Mrs. Kimball was graduated in 1901 and has been on the museum staff of the Hillyer Gallery since 1913 doing docent work.

The Hillyer Gallery owes much to the alumnae and the alumnae are perhaps not aware of how much and what. So the opportunity has been seized to acknowledge the debt and to point out just what that debt is. Ever since the founding of the art collections of the College the alumnae have shown their interest, and this brief account of their gifts, apart from the many other gifts to the gallery, is made with confidence that this interest will be extended.

Perhaps the most conspicuous gift is that of the addition known as Graham Hall, built in 1910-11 through the generosity of Christine Graham Long 1909. The varied uses of Graham Hall may be guessed as it contains a large lecture

room, studio, classrooms, and the special exhibition room, in which has been hung a succession of exhibitions of high quality. "One-man" shows of the work of a number of the foremost American painters, choice canvasses from the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, and the Worcester Museum; textiles; sculpture; prints, and drawings have been found there and have proved of inspiration and interest not only to the College but to the larger community as well, through the Sunday openings.

In the painting cabinets are found portraits of the two former presidents of the College, by Edmund C. Tarbell. That of President Seelye was painted in 1907-08, and was presented to the College—not to the Hillyer Gallery—by the Alumnae Association in 1908. The portrait of President Burton was painted in 1917-18, and was given to the College—again not to the Hillyer Gallery—as the twenty-fifth reunion gift of the Class of 1891.

In 1907 a group of alumnae and friends gave as a memorial to a "much loved teacher" a painting, "Evening," by Mary R. Williams, who had been an inspiring instructor in painting for nearly twenty years. This characteristic work is the most important in the group of Miss Williams' work which hangs in the north corridor upstairs.

An alumna, Achsah Barlow Brewster 1902, and her husband gave in 1910 a painting, "The Bathers," by Mr. Brewster, which, like a number of other pictures, can only be exhibited in rotation owing to the limited wall space.

This same year the Studio Club learned of an opportunity to buy a good proof of Rembrandt's famous "Three Crosses" and with the help of its alumnae members and friends purchased the etching and so set the standard for the print collection which has grown notably in the last three years chiefly by additional gifts. The most important of these gifts was from a well-known collector, himself the director of a similar museum, who wrote that his interest in the Smith College collection was roused by the generous and intelligent attitude of the alumnae and students toward the gallery. In June 1913, Elizabeth Olcott 1913 gave two Millet etchings, fine proofs of the "Shepherdess Knitting" and the "Woman Sewing." In 1914 she added to her gift seven Japanese prints.

In 1916 Jessie Rand Goldthwait 1890 gave the gallery its first original marble—a portrait bust of a child by Daniel Chester French. The little head dates from Mr. French's early Florentine experience—it is signed and dated "Florence, 1876"—and is a most sympathetic rendering of a child's contours and expression. Its charm makes it a particular favorite with our child visitors. At the same time Mrs. Goldthwait gave a bronze reduction of Dannecker's "Ariadne and the Panther" and a splendid Persian shawl, which serves as a distinguished wall hanging in the special exhibition room as well as a source of inspiration and pleasure to the students in design.

Twice, seniors, members of the class in Art 14—known as Art 32 in the new course of study—have left very tangible reminders of their interest in the gallery. In 1914 they gave a replica of the charming bronze discovered at Pompeii and known as "Narcissus," and in 1916 a replica of the fifteenth century Italian bronze bust portrait of Dante, attributed to Donatello.

A most interesting collection of modern patterned textiles, printed as well as woven, was given in 1916 by the Student Government Association of Kobe

College, Japan, through the president of the institution, Charlotte De Forest 1901, who in turn had become interested as a member of the Smith College Club of Japan. Another member of that same active club, Clara Loomis 1900, on her last visit to this country gave an old red and gold lacquer wedding saké stand and cups, as well as two original Hokusai prints to the print collection.

The first gift in the Egyptian collection was received in the fall of 1916 from Emily M. Williams 1916, and is hung in the entrance hall. It is a piece of painted mummy case, representing the boat of the dead. In June 1918, through the interest of Anne Harwood Harbison 1909, the College received a gift of a large number of Egyptian classic and Oriental objects from the estate of Miss Helen Griggs of Boston. In addition to more cartonnage, there is a number of faience and wooden ushebtis from Egypt, some Coptic embroideries, classic intaglios and coins, and modern Oriental textiles. Perhaps the most interesting thing is a fifteenth century Florentine painting of the "Marriage of St. Catherine" of the school of Neri di Bicci.

In December 1918 an alumna gave a good specimen of Etruscan pottery, and a very important gift of ceramics is now being prepared for presentation. The remarkable collection of "blue-and-white" belonging to Isabelle Herrmann Ferry, Art 1886, will soon be in the possession of the Hillyer Gallery. One of the most interesting exhibitions of this season was lent by Mrs. Ferry and consisted of textiles, chiefly Oriental, carvings, and pewter, and Mrs. Ferry herself was good enough to talk about them at one of the Sunday openings.

The most recent gift from an alumna was received from Albertine Flershem Valentine 1897 in March of this year, and consists of ten volumes of André Michel's "Histoire de l'Art" and a small but exquisite collection of Oriental textiles from the collection of H. E. Wetzel.

This seems the most appropriate place to speak of a number of gifts from alumnae which are not housed in the Hillyer Gallery but which form an important part of the art collections of the College, and that is the group of portraits found in the library. The portrait of President Seelye, painted in 1910-11 by Henry Salem Hubbell, was given in 1911 by Gertrude Gane 1894 and Margery Gane Harkness 1901. The Paul Thompson portrait of Professor Gardiner, painted in 1913, was presented by the alumnae members of the Philosophical Society; that of Professor Stoddard, by Wilton Lockwood, painted in July 1912, was presented by alumnae members of Colloquium. Professor Tyler's portrait was painted by an alumna, Mary Gulliver 1882, and given by that class as its gift at its reunion in 1912.

A portrait bas relief in bronze of President Seelye by Alice Morgan Wright 1904 was modeled in 1913-14, and given in June 1914 by the Class of 1904 as its decennial gift. It is placed in John M. Greene Hall.

From this brief catalog it will be seen that the alumnae have added generously and intelligently to the resources of the museum, and anyone who recalls the Alumnae Art Exhibition of June 1914 knows how creditable it was and how greatly it interested the Commencement visitor. This modest Baedeker has starred only those exhibits in the Hillyer Gallery which are peculiarly interesting to the alumnae as such, but it carries with it a cordial invitation to come in and see all the treasures whenever you are in Northampton.

THE SMITH COLLEGE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORK

F. STUART CHAPIN

Plans for a Smith College Training School for Reconstruction announced in the February issue of the *QUARTERLY*, have now become an established fact in the creation of the Smith College Training School for Social Work with courses in psychiatric social work, medical social work and community service, and a specialized summer course in child welfare. The school is a graduate professional school offering work that falls into three divisions:—a summer session of eight weeks of theoretical instruction combined with clinical observation, July 7 to August 30, 1919; a training period of nine months' practical instruction carried on in coöperation with hospitals and settlements, September 1, 1919 to July 3, 1920; and a concluding summer session of eight weeks of advanced study, July 5 to August 28, 1920. The summer sessions of the Training School are held at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. The practical instruction in field work over a period of nine months, from September to June, is arranged by placing students with hospitals and settlements in Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, where their field work is under continual supervision both locally and centrally by the staff of the Training School, and where group conferences with instruction are provided. The duration of the training course is thus fourteen months, including a month of vacation between successive summer sessions, making thirteen months of intensive study and practical work. The course begins in the first week in July and continues till the last week in August of the following year.

The school will employ the new methods of training for social work. First, the psychological approach to social problems is emphasized in all of its courses; second, students are made acquainted with the applications of the scientific method in sciences bearing upon social problems—biology, psychology, sociology, psychiatry, and medicine; third, emphasis is laid on the discussion method of teaching rather than the use of the usual lecture system, in an endeavor to train for fearless and resourceful thinking about social problems; and fourth, the intense group life of the students in college dormitories and in continual association with their instructors permits a high degree of concentration.

The method of continuous practice is believed by the sponsors of the school to afford the best practical training. To become completely assimilated into the organization, the student must give full time to the work. To obtain the richest possible experience, the student should be on duty regularly and without interruption. It is considered that practice work with social cases and social conditions cannot be carried on satisfactorily with intensive instruction, since it is not possible to regulate human problems so that experience will run parallel with theoretical instruction. There is great value for drill and discipline as well as depth of experience in the uninterrupted practice and in the continuity of theoretical study which the present plan provides.

While this plan of instruction, involving a certain degree of separation of theory and practice, is not in conformity with traditional educational methods

of training for a vocation, it affords such unusual opportunities for concentration and intensive work that we believe it to be psychologically sound. It, therefore, follows that it is not educationally unsound.

The bulletin of information describing the organization of the school, the courses of instruction, offices of administration, and teaching staff, together with such other facts as the names of members of the advisory committees and lecturers is now available on application to the director.

The tuition fee for the training courses of thirteen months is \$100, payable in two installments of \$50 each at the beginning of the first and second summer sessions. The tuition fee for the summer course in child welfare is \$50. The charge for room and board in the Smith College dormitories, where all students will be lodged, is \$75 for the eight weeks. During the period of practice, students are expected to maintain themselves. A few scholarships, providing tuition and living expenses at the summer session of the Training School, are available to meritorious students. Some internships in hospitals for students in the practice period of the psychiatric course are also available. Applications for admission should be received not later than June 28.

Dr. E. E. Southard of Boston is chairman and Dr. L. Pierce Clark of New York a member of the Advisory Committee on Psychiatric Social Work. The course in social psychiatry will be given this year as last by Dr. Edith R. Spaulding, and Miss Mary C. Jarrett, in addition to her duties as associate director, will supervise the field work of this particular group.

Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Boston is chairman and Miss Ida M. Cannon a member of the Advisory Committee on Medical Social Work. Dr. Catherine Brannick, Smith 1902, is lecturer in charge of the course in social medicine, and Miss M. Antoinette Cannon of the University Hospital, Philadelphia, is supervisor of the practice period of the students in medical social work.

Dr. John L. Elliott of New York is chairman and Miss Lillian D. Wald of New York is a member of the Advisory Committee on Community Service. Miss Anna F. Davies, head resident of the Philadelphia College Settlement, is in charge of the course in community service, and Miss Grace T. Wills of Lincoln House, Boston, will supervise the field practice of the students in community service.

The course in child welfare is a specialized course offered only in the summer session of the school and open to social workers and teachers. Dr. Henry D. Chapin, a specialist in children's diseases from New York, is chairman of this committee, and Mrs. Ada E. Sheffield, director of the Bureau of Illegitimacy, is a member of this committee. Miss Carrie A. Gauthier, Smith 1904, is in charge of the course in child welfare.

Other members of the teaching staff are as follows: Dr. F. Stuart Chapin, director of the school, professor of economics and sociology on the Mary Huggins Gamble Foundation in Smith College; Miss Ruth S. Clark, assistant professor of psychology; Mr. Seba Eldridge, assistant professor of economics and sociology; Dr. John A. Houston, superintendent of the Northampton State Hospital for the Insane; Dr. Everett Kimball, professor of government in Smith College, and Dr. Harvey G. Townsend, associate professor of education, Smith College.

The following courses of instruction are offered: general psychology, mental tests, child psychology and social psychology, social organization, the theory of social case work and the organization of social work, social psychiatry, social medicine, community service, local government, and child welfare.

As announced in the earlier article in the *QUARTERLY*, three types of students are qualified for admission: college graduates are admitted to the thirteen-months training courses; social workers and teachers are admitted to the summer sessions of the school; and a few exceptional persons of preparation equivalent to college work may be admitted to the training courses.

CURRENT ALUMNAE PUBLICATIONS

COMPILED BY NINA E. BROWNE*

The editors of the *QUARTERLY* will greatly appreciate the coöperation of all alumnae and non-graduates in making these lists complete. Kindly send any contributions of your own to Nina E. Browne, 44 Pinckney Street, Boston, and notify her of any other current publications which you recognize as the work of Smith alumnae or non-graduates. It is necessary each quarter to send the copy for these lists to the *QUARTERLY* before all of the July, November, February, and June magazines are out, therefore Miss Browne will consider it a favor if alumnae who know that work of theirs is to be published in one of these issues will notify her of the fact, giving the title of the contribution. Miss Browne is particularly eager to coöperate with the secretaries of reuniting classes who wish to make complete records before June.

Allen, Lucy E., 1889. *Women in Art*.
Newton Graphic Press.

Allen, Marjorie S., 1906. (Mrs. Seiffert)
Old Woman and [Review of] *Kreymborg's*
Plays for Poem-mimes, in *Poetry*, Jan.

Creevey, Elizabeth H., 1905. (Mrs. Hamm)
My Window, in *Outlook*, Feb. 26.

†**Daskam, Josephine D.**, 1898. (Mrs.
Bacon) *The Girl who Stepped along*, in
Ladies Home Jour., Feb.

Donnell, Dorothy, 1909. (Mrs. Calhoun)
†*Her Hero's Return*, in *Woman's Home*
Companion, May.—*The World to Live in*,
in *Motion Picture Classic*, Apr.—*Saturday*
to Monday, in *M. P. C.*, May.

†**Dunbar, Olivia Howard**, 1894. (Mrs.
Torrence) *Scaling Zion*, Scribner's, Apr.

Fuller, Mary Breese, 1894. *In the Time of*
Sir John Eliot, in *Smith College Studies in*
History, Jan.

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Copies of the publications are wanted for the Alumnae

WHAT ALUMNAE ARE DOING

THE THRIFT CAMPAIGN

ALICE PELOUBET NORTON

A MEMBER OF THE SAVINGS DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The National Thrift Campaign has just been launched, and we are most fortunate to have among our alumnae a member of the Savings Division who is not only willing to inform us at first hand just what the campaign is but eager to tell Smith alumnae the high part which college graduates are expected to play in the coming months and years. Mrs. Norton is also editor of the *Journal of Home Economics*, the official organ of the American Home Economics Association. She was graduated from Smith in 1882 and has been prominent for many years in the field of home economics.

The editors had the promise of this article before receiving the communication from Mrs. Draper, published in the Let Us Talk of Many Things Department, page 217, and trust that in so far forth she will consider that they anticipated her request for "other comments on important questions of the day by a Smith alumna near the top of the ladder."

One of the first reactions of the "general public" after the signing of the armistice was a feeling of relief that the constant effort at saving—saving food, saving clothing, saving fuel—might be relaxed. The more frivolous thought of new clothing, that seemed no longer taboo; the housekeeper, of the opportunity to plan her living with less effort; the business man, of "business as usual" with generous advertising and unlimited market for luxuries.

Then came the reawakening. We heard of hungry Europe, and knew that even though food was accumulating in our storehouses, we should not waste one ounce of it. We understood that to dress extravagantly is as unpatriotic and bad form when half the world lacks clothing, as it was in war time. We realized that never again could America spend as carelessly as she had done, with no thought for the future. We were told that our Government needs our money, and that "goods and services" are still required to produce useful products, and to reconstruct this war-torn world of ours. The promoters of the thrift campaign began again to find good soil on which to sow their seed.

Thrift has been a discredited term. It has meant to most Americans saving pennies, picking up pins; it has meant meagerliness, going without all that has made life worth living. Thrift, forced upon our forefathers because it was necessary to their very existence, lived in the traditions of New England if not in its practice, yet it was often despised as stinginess.

During the stress of war time with its need of saving every particle of material, of salvaging waste products, of utilizing all by-products, the meaning of thrift began to change. Now thrift has come into its own. We have a different conception of its interpretation and its possibilities. We see it as freedom, not restraint. It is having, not going without. It is fulfilment, not deprivation. It is wise spending, sane saving, safe investment. It is neither parsimony nor extravagance. It means, just as it always has, care in the use of material, with no waste; but still more truly it means choice, "the best management of the business of living." It is deciding what one wants most and using materials, time, labor, money carefully in order to acquire that one best thing.

It is with this larger conception of thrift that the present National Thrift Campaign is undertaken. It means saving money, but saving it because money saved gives a margin of choice, because it gives freedom from anxiety, because it offers greater opportunities. It emphasizes the necessity for national, as well as individual, thrift. It hopes to make America a better place in which to live. It is by no means a matter merely of the comfort of the family, or the prosperity of the individual community. It has to do with the very well being of the nation itself.

Reconstruction problems are at least as difficult as those of war time. Capital is needed, and capital can be acquired only by saving. Saving will be accomplished only by habits of thrift. For years to come the expenses of the Government will be many times the pre-war expenditures. These must be paid either from past, or present, or future savings. The more we can pay without mortgaging the future, the greater will be the prosperity of the nation. Only when there is a national habit of care in the use of material and money can the finances of the nation be put upon a sound basis. Each individual must realize that his attitude toward the wise use of material affects the whole community. No one can save unto himself any more than he can live unto himself. Thrift in the household will be carried over into municipal and national affairs. Children for whom thrift has been made a "happy habit," who have been brought up to be careful as a matter of course with money and material, when they become the leaders of community life, will not allow the great wastes to go on that are now so evident in the administration of state affairs.

That America needs this education no one will deny. Because of the abundance of our resources, we have been careless in our use of them. Sometimes that seeming carelessness was justified when labor was more valuable than material. Often it has been absolutely inexcusable when it has meant, as in the case of our forests, the using up of material that it will take generations to replace.

Safe investment is a necessary part of the thrift movement. Putting the dollar where it will grow and where there is no danger of its loss is essential to wise saving.

Last year the United States Treasury Department through a committee acting under the War Loan Organization, began the sale of war savings stamps to provide a means for such secure investment of small sums. Before we entered the war, 45,000 banks and wealthy persons held all the Government securities available. It hardly occurred to the ordinary person to invest in Government bonds. Now nearly thirty millions of Americans are stockholders in their Government. A billion dollars worth of war savings stamps had been sold up to January 1919. This in itself makes for stability. The person who owns even one thrift stamp has just so far an interest in the security and permanence of his Government.

This year the Savings Division has been reorganized and its work developed. It has gathered together in its various sections at Washington workers and writers interested in schools, in social and industrial organizations, in economics and home economics, and it is conducting its thrift campaign, hoping not only

to increase the sale of war savings stamps this year, but to train the people so that they will continue to save and continue to make this safe investment. The direct selling of the stamps is in charge of the Federal Reserve Banks. In each Federal Reserve district there is a director, under whom are serving state, county, and town directors. The work is decentralized so that most of the material prepared in Washington is sent out through the Federal Reserve districts, each district modifying this, or adding to it, to suit its own needs. The school, the community, the individual who wishes help should appeal to the Savings Director of his Federal Reserve district.

The thrift campaign needs the help of college women. What can we do as individuals to promote it?

When the Jews came back from exile and were told to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem each person was asked to build against his own house. The first thing for us to do is to see that we ourselves are thrifty, thrifty in the highest and best sense. Are we saving as much as we should from our income, and lending it to the Government to supply its immediate needs? Do we put aside this amount before we spend, as religiously as we pay our rent, or our gas bill? Are we planning our spending, choosing that which we really want, that which contributes most to our welfare and happiness, rather than buying what we may regret to-morrow? Have we made a household or an individual budget, and are we living up to it? The much quoted Micawber has a lesson for us:

Annual income, twenty pounds; annual expenditure, nineteen nineteen six; result happiness. Annual income, twenty pounds; annual expenditure, twenty pounds, naught and six, result misery. The blossom is blighted, the leaf is withered, the God of day goes down upon the dreary scene, and—and in short, you are forever floored. As I am.

We can pass on to others the gospel of wise spending. If we are mothers, we can train our children in thrift, not by constantly talking about it until it becomes a bugaboo, but by example, by assuming that nothing is to be wasted, by forming in the children habits of carefulness. Many of the thrifty household ways do not show on the surface. They are kept in the background, but they are there, and the children brought up under them can hardly escape their influence.

If we are teachers, we have endless opportunities in helping the children and in reaching the homes through the children. This need not be through harmful competition. It may be in simply showing the children how to keep an account of what they spend; how to choose in their spending so that they really are getting what they want; how to save a little every week; how to earn more; how to put what they have saved where it will accumulate and give them good return for their investment.

We can help by forming war savings societies. There are already in the United States more than 165,000 of such societies. Some of them are made of very small groups. Some of them are a whole schoolroom. Some of them are the members of a club. Some are formed in factories. Some are neighborhood groups. They help in many other ways besides increasing the sales of war savings stamps. They create a sentiment for thrift. They show how savings may be made. They may become study classes in the philosophy of thrift.

Those who have talents as speakers and writers may offer their services to their Federal Reserve Savings Director. By word of mouth, or by pen, they can make thrift popular, discredit extravagance, and show that thrift is one expression of good citizenship.

We can be better citizens. We can practice as well as preach the duty of lessening waste in the use of public utilities. We can show how to take care of public property. Good roads, clean air, pure water, public parks cost money and taxes must be levied to pay for them, but the needless waste of water, the interference with traffic from poor roads, the careless use of parks, even the litter that is so thoughtlessly strewn about them, raise taxes with no benefit accruing. It cost \$75,000 last year to repair the damage done to a New York park by children and careless adults. The good citizen does her best to lower the cost of living for the whole community as well as for herself.

We can say to our community, "Come now, let us reason together." Let us hold a Thrift Conference and ask the local banker to tell us about safe investments. The Public Health Officer will be glad to show how the community can cooperate in providing a pure milk supply, in the inspection of markets, and in preventing costly epidemics. The City Engineer will show what the waste of city utilities means. The Tradesman will tell what extra deliveries cost, and how his overhead charges must be met. The Secretary of the Retail Merchants Association will explain who really pays for bad accounts. The teacher of home economics or the successful housekeeper will show how good buying, purchasing when goods are in plenty, and reasonable demands will help to lower prices. Such a community gathering would enlist interest and cooperation as perhaps nothing else could, because it would be an interpretation of each one's difficulties and problems.

Perhaps through these and other means the time will come when the town or city will be better managed. The city will make a budget, its departments will be administered with economy, it will provide and enforce sanitary regulations, it will cease to pour down from its smoke stacks the unconsumed fuel that covers clothing, house, and belongings with soot.

Then when the question is asked, "Madam, who keeps your house?" the answer may be given, "I do, because I have seen that the housing laws are effective, that sanitary conditions are observed, that the water supply is adequate, that the Health Department is well administered. I am keeping my own house because I am taking my place as a citizen and assuming my full share of responsibility in running the city."

We can be patriotic supporters of the State. The better the administration of the local community the greater the possibility of an effective National Government. Some day, perhaps, we may even have a National Budget. The Government has done wonderful things during the war. It has saved waste in the camps, working out such well developed schemes that in some cases food waste has been practically eliminated. The Reclamation Department has saved millions of dollars by its salvage of clothing and materials. It is we who are responsible for carrying over this war-time thrift into peace time. It is we, the educated women of the Nation, whom the Government is asking for cooperation, for support, for continued help.

THE WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU

DOROTHY REED MENDENHALL, M.D.

Dr. Mendenhall took her A.B. degree at Smith College in 1895 and her M.D. at Johns Hopkins in 1900. Since that date she has held positions at Johns Hopkins, the New Jersey Infirmary for Women and Children, the Babies' Hospital in New York, and from 1913 until 1917 was instructor and field work lecturer in health at the University of Wisconsin. In 1917 she was given leave of absence and went to Washington when her husband entered the service, and she has done and is still doing responsible work in writing and lecturing with the Children's Bureau. We note particularly the Milk Bulletin as being her work. She is at present editing a series of fifty topical outlines for the use of home economic teachers in our different colleges. The Bureau is undertaking this work for the Federal Board for Vocational Education. Dr. Mendenhall tells us of several other Smith graduates in the Bureau and several more have been agents in the field during the past year.

The work of the Federal Children's Bureau has a unique interest for all women. In the first place, Congress created this Bureau in 1912 to investigate and to report all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people. No other branch of the Government is concerned with the subject of child welfare as a whole. Then, the appointment of Miss Julia C. Lathrop as chief of the new bureau was the first time a woman had ever been put at the head of a government bureau, and is still the only instance of such recognition.

The work of the Bureau during the six and a half years of its existence confirms the wisdom of this choice and is evidence of the breadth of vision and sympathetic understanding which Miss Lathrop brought to the task.

The main function of the Bureau, as first outlined, was to hold up the mirror to different communities by means of surveys and reports along child welfare lines, in the hope that the knowledge put before the public in this way might lead either to local preventive work or legislation to improve conditions for all children.

The scope of the work of the Bureau is clearly shown by the list of its various investigations, reports, and campaigns.

The Bureau has made the following field studies: on infant mortality in nine different cities, including a report of maternity in these cities; on rural conditions, especially in regard to maternity, infant care, and the welfare of children in nine different states; short maternal and infant welfare surveys in 12 towns and two counties in different states; on infant mortality and the condition of children of pre-school age in one city; on the physical condition of the adolescent child in certain Southern mill villages; of the effect of the Federal Child-Labor Law in Northern and Southern states; on factory out-work for children in three different cities in one New England state; of mothers and children in different industries in several different states; of day nurseries in different cities; of the administration of the employment certificate system in a number of cities and in a few entire states; of the condition under which mentally defective children are living; of dependent children; and of delinquency in certain cities and rural districts. Besides these field studies, an important questionnaire study of the juvenile courts in the United States has been made.

The principal research studies have been on maternal mortality, maternity benefit system in certain foreign countries, birth registration, child labor legislation in the United States, a summary of child welfare legislation enacted in 1916, child labor in warring countries, state methods of caring for children, and illegitimacy laws in the United States. Besides these reports, the Bureau has compiled a Handbook of Federal Statistics of Children, a Bibliography of Child Labor, and an Index of Existing Legislation Affecting Child Welfare in Individual States. Informative bulletins on prenatal care, infant feeding, child care, and milk have also been issued and nine health dodgers to instruct the mother in regard to the care of her own health and that of her children.

Two different nation-wide campaigns have been instituted by the Children's Bureau as educational propoganda to draw public attention to the needs of maternity, infancy, and childhood. These have been the national baby weeks held in March 1916 and May 1917, in coöperation with the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Children's Year of 1918.

April sixth has seen the official ending of Children's Year, which was inaugurated to make the second year of our participation in the world's war memorable for child welfare.

This campaign has been managed by the Children's Bureau in coöperation with the Child Conservation Section of the Council of National Defense. Over 11,000,000 women have been actively engaged in furthering the different features of the Children's Year program, and as a result of this widespread activity permanent measures for the benefit of the child population have been started in all parts of the country.

The campaign slogan was, "Save 100,000 babies and get a square deal for children." The activities of the year took the form of three drives. The first of these was the Weighing and Measuring Test, then the Recreation Drive, followed by the Back-to-School Drive and the Stay-in-School Drive which was a part of the back-to-school movement still in progress. Each of these drives has resulted from the appreciation by the Children's Bureau of seriously neglected phases in the care of young children, and should be regarded as an attempt to make parents realize their responsibility in regard to the health and normal development of their children and to elicit public support for better standards for the health, education, and work of all children.

The results of these drives both in arousing public interest in the particular problem in question, as well as in demonstrating the need of active measures to safeguard our child population have been most gratifying.

The first activity, the weighing and measuring of all children under six years of age, has been participated in to some extent by every state. In Wisconsin, 65 per cent of the pre-school population was weighed and measured, and record cards for 166,000 children were returned to the Bureau. Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Iowa have tested approximately one-half of their little children. Seven other states have returned cards for one-third of their pre-school children.

Nearly 7,000,000 record cards were issued by the Children's Bureau in the course of this test, and reports for 1,619,283 children have already been returned and are now being tabulated. A most careful analysis of 100,000 of these cards from different parts of the country is being carried on; by this

means it may be possible to establish a norm for height and weight at different years for the average American child under six years of age.

The scientific value of establishing this standard is evident. The great benefit of the test, however, has been the attention it has drawn to the prevalence of malnutrition and remediable defects in these little children.

Probably over 10 per cent of the children of the entire country are markedly under-nourished. In California, among the 32,000 children who were given a complete medical examination at the time they were weighed and measured, 47 per cent showed grave remediable defects, such as adenoids. The fact that for a given height a child should show a given weight has been impressed on thousands of parents and has aroused them to observe growth in their children and to realize the value of intelligent care. The relation of an adequate diet to nutrition and growth, as well as the serious nature of defects on the general health and development of the child has been demonstrated to the public. As a result the children's health centers and baby hygiene associations of our large cities have shown a marked increase in attendance, especially of children with rickets or malnutrition. Renewed interest is being shown everywhere in the health needs of the school child as well as in the regular weighing and measuring of all children in the school. Many communities have undertaken a second test this spring to demonstrate the improvement in the children weighed and measured a year ago, and also to reach all children not included last year.

The tremendous impetus that health work for children has received during the past year may be largely attributed to the Children's Year propaganda. Public health nurses have been newly reported in 24 states, as many as 137 nurses being reported from 10 of these states. In 15 states, 134 children's health centers, to which mothers may go for expert advice concerning the best way of caring for their children, have been started, new divisions of child hygiene under the State Board of Health have been established in nine states, making 16 such divisions at the present time in the United States. The possibility of continuity of supervision of all children from infancy to adolescence, at least as far as health goes, seems now definitely possible.

The summer drive for better recreation facilities for our boys and girls has resulted in swimming pools, playgrounds, and new leisure time activities in many communities. New playgrounds are reported as established in 16 different states. The necessity of decent recreation for children and youth has been brought before the country with a new force by this campaign. It is to be hoped that the effect of this propaganda will result in sustained effort for more abundant, wholesome recreational facilities for the whole nation, a thing most needed in the prohibition period we are about to enter.

The school drives complete the program of Children's Year, which was based on the brief child welfare program for the United States in war time as suggested by Miss Lathrop in her fifth annual report.

In most states, children over 14 years of age are allowed to work, so that more than a million children under 16 years have been leaving school every year for this purpose. Partly from the pressing need of contributing to the family support, but largely from the attraction of the high wages offered, many more children have left school during the war. Forty-three states, New York

City, and the District of Columbia are assisting in the Bureau's effort to prevent boys and girls from going to work before they are physically mature, and before they have the training necessary to reach the maximum of efficiency in a trade or in a profession. The future health and happiness of these young people depends very largely on the way they spend the adolescent period from 12 to 16 years.

The result of these campaigns to keep in school the child who is now legally entitled to work cannot yet be tabulated. A number of communities have provided scholarship funds to make possible the continuance of education for children who would otherwise be forced to go to work.

Compulsory education for all children up to 16 years of age, at least, is the logical solution of the child-labor problem. One benefit of such a law would be that it would act as an undoubted check on the work of children in the home, on the farm, and in the field, a thing which no child-labor law so far framed has been able to accomplish.

Thirteen leaflets on topics connected with the program of Children's Year have been issued by the Children's Bureau.

As a climax to the Children's Year Campaign, the Children's Bureau has arranged for a conference with foreign experts who have been actively engaged in the protection of maternity, infancy, and childhood in European countries during the war period. The objects of the conference of experts to be held in Washington in May, and regional conferences throughout the country which are being planned to follow it, is to formulate and discuss tentative minimum standards for the protection of the health, education, and work of the American child. There is every hope to believe that the adoption of such minimum standards would do much to crystallize the interest that Children's Year has aroused into a permanent form of child welfare work and to stimulate new child welfare activities where such have not yet been contemplated.

A description of the works of any government bureau cannot help being dry and uninteresting except to those engaged in this special field. It is in the hope of interesting Smith College alumnae who may be attracted by the study of social, economic, and health problems, and may be influenced to choose as their vocation the public protection of mothers and children, that this description of the work of the Federal Children's Bureau has been undertaken.

LET US TALK OF MANY THINGS

IS SMITH COLLEGE WAR SERVICE OVER? Now that the war is over and the joy of peace has become somewhat tempered by a long period of wrangling over its gladness, now that the halo surrounding the heads of all our Allies has become dimmed by the superior lustre to which we have polished our own, we are all tempted, soldier and civilian alike, to hurry back to the old job which we had before the war, expecting only that it be more conspicuous and

remunerative and thus better suited to our capacity. The war is over in America. But is it over in France? Has the S. C. R. U. and have the alumnae behind it any further responsibility there? The Unit went back to Grécourt because we felt (or thought we felt) that we had "a tryst to keep with those villages in the Somme." Every letter which comes to us from the Unit tells of "the touching misery and cheerfulness" of the people, but above all of their courage and confidence in their work of family reconstruction be-

cause their Smith College friends are there to make it all possible. It is all so tragic at best that it is hard to see how we can desert now. Then, too, we have just reached the really constructive period of our work, the time when we may hope to do the things which will count for permanent betterment.

There was a time after the signing of the armistice when an impression prevailed that France wanted all to go home, thank you, and that we would better hurry if we wanted to avoid being sped as parting guests. The Red Cross decided to do no reconstruction work in France and we were ready to pick up our hat and gloves. Just what caused this state of mind no one now seems to know. Some call it propaganda (blessed scapegoat of a word), others think it a misunderstanding, still others claim that the French have seen a new light as they begin to realize the size of the task before them. Whatever may be the truth of the matter the fact is that the French Government is now most keen for the College Units to remain until the work of reconstruction is well in hand.

Ellen Emerson writes: "Just a week ago Mr. Ford and two men from the Tardieu Mission and Mr. Persons, formerly of A. R. C. Civilian Relief, but now investigating all the 'oeuvres' here for the War Chests at home, came to visit us for 24 hours and see what and how we were doing. I had quite a talk with Mr. Persons and he said exactly what Mr. Ford and Mr. Poland of the Belgian Relief had said, 'You may have to hold on much longer than you think—next winter will be the hard pull in the *region devastée* and you can't tell yet whether you can pull out at the harvest time,'—and Mr. Persons added, 'of one thing I am perfectly sure—the French want American aid and welcome it and they are doing all they can to contradict the persistent rumors to the contrary.'"

Some of us are thinking hard as to how continued responsibility in France can be met at the same time that the College needs alumnae effort concentrated on the mighty problem of dormitories, so essential to the best quality in our college life. It may well be that the continued work of the Unit will not involve much more financial responsibility than June will find us equipped to meet. If, however, a *small* additional fund is needed to carry the work through another crucial winter shall we leave our job, undertaken in the name of our Alma Mater, half finished or shall we put it through to a completion of which even

Sophia herself might be proud? There are no better brains than some of those called in her name, and the object of this plea is to summon them to the task.

HELEN R. THAYER 1884.

[There appeared in the "Public Opinion AND THE ALUMNAE Department" of the *Weekly* recently the following paragraph:

In connection with the question of housing alumnae during Commencement week, a suggestion was recently made which, if feasible, might eliminate much of the criticism that arises every June. Would it be possible to work out some plan whereby *alumnae*, who are to be accommodated on campus, should be assigned to the *campus house in which they lived* when in College? In this way, an alumna would be made to feel more at home, she would know the customs of the house and would avoid friction with intolerant undergraduates and, above all, the situation would be made easier for the head of the house. Might not the plan be carried even further so that the graduates thus assigned *might be members of very recent* classes, girls who would still have some friends in the house? Under a system of this sort the inevitable strain of Commencement week might be lessened for all concerned. 1919

Miss Snow explained the situation in the article below, which was published in the *Weekly*, April 30.—THE EDITOR.]

Two suggestions were made in this department some weeks ago, in regard to the accommodation of the alumnae on the campus at Commencement. The first was in favor of assigning the alumnae to the campus houses in which they lived when in College, in order to make them feel more at home and to "avoid friction with intolerant undergraduates," and the second advocated the assignment only of members of very recent classes.

The present arrangement provides for the accommodation of the reunion classes on the campus in the order of their seniority. There are never enough vacancies for all the returning alumnae—usually no class after the one holding its fifth reunion can be admitted—and as a matter of courtesy the privilege has been extended to the older classes, to whom for many years the campus was the college, or a greater part of it.

It seems that the class feeling is stronger than the house feeling, and the alumnae value greatly the pleasure of being together at Commencement. We here at college scarcely appreciate the lonely, almost fright-

ened sense of the graduate who returns infrequently. She clings desperately to the assurance that she will room near someone she knows and sit next to her at Dramatics. Some of her best friends may not have been on campus in college, or may have lived in another campus house, and these friends prefer to be together at all costs. Moreover, to many campus dwellers the atmosphere of the house is largely due to the head, and often the head is new and strange.

From the purely mechanical point of view one shrinks at the problem of restoring alumnae, old or young, to the former domicile. Of the 15 seniors in a given house in a given year, perhaps 10 would return, to occupy the 7 places there might be vacant. Only the two classes holding their first and third reunions would know girls still in College. If the campus vacancies were to be limited to these classes, returning always over a hundred strong, it would be most difficult to apportion the small number of rooms to the one-time dwellers in the respective houses.

I question whether the proposed plan would be "easier for the head of the house," and "lessen the inevitable strain of Commencement week." Some of the heads of the houses will remember the days before the present system was arranged by the Dean's Office, when alumnae secured admission to the campus houses by virtue of much importuning, and if the younger alumnae succeeded, as they often did, occasionally they were not always the perfectly satisfied, quiet, go-to-bed-reasonably-early ideal guests that could be desired.

But is there so much of the friction and strain as the "Public Opinion" would seem to indicate? Is the undergraduate "intolerant"? I am mindful of many after-Commencement enthusiastic alumnae, from the early classes down, full of praise for the courtesy and friendly attention of the real residents of the campus. The guests do not intend to dominate "the old, familiar ways," and if, perchance, occasionally one of them should err into the attitude that hints "we are the College," let us be patient and disarm her by our smiling consideration, recognizing that the College is the alumnae, the undergraduates, the faculty, the trustees, and something more as well, and that Commencement is the logical time for this unity to manifest itself in positive, friendly, virtues.

FLORENCE H. SNOW 1904,

General Secretary of the Alumnae Association.

Perhaps too much has already been said about salaries in the teaching profession. Still, paradoxical as it may seem, the very suspicion that this is so, tempts one to add yet a word or two more. For some of the things that have been said and are being said, need examination, criticism, interpretation, or even refutation, before real progress can be made. Echoes from the sessions of the Alumnae Council both last year and this suggest one or two points that ought to be brought out. Extremists in several directions must have had the floor once or twice in these discussions, if report speak true. Six hundred dollars as a salary for a beginner in high school teaching was by no means an average even last year, and indeed \$700 which was offered in some schools a year ago, may be taken roughly as the very minimum offered at that time to graduates of colleges of our rank. That amount has seen an increase this year, and probably few of our graduates will have to accept offers of less than \$800 this spring. These figures are low enough but they do something toward refuting the charge that young teachers cannot possibly find places where they are paid a living wage. When a senior accepts less, it is usually because of something in her situation which reduces her bargaining power. Such limitations as the necessity to be near home, the desire to carry on graduate work at a nearby institution, the need to conserve health by considering climatic conditions, size of classes or length of hours, or the fact that her college course was not wisely chosen, or possibly not too well done—all these things play their part in putting at a disadvantage the prospective employee when the question of salary comes up. The young woman of average ability, with average freedom of choice of work and location, and a fairly planned training for that work, has not been forced either last year or this to teach for \$600 or \$700 or else not teach at all.

On the other hand, those that tell her that she must look at teaching from the altruistic point of view and that it is her duty to society to enter the teaching profession and be willing to accept an insufficient wage, are surely "barking up the wrong tree." Even those exalted spirits who can disregard filthy lucre, must see that money has at least a symbolical significance, and by means of it the world expresses the value it places upon

service. We shall do society no permanent good by encouraging it in thinking it can get education for a song. The laborer is worthy of his hire. When the world sees that it must pay, it will pay, and when it does pay, it will receive full value. The more speedily this process can be brought about, the better for society.

There are those who would have us believe that the process has already come to pass. They think that for all the smoke, there has been no fire. They tell us that already some teachers at least are well paid and they bring figures to prove it. A number of schools, in response to questions from an alumnae committee, stated the salaries of the Smith graduates on their staffs; the lowest quoted is \$1050, the highest, \$3500. It would be illuminating if these figures could have a little further explanation. We are not told whether only private schools were written to, nor, if "home" was figured in the total, what value was assigned to this highly variable item. If the figures were given for this current year, when they were quoted, they ought perhaps to be compared with the annual census, made about the same time by the Smith College Appointment Bureau. This census tells the other side of the story, containing as it does the replies from the teachers themselves. Of course, it would not cover exactly the same list of schools, but it must overlap that list in many places and it is fairly representative. The salaries quoted in the report to the Council are for teachers only; executive positions are not considered. No statement is made as to the amount of experience of those receiving the minimum of \$1050.

The very Council which listened to this report has on its membership more than one young teacher of promise and high academic attainment who is this year receiving less than \$1050, even if the most generous allowance be made for "living" in the case of those in boarding schools. Indeed, in that meeting a considerably large number of schools were represented, either in the persons of their young teachers or in the persons of their principals or owners, where the minimum salary to-day does not approximate \$1000. In the Appointment Bureau records, scores of cases appear in which excellent teachers are not receiving \$1000

even after a year or two of experience. This is true in private as well as in public schools.

I have confined my discussion to the one issue of salaries offered and scarcely touched upon the direct bearing which salaries have on the present scarcity of teachers. Much else has contributed to the present scarcity of teachers, of course. Moreover, it is not the schools, but the public that maintains the schools, that is to blame for the low pay. In placing the blame it is only fair to determine how much blame there really is. The truth lies, as usual, between the two extremes. Nothing is to be gained by blinking the facts. Starvation wages are hardly a teacher's lot at present, unless she has some decided handicap; but neither is it true even yet that salaries have reached the height where they are well calculated to draw into the profession a large amount of good material and keep it there.

HELEN WRIGHT 1905

After reading the sane, concise, authoritative comment on the Grecian appeal to America by Mrs. Hawes in the February number, I am moved to express my appreciation of her illuminating article.

Furthermore it inspires me to ask if the QUARTERLY cannot furnish us from time to time with other comments on important questions of the day, written by other alumnae in similarly appropriate relations to big issues. I have the faith that out of our large and growing numbers, there is always some Smith alumna somewhere near the top of every ladder.

Many of us—I think most of us—who go out from Northampton leave the academic atmosphere behind us. We grow to lessen our perception of "fair balances," "inherent merits," and so forth by living too close to our own particular "bias."

The voice of our civic conscience is apt to become rather faint until it rallies to meet, in like spirit, some such splendid vision as that behind the article in question.

JESSAMINE KIMBALL DRAPER* 1901.

* The editors endorse heartily Mrs. Draper's faith in Smith alumnae and point with pride to two articles in this single issue—the one by Mrs. Alice Peloubet Norton and the one by Dr. Dorothy Mendenhall—as calculated to arouse our "civic consciences" to good purpose. The editors also greatly appreciate Mrs. Draper's comment and remark in passing that such cheering words do much to smooth the editorial path.

NEWS FROM NORTHAMPTON

THE BULLETIN BOARD

VESPERS.—The speakers at Vespers have been: Dean W. W. Fenn of the Harvard Divinity School, Dr. G. A. Johnston Ross of the Union Theological Seminary, Rev. S. V. V. Holmes of Westminster Church, Buffalo, N. Y., President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, Rev. Roland Cotton Smith of Washington, D. C., Dr. Lyman Abbott, Joseph H. Odell of Wilmington, Del., President Neilson, and Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick of Union Theological Seminary.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—The speakers during the Week of Prayer were Rev. James Gordon Gilkey of Springfield, Mass., Rev. Arthur Bradford of Providence, R. I., Rev. Stanley Blomfield of Easthampton, Mass., Mr. Robert Wicks of Holyoke, Mass., Dr. John Mills of Washington, D. C., Rev. Robert Seneca Smith of Smith College.

CONCERTS.—Both afternoon and evening concerts were given by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra on Feb. 19, and by Josef Hofmann on Mar. 12.

Mme. Yvette Guilbert, assisted by Emily Gresser, violinist, and Maurice Eisner, pianist, gave a recital for the benefit of the Smith Unit on Feb. 27.

The first of the series of historical recitals was given by Miss Bliss, Miss Williams, Miss Frazier, Miss Holmes, and Christine Adams 1920. Music of the eighteenth century was played, and the instruments used were the harpsichord, Irish harp, clavichord, and Viole d'Amour. The second recital in the historical series was given by Miss Hamilton, Miss Woodruff, and Miss Dale.

The Smith College Symphony Orchestra gave its fourteenth annual concert under the direction of Miss Holmes. The soloists were Dorothea Choate and Cornelia Patterson 1919, and Ruth Willian 1920.

The fifth concert of the evening series was given on Mar. 26 by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Henri Rabaud. Reinald Werrenrath, baritone, gave the sixth concert of the evening series on Apr. 9.

A Choral Concert was given on Feb. 20 by the college choir, the Glee Club, and the Northampton Choral Club, assisted by the college orchestra, under the direction of Miss Holmes and Mr. Ivan Gorokhoff.

On Apr. 22 there was a concert of Elizabethan music given by the Department of Music and the vocal students.

On Apr. 23, Miss Sophie Braslau, contralto, gave the sixth and last concert of the afternoon series and the seventh evening concert.

A further word should be said regarding two recent developments in the musical life of the College. The first is concerning the choir. There are now two choirs of 100 girls each; one is under the direction of Mr. Moog and the other under Mr. Gorokhoff, and they sing alternate weeks, joining forces whenever a special occasion demands. The second development is the choral singing which is directed by Mr. Gorokhoff who for seven years was the leader of the Russian choir in New York and came to our faculty last fall. He has initiated the College into the beauties of the Russian music, and the concerts given by the college choir, the glee club, and the Northampton Choral Club have given rare enjoyment. We quote from the *Springfield Republican's* write-up after the February concert noted above.

Mr. Gorokhoff, whose conspicuous abilities as a choral leader were made known to the country at large through his tour with his famous Russian choir of New York, has this year accepted a position in Smith college, and the high quality of the work he is doing there showed clearly in last night's concert.

Of course, the quality of the material available there in the carefully selected and trained voices is of the highest, but even so the merits displayed by Mr. Gorokhoff's chorus are remarkable. They sang uniformly with excellence of intonation, a fact made very conspicuous by the absence of all accompaniment, which also threw into bold relief the flexible and graceful phrasing, the sureness and steadiness of rhythm, and the fine quality and quantity of tone.

The choral part with one exception, "Urbs Lyon Unica," from H. W. Parker's "Hora Novissima," was from the works of Russian composers, including Rimsky-Korsakow, Tchaikowsky, Gretchaunoff, Allemanoff, Kastalsky and Arkhangelsky, and was sung mainly in Russian.

This experiment in choral training, which Smith college so wisely decided upon, received a brilliant justification last night.

LECTURES.—A series of French lectures on timely subjects is being offered by the Department of French. The series was inaugurated by Captain Fernand Baldensperger, Professor at the Sorbonne, Paris, and for the

year at Columbia University, who spoke on "L'Oeuvre littéraire de Georges Clemenceau."

The following lectures have been given since the February issue of the QUARTERLY: "The Eugenic and Dysgenetic Aspects of Democracy," by Professor Roswell Johnson of the University of Pittsburgh; "The Supreme Court's Labor Programme" by Professor Thomas R. Powell of Columbia University; "Indian Painting" by Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy, the keeper of Indian art at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; "The Education Bills before the General Court" by Mr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education; "Character and Temperament" by Professor Joseph Jastrow of the University of Wisconsin; "American Democracy" by Professor A. C. McLaughlin of Chicago University; "Vocational Opportunities for Women in Department Stores" by Miss Esther H. Strong of Bamberger and Co., Newark, N. J.; "The Sad Case of the Soul" by Professor R. F. A. Hoernlé of Harvard; "The New World of Europe and the Function of Art in It" by Mr. H. Granville Barker; "The Size of the Universe" by Professor S. A. Mitchell of the University of Virginia.

The following are lectures in a series on problems of reconstruction which are being given on Friday of each week: "The Problem of Reconstruction in the Near East" by Professor Morris Jastrow, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania; "The New Era in Human History" by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead; "Phases of Reconstruction in Industries for Women" by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, Director of Women in Industry Service.

Madame Breshkovskaya, the "Little Grandmother" of the Russian people, gave an interesting talk on the present conditions in Russia.

Hannah Dunlop Andrews 1904 spoke in chapel on her experiences in the three days of war before the signing of the armistice. Joseph T. Alling addressed the students in chapel on the work of the Y. M. C. A. among the soldiers in France. Mrs. Jeanette W. Emrich, who has been in Mesopotamia for the past ten years, spoke in chapel on the "Situation in the Near East."

At an open meeting of the Studio Club Miss Anna Scott gave a lecture on "Art in Industry." At an open meeting of the Philosophical Club Dr. Helen H. Parkhurst read a paper entitled "A Singular Cosmos." At the Latin Conference of the four colleges,

Mount Holyoke, Vassar, Wellesley, and Smith, held at Smith, Paul Elmer More, LL.D., Litt.D., of Princeton, N. J., gave the opening address on the subject of "Latin and the Great War." The Washington's Birthday Oration was given by Harold J. Lasky of the Department of History at Harvard University upon the subject "Labor in the New Commonwealth."

On Apr. 21, Miss Deborah Kallen spoke on "The Teaching of Design to Children."

On Apr. 24, there was a lecture in French, given under the auspices of the Department of French, by M. André Fribourg, professeur au Collège Chaptal, Lauréat de l'Académie, author of "Croire," (The Flaming Crucible). M. Fribourg's subject was "Reims, depuis 20 siècles, et pendant la guerre" (avec projections).

SHAKESPEARE CELEBRATION.—On Apr. 21, President Neilson gave a lecture on "Shakespeare and Religion." On Apr. 22, there was a recital of Elizabethan music given by Miss Bliss, Miss Holmes, Mr. Moog, and Miss Williams. The Queen's Revels were given in John M. Greene Hall under the direction of the Department of Hygiene and Physical Education (weather permitting they were to have been given on Allen Field), on Apr. 24. On Apr. 25, Readings from "Macbeth," "Twelfth Night," and "The Taming of the Shrew" were given by Miss Hosford, Miss Whitmarsh, and Mr. Eliot. The Hillyer Art Gallery has arranged in commemoration of the birth of Shakespeare, an exhibition of reproductions of works, portraits chiefly, contemporary with Shakespeare, and of photographs of buildings, and so forth.

FACULTY NOTES.—President Neilson attended a meeting of the Hartford Association in Hartford. He left Northampton on Apr. 21 for a Western trip, to visit Smith clubs in Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh. On Apr. 26, in Cleveland, President Neilson will make an address before the Head Mistresses Association of the Middle West.

Professor F. Stuart Chapin of the Department of Sociology and Economics lectured at Mount Holyoke College on the subject of Social Evolution.

Colonel Goldthwait has just returned from France where, for a year and a half, he has been doing medical work. Colonel Goldthwait received the Distinguished Service

Medal for "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service."

Publications.—Conkling, Grace Hazard. See "Alumnae Publications," page 206.

Michaud, Régis. Volume of essays on Anglo-Saxon Mystics and Realists, published in Paris.

Schinz, Albert. An article dealing with the tendencies in French philosophy since the beginning of the war, in the *Journal of Philosophy and Psychology and Scientific Methods*, February.

Promotions.—At the February meeting of the Board of Trustees, the following promotions were made: from Associate Professor to Professor, Rebecca W. Holmes of the Department of Music; Amy L. Barbour, Ph.D. of the Department of Greek; Régis Michaud of the Department of French; Mary B. McElwain, Ph.D. of the Department of Latin; F. Stuart Chapin, Ph.D. of the Department of Economics and Sociology; from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor, Margaret Rooke of the Department of Italian; Arthur T. Jones, Ph.D. of the Department of Physics; Grace L. Clapp, Ph.D. of the Department of Botany; Mathurin M. Dondo, B. es L., A.M. of the Department of French; Howard M. Parshley, Sc.D. of the Department of Zoölogy; Jessie Y. Cann, Ph.D. of the Department of Chemistry; from Instructor to Assistant Professor, Katharine S. Woodward, A.B. of the Department of English; Esther E. Dale of the Department of Music; Rose F. Eagan, A.M. of the Department of English; Grace H. Conkling, B.L. of the Department of English; Lawrence T. Lowrey, Ph.D. of the Department of History; Clarence Kennedy, A.M. of the Department of Art; Frederick C. Dietz, Ph.D. of the Department of History; Ruth S. Clark, A.M. of the Department of Philosophy and Psychology; Roy R. Denslow, A.M. of the Department of Chemistry; Elizabeth M. Whitmore, A.M. of the Department of Art; from Assistant to Instructor, Mary C. Tanner, A.B. of the Department of Music; Eline von Borries, A.B. of the Department of Hygiene and Physical Education; Helen M. Dauncey, of the Department of Hygiene and Physical Education; Roger H. Sessions, A.B. of the Department of Music; Eunice E. Chace, A.B. of the Department of Zoölogy; Helen J. Sleeper, A.M. of the Department of Music; Louise Smith, A.M. of the Department of Zoölogy; Ruth

Finch, A.M. of the Department of Chemistry; from Demonstrator to Assistant, Alice D. Shumway, A.B. of the Department of Chemistry.

Fellowships.—Hazel Prentice 1919 received the fellowship annually awarded by the Smith College Students' Aid Society to a member of the senior class or an alumna of not more than three years' standing.

The Alumnae Fellowship has been awarded this year to Bernice V. Decker 1919. There were twelve applicants considered.

Scholarship.—The Arthur Ellis Hamm scholarship was awarded to Alice P. Richardson 1922.

HILLYER ART GALLERY.—There has been an interesting exhibition of the work of Cecilia Beaux, the well-known portrait painter. The exhibition included oils, portraits, a still life, a landscape and three charcoal studies of heads. A special exhibition was given of the pictures of the post-impressionist school of American artists. The artists represented were Walkowitz, Benn, Bluemner, Brodsky, Sterne, and Stella. The pictures lent to the Art Gallery by Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy were exceptionally excellent examples of Indian art. There has been an exhibition of reproductions of the work of masters of the "Barbizon School," chiefly of Jean Baptiste Camille Corot, Theodore Rousseau, and Jean François Millet.

UNDERGRADUATE NEWS.—Phi Beta Kappa.—The following students from the class of 1919 have been elected to the Zeta Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society: Martha Aldrich, Grace Barker, Helen Cohen, Margaret Culberson, Katharine Dana, Helen Davis, Bernice Decker, Jean Dickinson, Isabel Emery, Elsie Finch, Daisy Follansby, Leslie Gates, Thalma Gordon, Dorah Heyman, Marjorie Hopper, Helen Jones, Marion Lane, Alice McCarthy, Louise McElwain, Alice Mott, Mary O'Neill, Suvia Paton, Ruth Perry, Ruth Pierson, Lucile Pillsbury, Emily Porter, Hazel Prentice, Mathilde Shapiro, Margaret Sherwood, Eleanor Smith, Marjorie Stanton, Isabelle Welch; from the class of 1920: Margaret Broad, Barbara Foster, Francisca King, and Marjory Lord.

Rally Day.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated with both solemnity and merriment. The Commemoration Ode at the morning exercises in John M. Greene Hall was given by Barbara Foster 1920. At the

junior-senior basket ball game in the afternoon, 1920 won by the score of 28-8. In the evening a 1919-1920-1921 show was given for the benefit of the Armenian and Syrian Relief Fund.

Athletics.—The basket ball teams are: 1919—forwards, Eleanor McKnight, Barbara Johnson, Elizabeth Atterbury; centers, Helen Hotchkin, Helen Ledoux, Anna McIntyre; guards, Helen Howes, Margaret Petherbridge, Elizabeth Willard. 1920—forwards, Virginia Yates, Katharine Asher, Marion Reynolds; centers, Carol Rice, Viola Aloe, Margaret Wirt; guards, Dorothy Gates, Cheris Hutchinson, Francisca King. The All-Smith basket ball team was announced as follows: forwards, Katharine Asher, Virginia Yates, Marion Brumberg 1920; centers, Helen Ledoux, Helen Hotchkin, Anna McIntyre 1919; guards, Margaret Petherbridge, Helen Howes 1919, and Dorothy Gates 1920.

At the freshman-sophomore game played on Mar. 5 the 1921 team won by the score of 21-4. The teams are as follows: 1921—forwards, Louisa Wells, Lenore Wolf, Anne Clark; centers, Roberta Saunders, Florence Brown, Jean Donald; guards, Louise McLaren, Florence Newell, Eleanor Fitch. 1922—forwards, Eleanor Bachman, Elizabeth Ringwalt, Katharine Yeomans; centers, Alice Chapman, Susan Duffield, Eleanor Miller; guards, Frances de Valin, Elizabeth Hubbard, Mildred Mason.

The Competitive Gymnastic Drill held on Mar. 22 resulted in an Odd victory. The class of 1919 was presented with the Athletic Association banner for the best showing in running, marching, and floor work, and the class of 1921 won the Mrs. Samuel Fessenden Clarke cup for the highest number of points in all the exercises.

Clubs.—A Sociology Club has been organized for advanced study and fuller discussion of problems. The faculty of the Department of Economics and Sociology are charter members.

Dramatics.—Three one-act plays, written by students in the class of constructive drama, were presented under the direction of Mr. Samuel Eliot of the Department of English.

The Phi Kappa Psi Society presented "Man and Superman" by George Bernard Shaw.

The Luba Society which has undertaken a

new activity, the production of plays, gave "His Father's Son."

The French Club presented "La Malade imaginaire" by Molière.

The Voice Club presented "The Will" by J. M. Barrie.

Three plays were given under the supervision of Spoken English Class 35: "Lonesomelike" by Harold Brighthouse, "The Constant Lover" by Sir John Hankin, and "The Golden Doom" by Lord Dunsany.

"The Land of Heart's Desire" by Yeats, and "Pantaloons" by Barrie were given by the Alpha Society.

At the open meeting of the Alpha and Phi Kappa Psi Societies on Apr. 19 "Quality Street" by J. M. Barrie was presented.

Intercollegiate Debating.—This year the question upon which the six colleges in the circular league—Barnard, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Vassar, Wellesley, and Smith—debated was; "Resolved: that the principle of universal free trade shall be upheld by the League of Nations." The affirmative team which debated with Mount Holyoke at Smith won, while the negative team, debating with Barnard in New York, lost. The affirmative team was composed of Ruth Pierson and Agnes Pike 1919, and Nora Kelley 1920. The negative team was Constance McLaughlin 1919, Laura Ley 1920, and Anne Coburn 1921.

Council Notes.—Elizabeth Wyandt 1920 has been elected Council President for the year 1919-1920. Mabel Lyman and Margaret Wirt are the other two members for 1920. A form of student government has been passed by the faculty and the student body, and will go into effect in the fall.

Barbara Frantz 1920 has been elected President of S. C. A. C. W. for the year 1919-1920. Miss Katharine Knight 1914, general secretary of S. C. A. C. W., has sailed for France with the third group of Smith alumnae to do canteen work under the Y. M. C. A. Miss Myra Wilson 1914 will succeed Miss Knight in the S. C. A. C. W.

Dorothy Stearns 1921 has been elected President of the Athletic Association for the year 1919-1920.

Monthly Board.—The *Monthly* has announced the following board of editors for the year 1919-1920: editor-in-chief, Judith Matlack; literary editors, Beth MacDuffie, Barbara Foster; sketch editors, Virginia Heinlein, Helen Walker; about college,

Barbara White, Caroline Allen; reviews, Edith Levy, Dorothy Criswell; editor's Table, Margaret Gutman; exchanges, Marian Rubins; after college, Gertrude Fitzgerald; business manager, Esther Gould; assistant managers, Helen Veeder, Margaret Peoples; proof readers, Eleanor Hoyt, Nancy McCullough, Margaret Tildsley 1922.

Weekly Board.—The *Weekly* has announced its board for 1919-1920 as follows; editor-in-chief, Margaret Broad 1920; news editor, Helen Field 1920; managing editor, Janet Putnam 1920; associate editor, Elizabeth Bassick 1920; business manager, Cordelia Merriam 1920; the assisting editors are, Alice Jones, Jean Spahr 1921, Harriet Wolverton 1922, S. Constance Jackson, Eleanor Relyea, Helena Smith, S. Walcott Stuart 1921, Marjorie Crandall, Helen Fyke, Esther Gaylord 1922, Caroline Keller, Charlotte Lindley 1921, Barbara McKay 1922.

Press Board announces Helen Clark 1920 as president and Ruth Smith 1920 as news editor.

Commencement.—Elizabeth Jessup was elected ivy orator, and Constance McLaughlin toastmistress of class supper.

Senior Dramatics.—The principals for "The Yellow Jacket" are as follows: Property Man, Cornelia Patterson; Assistant Property Men, Isabel Knowles, Alice Stevens, Caroline Sanborn, Hilda Waterman; Chorus, Helen Davis; Wu Sin Yin, Charlotte Banta; Due Jung Fah, Lois Perley; the other members of the cast are Eleanor Stewart, Isabelle Willoughby, Elizabeth Mangam, Ruth Walcott, Constance McLaughlin, Gertrude Gates, Janet Woolley, Doris Cochran, Peggy Zinsser, Edith Dohrman, Eliza Connor Martin, Mary Foster, Marjorie Graffte, Agnes Pike, Gloria Chandler, Adele Adams, Margaret Petherbridge, Ruth Seggerman, Margaret Osborne, Alice Mott.

STUDENT PLANS FOR VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN.—The Student War Board expects the Victory Liberty Loan to be the most successful loan ever floated in college. The campaign will be opened on Apr. 21 with really truly "movies" in John M. Greene. A permanent moving picture machine has been installed and will be used for the first time to show "The Price of Peace," a remarkable war film which is owned by the Government.

A small group of selected students are training to make short speeches in the houses. They will appeal to every individual to be thrifty. The Athletic Association House

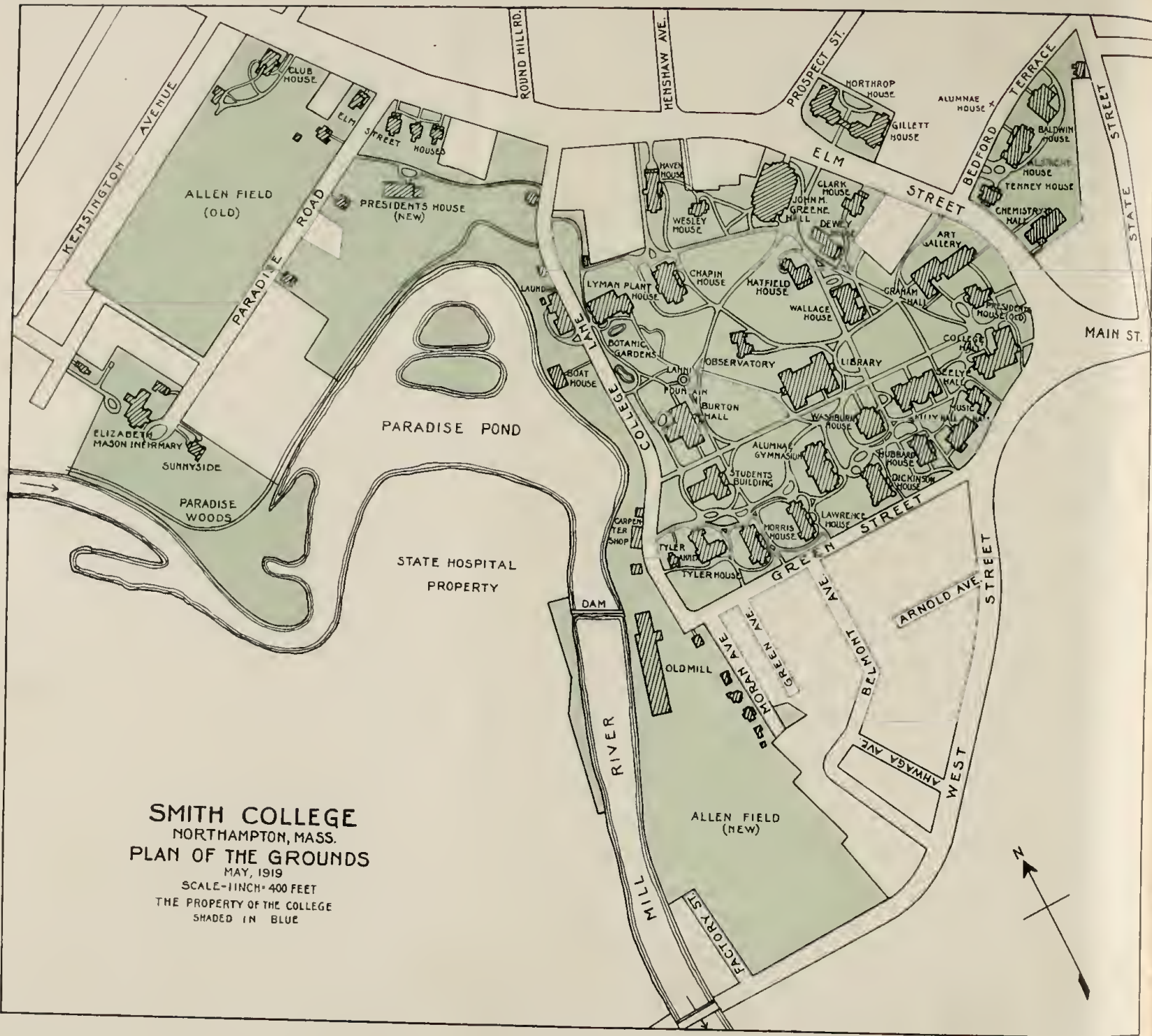
Representatives will keep a register of the bonds purchased through the Alumnae Office and elsewhere, so that accurate statistics can be compiled about the sum total of bonds to which the College has subscribed.

As a fitting climax to the campaign there will be a Victory Step Sing on May 6. Each class will have original war and victory songs. There will be stunts. The Glee Club will give a few numbers. In the midst of the excitement the College will be asked to subscribe to class bonds, which will be given to the Dormitory Fund. M. N. F. 1921.

THE ALUMNAE-STUDENT RALLY

It takes a Unit really to unite. Seldom has an Alumnae-Student Rally been so successful in bringing together the masses and classes of Smith as was the one held this year, with our speakers from France for the center of interest. Instead of coming after the spring vacation as heretofore, the Rally was held this time in February when the Alumnae Council was assembled; the Student Council tea for family and guests was held before instead of after the big meeting; and instead of having speakers from various and extensive fields of endeavor, those who held the platform intensified our interest in the work of just one small group of women. They were the "pride of Smith College" and graduates and undergraduates alike crowded John M. Greene Hall to hear them. The Hall was gaily decorated with French, British, and American flags and of course we sang the "Marseillaise" as well as "America." The Council President, the Alumnae President, the last Director of the Unit, and seven members of the S. C. R. U., resplendent in its uniform, were there—also Dr. John N. Lewis, an army chaplain and friend from France, the one "independent witness."

Alice Leavens 1903, whose specialty overseas had been the feeding of the hungry hordes, told of the evacuation in March and of canteen cooking and with humor and pathos of the remarkable physical, social, and moral effects of a little good food. Elizabeth Bliss 1908, who cared mostly for the wounded, described the Beauvais emergency hospital where she had worked, the flying hospital Unit, and Evacuation Hospital Canteens, and through the simple telling of her story we saw the unflinching splendid spirit of those who had served and who were serving under fire and behind the lines. Mrs. Andrews gave a brief history of the Unit and we were proud to



SMITH COLLEGE
 NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
PLAN OF THE GROUNDS
 MAY, 1919
 SCALE—1 INCH = 400 FEET
 THE PROPERTY OF THE COLLEGE
 SHADED IN BLUE

hear of its increasing and invaluable effectiveness which was evident from the important commissions given to it in preference to other groups of workers. Then came the "rank outsider"—for one of the traits of the Unit is its humble doing of everyday deeds over which it would not boast. But it's the little things that count and Dr. Lewis sang the praises of the S. C. R. U. and expressed to us as only an impartial but enthusiastic friend could, the soldiers' appreciation of the far-reaching work of Smith College through its Relief Unit. Last but not least, Mrs. Morrow was to speak on alumnae overseas, and her report was graphic and to the point. Stepping to the edge of the platform, she unrolled a beautiful service flag showing 150 stars.* Their toil unsought they render, their debt unasked they pay; and after "Fair Smith," sung with deeper meaning perhaps than ever before, the great hall slowly emptied, with all its audience filled—as well as thrilled—with the desire to do its part to make the work of our Unit a "tradition of service for Smith College and for the world." H. A. B.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE COLLEGE PROPERTY

Let the interested alumna unfold the map, newly made for this number.

The entire main campus, the off-lying blocks on the east and along most of College Lane, the Sunnyside property, and the Allen Field (old) except for a portion of one corner, in all about 46 acres, were acquired during President Seelye's administration. The new Allen Field, including the Maynard mill and control of the pond, with the Elm Street houses and some minor lots, in all about 10 acres, were added under President Burton. The most recent acquisition, under President Neilson, includes, besides minor lots, the large Kneeland property between Paradise Road and the Pond, in all some 6 acres. This property is especially important because it links Allen Field with the main campus.

What is the College to do with these lands? No announcement has been made, but it is understood that Allen Field (old) is, with permission of the donor, to be used entirely for new college houses with accompanying minor recreation grounds. The details are not determined, but it is safe to predict that in planning the new houses the Trustees will not depart from the cottage system which is

* Even that does not represent all our overseas-alumnae and more stars will be added.

so intimately interwoven with the history of the College, and so amply justified in results. The new Allen Field will be fitted and beautified for outdoor recreation. It will surpass the old Field in size as in convenience, for it is practically an extension of the main campus. The old mill, which every alumna recalls, will be replaced in time by a central efficiency plant. The Kneeland property, though primarily acquired as a necessary link between the main and the new west campus to be, provides a suitable and beautiful site for the President's new house, which is to be built there immediately. As to access between the new west and the main campus, which obviously should not depend upon Elm Street, that was foreseen by nature herself, for a perfectly natural route for a private college road on college property exists between the center of Allen Field (old) and the campus system near the Chapin House, by a nearly direct and beautiful route with easy grades. It is not needed yet, but must come in due course.

What remains? Obviously the blocks which project so obtrusively into and between parts of the college property must be acquired where possible. Further, that part of the State Hospital grounds which intrudes into the college block will form a standing challenge to all presidents until it is added to our lands. This done, Paradise Pond can become the College Lake, and the charming center of a concentric development, which will include, with aid of suitable bridges, a continuous path near the water for strolling, and, farther back, a continuous driveway, wholly upon or between college property, giving access by radiating avenues to all parts of our domain.

W. F. GANONG.

THE NOTE ROOM

To judge by its frequent twists and turnings, it's a long road we have traveled since February, and yet here are only a few short columns in which to tell all that was seen by the wayside. After the dull waste spaces of midyears, the college started out well on the path of the second semester through the Week of Prayer, keeping many good new resolutions in mind. The first sharp bend from the line of daily work was on Washington's Birthday. We were well thrilled and patriotic over the week-end of the Twenty-second, for the presence of our own uniformed Unit at the Alumnae-Student Rally inspired us quite as much, I think, as the serious or festive exer-

cises in memory of the Father of His Country. Mr. Harold Lasky was the orator of the day, and after the usual formal exercises in John M. Greene Hall with faculty in cap and gown, girls in white, Ode by a proud junior, and the singing of impressive music, there was the customary transition to lighter vein in the gymnasium with informal friendliness for the key note. Returned song leaders were greeted with joy and applause, especially Florence Eis in canteen costume here on the eve of departure for France to get a touch of local color wherewith to brighten the life of Smith sisters overseas. The juniors won at basket ball in the afternoon, but it's the game and not the candle which counts after all, and the playing was good and the seniors plucky losers. Stunts, the announcement of the All-Smith team, the riotous charioteering, and tea parties filled all gaps in the afternoon, and the 1919-1920-1921 Show at night has, we hope, seconded the well begun tradition of a year ago. From song and dance to play and tricks, with music fore, aft, and in between, we were more than well repaid, and in addition the ticket money brought the low total of the Armenian and Syrian Fund up to \$3,400.

After this pleasant turn from the straight and narrow way it was somewhat difficult to keep to the road again. . . .

"Freshmen, juniors, have you heard the news?

Who will make you mind your P's and Q's?

For the Dean and Doctor are away, alas!

And he who keeps your wayward feet from off the grass.

Mr. Sleeper seeks a warmer sun;

Still the dear old College must be run.

Here's a modest suggestion—you know what we mean—

'That's us all over, 1919!'"

Reliable guides seemed to be few, so we had to keep in mind the topical song of the seniors and trust that we would run into no mishaps along our way henceforth.

"First-fives" were taken in calmly as soon as Rally Day was over, and we concluded that bolshevik attacks need not be feared from unexpected ambuscades this year. Perhaps because there was enough music at this point to have soothed any savage breast. A choral concert directed by Mr. Gorokhoff, the Philharmonic Orchestra, Yvette Guilbert, faculty and student recitals, and only a bit later the College Symphony Orchestra, and Josef Hofmann, and the trip—by most of the College, it seemed—to Springfield to hear the unforgettable Galli-Curci.

Shortly after this the road was heavily camouflaged by 1920 who thought that it was the League of Nations and wished its meeting to be a secret session! Identification tags instead of passwords gave open sesame to the juniors and their Frolic was a great success in spite of the discovery of sophomore spies at intervals among the peace delegates!

Interest being thus turned to Europe it was pleasing to have direct news from the front in the person of Col. Goldthwait, who was given a royal welcome both formally at chapel and informally late in the afternoon by 1919. They, claiming to be his particular class, sat around on the floor of the gymnasium to hear him tell stories and in return for his tales fed him and themselves ice cream cones, and presented a humorous stunt showing how Smith College won the war.

Chapel, by the way, is becoming more and more the subject of discussion. The freshman and sophomore classes faded away like the Cheshire Cat until the horrible thought was brought home to them that the wrath of older sisters would smite them hip and thigh if compulsory attendance was brought upon the rest of us because of their remissness. Promptly houses were canvassed and the two lower classes signed up dutifully for chapel on regular days! This system helped fill the vacant seats, but far more than that should be filled if the chapel exercises are to be the helpful, unifying influence which the College would have them be.

However, perhaps the new Student Government can lend a helping hand here, for the old order changeth, and a new organization with a liberal grant of powers next year is to take the place of our simple Council system. Already it is making its authority felt, for there are certain subtle changes—such as dances in the Students' Building Saturday nights with men! Perhaps chapel will be held in the evening or at 10:30 A.M., as one public opinion article in the *Weekly* suggests! And what, pray, will be the status of the ten o'clock rule next year?

But we must return from this pleasant by-path. Vacation can be seen in the distance and the debate must be prepared for, Red Cross work finished up for the year, fellowships and prizes be attained, old clothes be collected for the college settlements, and all sorts of last acts be wound up, before we can chat with a really clear conscience. The debate was on the subject of Free Trade, and our

Smith team won its arguments in favor of the proposed principle. Neighbor Holyoke over the way upheld the negative, and was very skillful in the fine points of debate. There was just one blot on the 'scutcheon—what was wrong with our far from generous-spirited songs and singing to our sister college? Otherwise, we were "proud and glad in deeds accomplished," and of course music was not the point at issue.

Phi Beta Kappa was not announced in chapel the morning of the Gym Drill, and thus unhampered by self-conscious pride 1919 won the banner. Drilling, special dances, and skillful apparatus work were all watched eagerly, and it was this time *not* an even day, for 1921 carried off the cup which Mrs. Clarke was not this year able to present in person. The Phi Beta Kappa names were read the following Wednesday, and a surprising deviation from the well-worn custom of the College was the election of four members of the junior class in addition to the thirty-two seniors.

This time the spring recess came in the midst of our QUARTERLY journey and made a chasm of bad weather to be jumped over. The fact that the weather was balmy before and after the vacation made continuity easy in spite of the gap, however. Before and after, too, elections were in progress and new Boards and officers were continually being announced or taken in; no one ever knew what was leading out of chapel. After vacation gym classes also continued for a week or two until the Field was ready. Then sports began, and preliminary practices for Field Day; signs were up for Crew, and light dresses and batting clothes began to appear. Rapid progress was hampered at first by tight skirts, of course, and upon returning it had been a bit difficult to recognize one's best friend or roommate, with all the world appearing suddenly in capes of similar cut and hue! But after belated trunks arrived and we assumed familiar costume all went well, and we kept in line with much less effort. Lectures on all subjects continued, the regular ones on reconstruction problems, several under the auspices of the Department of Art, others in French, and so on. The Christian Association has been having speakers on various subjects, and its meetings after over a year of outlaw, for altruistic reasons, are held in the Students' Building once again. The seniors, too, are beginning to wonder about the after-college problem of what to do next,

and several vocational speakers have come to rouse their interest.

It's trite to say the play's the thing, but if it isn't so, it's going to be! That remark of course applies to Senior Dramatics, and the cast has been announced, though aside from the Property Men who are plainly labeled as such, the uninitiated will never know the leading man from his ladye faire, until the day of the final performance—such is the difference between Chinese and Shakespeare! But the lesser drama is coming to the fore. The students of English 317 again presented three of their plays, and this time the stage of the Students' Building was invaded by the forbidden male, and two Amherst youths and two men of our own faculty aided the girls in the acting of their plays—an amazing departure from the beaten path of Smith convention! Spoken English 35 next presented another trio of short plays with students of even the freshman class taking part. Then the Alpha and Phi Kappa Psi societies gave a motive play this year at their open meeting, and few of our amateur productions have been more finished or more thoroughly enjoyable than "Quality Street."

Now we have arrived at Easter Day, warm, sunny, and fine, just made for rejoicing, glad thoughts, and beautiful music, all of which were summed up in the Vesper service for the day, with President Neilson's splendid address, the eager crowds, and the gorgeous singing of the Easter music by the two new combined choirs and choral clubs.

The week after Easter was filled with campaigning for the Victory Liberty Loan Drive, beginning with a movie in John M. Greene Hall on Monday night. Also, less patriotic, perhaps, but more aesthetic, were pleasant wanderings into fields Elizabethan. There were lectures, readings, revels, plays, music—your choice, or all, as time or fancy would permit, for the honor of William Shakespeare. We had thought spring term was really with us, but at the time of the Queen's Revels which were to be given on the Field, just as the first step sing was to be held, when Glee Club looked bright and shining only one day ahead, our road made a sudden hairpin curve back to winter, and we found ourselves shivering in the midst of snow flurries and longing for discarded fur coats of the season just past. So the real tale of spring term will have to preface the doings of Commencement which will all too soon be here.

H. A. B.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT, Mrs. Elizabeth Cutter Morrow 1896 Englewood, N. J.
VICE-PRESIDENT, Mrs. Marguerite Page Hersey 1901 Wellesley Hills, Mass.
SECRETARY, Carolyn V. Tucker 1907 Ware, Mass.
TREASURER, Mrs. Mary Rankin Wardner 1892 Dorchester, Boston, Mass.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Alumnae Association announces its intention to grant Miss Florence Snow, general secretary, leave of absence for service overseas with the S. C. R. U. if there is opportunity for her to go. It feels that by so doing it will, perhaps, be making its greatest contribution to the Unit. The Committee wishes, moreover, to remind the alumnae that in January the Association loaned Miss Snow to the War Service Board in New York where she has been on leave of absence from the Northampton office ever since, serving most effectively as secretary-treasurer of the Board. The War Service Board and the Alumnae Association alike are deeply appreciative of the double service rendered by Miss Snow throughout the winter.

The Executive Committee gives notice of the following proposed amendments to the By-laws, in accordance with Article XIII, on page 14 of the last Alumnae Register. The first amendment was recommended to the Alumnae Association by vote of the Alumnae Council at its meeting in June, 1918. The second and third amendments were recommended to the Association by its executive and finance committees at a joint session on April 15, 1919. The amendments will be voted on at the annual meeting in June.

The first amendment would increase the membership of the Council by the addition of the president of the Alumnae Auxiliary of the S. C. A. C. W. The second amendment would change the total amount of the life membership fee when paid in instalments from \$30 to \$35, allowing seven years instead of five in which to complete the payment. The third amendment would change the status of the finance committee from an independent committee to a sub-committee of the executive committee, and reduce the number of its members from five to three. The number of members of the executive committee would be increased from three to seven, and include all the officers of the Associ-

ation: the president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer. The duties of the finance committee would not be altered, but the change would obviate any confusion in regard to powers which might arise under the present by-laws.

I To amend Article VII, the Alumnae Council (membership), by adding the following words:

Section 7. "i The president of the Alumnae Auxiliary of the Smith College Association for Christian Work."

II To amend Article XI, Dues, *Section 4*, Life Membership, by adding the following words to the first sentence and striking out the second sentence: "in one payment, or of thirty-five dollars in seven payments of five dollars each, provided that the entire sum is paid within seven years," so that the section will read:

"Active and associate members may become active or associate members for life by the payment of thirty dollars in one payment, or of thirty-five dollars in seven payments of five dollars each, provided that the entire sum is paid within seven years."

III To amend Article V, Board of Directors, *Section 5* and *Section 6*, by striking out both sections and substituting the following:

"Section 5. Executive Committee. There shall be an executive committee of the board of directors, consisting of the president, the vice-president, the treasurer, the secretary, and three other members elected by the board from its own number. There shall be a sub-committee on finance consisting of the president, the treasurer, and one other member of the executive committee appointed by the president to act as chairman. This committee shall confer with the proper committees of the board of trustees of Smith College in matters relating to investment of funds. This committee shall prepare an annual budget, which when approved by the board of directors shall be sent with the notice of the annual meeting of the Alumnae Association. This budget shall be voted on by the members present at the annual meeting."

LOCAL CLUBS

BOSTON.—Up to April 15, 1919, the Boston Association has had four meetings and the annual luncheon.

The first meeting was held on November 8. The speakers were Mary B. Lewis 1901, and Alice Leavens 1903, of the original S. C. R. U. On December 7 an extra meeting

was called on thirty-six hours' notice to hear Anna A. Ryan 1902 tell of her experiences with the S. C. R. U. On December 13, was the second regular meeting of the year, at which it has become customary to have a faculty speaker. Mlle. Louise Delpit of the French Department gave a delightful talk.

The vocational meeting was held on February 7 with five speakers: Margaret Hitchcock 1919, President of the Student Council, who gave the most recent news from College; Margaret Oldham 1918, who spoke on Home Service work with the Red Cross; Elizabeth Clarke 1916, of the Hilltop Farm Unit; Gile Davies 1915, a student at the Vassar Nurses' Training Camp, and Elizabeth Moore 1918, a student of the Psychiatric Summer School at Smith.

The work of refugee sewing has been organized this winter as an auxiliary of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross, and over 900 articles have been completed. In addition to this, a special small committee made over 100 waists and knickerbockers as part of the equipment of members of the Units.

The committee appointed to raise the Boston Association's quota of \$15,000 towards the \$100,000 fund for the work of the Units, under the chairmanship of Georgia P. Sawyer 1896, reported a total on hand April 1 of \$15,500, with more in pledges still to come in.

The Annual Luncheon was held at the Hotel Somerset, April 12. About 450 were present. The special guests were President Seelye, President Neilson, Mrs. Harriet Boyd Hawes 1892, Mrs. Hannah Dunlop Andrews 1904, Mrs. Helen Rand Thayer 1884, and Mrs. Lucia Clapp Noyes 1881. The guests were entertained by music from a double quartette of alumnae organized by Marion Evans Stanwood 1903, and sang several numbers, among them a very clever topical song by Mrs. Stanwood. [We cannot forbear publishing part of a song of such international interest!]

CHORUS OF *Joan of Arc*

Smith Alums, Smith Alums, lend your ears, not your jeers
To our Song!
And we'll tell you all the history,
Every gist and every mystery
Of the S.' C. R. U.' and the War' Service
Board' People Too!
So hear our song
It won't be long,
Smith Alums, let us sing to you!

CHORUS OF *Liza Jane*

There's an Alum named Harriet Boyd—
Hawes, you know
We'll sing to her the very first,
Because, you know
She's th' Inventor
Of the SCR U—
She got it going,
Put th' Idea through!

CHORUS OF *K-K-K-Katy*

M-M-May Lewis, dear May Lewis,
She's the chairman of the W-W-War Service Board;
She's b-b-b-busy
As a t-t-tin Lizzy
And by everyone she w-w-works she's adored!

CHORUS OF *Long, Long Trail*

There's a long, long trail a-winding to Mrs.
Thayer's front door,
The chairman of the Personnel Committee
is her chore!
And there she sits awaiting to give each
candidate a chance
To walk the trail back home again—or take
the Boat to France!

CHORUS OF *Smiles*

There's a smile that makes us happy,
there's a smile we all adore
It belongs to Hannah Dunlop Andrews,
and we're glad to see its beam once
more;
For long months it beamed upon the Unit,
with its beam it lighted up the way
For the Unit to win out in glory, that will
last for a good long day!

CHORUS OF *Over There*

Over there, Over there
Aren't we proud of our crowd over there
For they've done their stunt
On every front
They've proved their mettle everywhere!
So dear Scr U
Here's to you
Thru *thin* and thick
By you we'll stick, close as glue!
O, you've done your share
With a courage rare
You'll be *he-ro-ines* when you're back from
over there!

* * * *

President Seelye spoke briefly in his imitable way. He was followed by Mrs. Hawes, who reviewed the early work of the Unit, and urged Smith women to do their part in building up the new city-state. Mrs. Andrews gave a most appealing and inspiring account of her months as Director of the S. C. R. U. President Neilson spoke last, and outlined the plans for the next summer school at Smith.

CHICAGO.—The usual spring meeting of the club was held on March 29 at the Chicago

Woman's Club. Miss Mary C. Jarrett spoke to the club on the work of the summer school at Smith last year, and of the plans for this summer. She expressed her enthusiasm for Smith College, and her great hope in the success and future of the proposed summer school. Professor Snyder of the English Department of Northwestern University spoke on "Lowell and the League of Nations" and made some very interesting and telling points. Then, in the absence of the regular club delegates, the secretary gave a very informal report of the Alumnae Council Meeting in Northampton, and her observations of the College. She was proud to report that Chicago was one of the clubs which had already reached its quota for the work of the Units. The club will be glad to welcome President Neilson when he comes in April.

CLEVELAND.—The club's fourth service as an auxiliary for special work of the Red Cross was the decoration and management of the Red Cross Booth at the Food Show for a week during February under the chairmanship of Julia Miller 1911. The various activities of Red Cross work were represented and Smith Club members were assisted in presenting them by Red Cross workers from the different departments. The days were divided into two shifts with committees of five or six constantly at work.

On April 16 the club met for luncheon at the College Club and besides the transaction of regular business there were talks by Mary E. Raymond 1891, Cleveland's councillor, who gave an account of the February meeting, and Virginia Martin 1913 who had recently returned from France and spoke of her experiences overseas.

President Neilson came on April 24 to be

our guest for the day. In the afternoon at a tea given at the home of Frances Lips Harshaw 1901 the President spoke to the members of the club and in the evening upon the invitation of Miss Raymond at the Hathaway-Brown School to a large audience of alumnae and their friends.

NEW YORK.—Twice last month the club has had the opportunity of welcoming home veterans of Smith College War Service. On March 8, Elizabeth Boies 1903, just returned from Y. W. C. A. work in Russia, told many interesting experiences. She spoke of the recreation centers opened in Moscow and Petrograd for Russian women, of welfare work among the Russian peasants, and of the canteen in Archangel for the soldiers.

At the annual luncheon at the Pennsylvania Hotel, March 29, Hannah Andrews and Anne Chapin brought first-hand news of the Units. Mrs. Andrews told of the valuable assistance the girls were able to give the American army in canteens and hospitals and of the great pride they felt in being called upon in the emergency to help our own men. Anne Chapin told about the social service and relief work done among the refugees. Her description of the return to Grécourt after the armistice, where the desolation and destruction was far worse than when the Unit first went there, filled her hearers with a firm determination to raise their part of the \$100,000 which is to enable our girls to restore normal living conditions among the people whose faith in the Unit is giving them the strength to start life over again.

It was a great pleasure to have President Neilson as a guest of honor at the luncheon, and to hear from him the latest news of Northampton and the College.

FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT

We particularly call the attention of alumnae who have served overseas to the following paragraph which was sent to the editor from the War Department, Office of the Chief of Staff.

To the Editor of the Smith Alumnae Quarterly:

It is requested and very vigorously urged that the alumnae of Smith College who have served in any capacity with the American Expeditionary Force and who have snapshot photographs taken in France, forward copies of all such photographs, together with the necessary explanatory information to be used as captions, to the Officer in Charge, Pictorial Section, Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, Army War College, Washington, D. C.

These photographs are requested for incorporation in the permanent files, which will serve as the official photographic record and history of the war.

C. H. WEEKS,
Colonel, General Staff, Chief, Historical Branch, W. P. D.
By: A. GOODRICH,
Captain, U. S. A., Pictorial Section.

THE SMITH COLLEGE UNITS OVERSEAS

The War Service Board is comprised of the following members:—Mary B. Lewis 1901, chairman; Mrs. Hannah (Dunlop) Andrews 1904; President Neilson; Dean Comstock; Mrs. Elizabeth (Cutter) Morrow 1896, president of the Alumnae Association; Mrs. Jean (Johnson) Goddard 1911, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Alumnae Association; Elizabeth Wyandt, president of the Student Council; Florence H. Snow 1904, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Helen (Rand) Thayer 1884, chairman of the Personnel Committee; Martha Wilson 1895; Mrs. Alice (Lord) Parsons 1897; Mrs. Ethel (Woolverton) Cone 1907; Dorothy Douglas 1913.

On May first the headquarters of the War Service Board were transferred to the Alumnae Office, Northampton. All communications concerning the Smith Units, financial or otherwise, should be addressed to the Smith College War Service Board, College Hall, Northampton.

For the convenience of us all the Board publishes these addresses as the correct mailing addresses of our various Units:

THE SMITH COLLEGE RELIEF UNIT, Grécourt, par Nesle, Somme, France.

THE Y. M. C. A. CANTEEN UNITS, 12 rue d' Aguesseau, Paris, France.

THE NEAR EAST UNIT, care of W. W. Peet, American Committee for Relief in Near East, American Bible House, Constantinople, Turkey.

The workers in Serbia should be addressed care of the American Embassy, Belgrade, Serbia.

As always we open the continued story of our Units with much useful material furnished by the War Service Board through its chairman, Mary Lewis. And, by the way, there is a bit of delightful local color about her and various other of our celebrities in the account of the Boston luncheon on page 227.

The first circular which the Smith College Relief Unit Committee sent out in those pioneer days in the summer of 1917 contained the following sentence:—

We hope that other women's colleges will form similar units and that eventually the service will grow to be as useful in its way as the American Ambulance Service, as creditable to our country and as valuable in tradition to our colleges.

It is interesting to hear that units for foreign service have been formed by Radcliffe, Wellesley, Vassar, Mount Holyoke, and Barnard, and that they have been "creditabile to our country" the French Government itself bears witness for a cable, received from Marie Wolfs on March 23, says:

Situation vitally altered in last month. College units urged by French to continue work. Needs appalling for many months to come. Making real progress, but are only at beginning. Unit's return by Commencement as suggested impossible. Cannot leave in face of such emergency.

On the date that the cable was sent, Marie Wolfs also wrote a letter in explanation, and in order that the alumnae may orient themselves with the situation just as soon as possible we quote from that letter here:

PARIS, March 23, 1919.

. . . When Mrs. Andrews left France, she felt very strongly that the Unit should finish its work and return by Commencement.

There was a time around the first of January when we talked that way. So many things have happened since then that we have gradually grown to see that such an early return to America would be impossible.

A cable is a poor thing but we tried to put enough into it to make you understand until a letter could reach you. This is the situation.

There are 2500 destroyed villages and towns in France. These villages are of course not fit for a human being to live in but the land must be cultivated to prevent even greater suffering next winter by the shortage of the food supply. The only connection our district has with outside supplies is through the *chemin de fer du nord*, which is absolutely unable to cope with the situation even with the trains handed over by Germany. I asked Mr. Persons yesterday if he did not think it strange that we could not get freight cars; he said not at all for he thought they just naturally didn't have enough coal to run them. During the Unit's "American period" we rather lost track of French affairs.

Constant touch with them, however, especially for the past month, has brought us face to face with a terrible tragedy.

These long years of war have ruined France and she is exhausted. It may seem a small thing, but do you know that the armies of the world have eaten almost every chicken and every egg in France. It is all Madame Videlain can do to scrape together a hundred chickens for us in the South and then we have to come to Paris after them. She reports that her supply is now exhausted and that unless she can import from England we can have no more. The same is true with everything. Biddles cannot buy a large tin of jam in Paris even at a wholesale store. I wanted it for our breakfasts. After a great deal of searching this week six spades and a few hoes were found. We could easily use a freight car full of such things. You rush from one place to another, get hot and tired and discouraged, and then you remember that thousands of factories in France have been destroyed and the machinery has been either broken up or carried away into Germany. The United States and England will soon be back to normal but, as a French officer reminded me the other day, France is still in danger from all the outlaws of Europe and must hold herself ready. We would like the use of the army camions but France does not dare to demobilize them. I do not feel that we have wasted any time and I hope you will understand that we are working under the greatest difficulty. Our people absolutely cannot be left at this time; the result of our going would be that some other Unit would have to take over the work. It is hard to see how an epidemic will be prevented this summer. I mentioned it to the Belgian Relief Committee the other day and was told that they considered it probable. Fannie has fine plans for public health work and we consider it so important that every member of the Unit is to help in trying to better the sanitary conditions before warm weather. The Red Cross has given me all of the literature it has printed in French on the prevention of disease and child welfare.

We have discussed a great deal lately what the aim of our work should be. Mr. Persons said when he was here last Saturday, and the girls all agree, that we can do one of two things; merely temporary relief; or a lasting piece of social work. He hopes that we will not stop with the emergency program. We are wondering if it would not be possible to leave over next winter at least a few girls to carry on the work. It now seems as though a Medical or Public Health Unit and a social worker would be sufficient for our villages. You will understand that we are only feeling our way and cannot present a definite program at this time.

Of course our return by Commencement is impossible as I cabled before taking the time to write. Every member of the Unit and Mrs. Ford agree to that, and I thought it best to let you know at once.

If only we could make people understand that the end of hostilities did not bring the young men of France back from the dead, or raise their ruined homes from the ashes.

On April 12 the following cable was received:

Paris Committee and Unit recommend present type of work continue September, leaving small number through winter. Ninety-five thousand mentioned your February financial report available would probably cover expense of above plan. Cable twenty thousand now.

Before discussing that "\$95,000" let us see what our obligations are towards our other units.

Miss Elizabeth Williams 1891, who you will remember asked for a nurse and kindergarten teacher to help in a Serbian Orphanage, sailed on the *Espagne* March 18. With her went two graduate nurses, Carolyn Childs 1902, recently in the Naval Hospital at Newport, and Helen Wilson ex-1913, a sister of Jean Shaw Wilson of the first Y. M. C. A. Canteen Unit. They are to be joined by Charlotte Wiggin 1908, a trained kindergarten, who is still in Italy.

We assumed no financial obligation, but were able to give some assistance to some of the "Serbians" who cared to avail themselves of our help in selecting and purchasing outfits. Contributions of clothing have also been sent to the Serbian Packing Rooms, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Madame Grouitch of the *Légation Du Royaume des Serbes, Croates, et Slovènes*, has asked for bedding, hospital equipment, books in all languages, especially illustrated books, for the Home for Women Students in Belgrade, Serbia. These last named contributions should be sent to 121 East 22 St., New York City.

After six weeks of service as hostesses at the Red Cross Convalescent House, Katharine Boutelle 1915 and Dorothy Parsons 1916 returned from Plattsburgh with a letter from the Field Director expressing his appreciation of their work.

In April we made the final payment due the Y. M. C. A. for the year's support of our first ten canteen workers. Those who are able to remain longer than a year will be given maintenance by the Y. M. C. A., as was our first group of Y. M. C. A. workers. Edna Schell Witherbee, the leader of our first Unit, and Edith Souther and Mildred McCluney, whose adventures in their forest canteen we have followed with interest and admiration (who would not admire anyone who could make delicious chocolate puddings out of smashed lemon cookies, and ice cream, sans cream, sans ice—well, perhaps there was a bit of ice, but as we remember it the achievement was miraculous!), have returned to this country. Stella Tuthill, Elizabeth Abbe, and Jean Wilson are in Germany, the latter in Mayen not far from Coblenz where Elizabeth Biddlecome and Mabel Grandin of the S. C. R. U. have been. Mabel stayed until Jean was well installed. (Stella Tuthill and Mary Howe have been added to our first Unit.) Betty Seeber is in Paris rooming with Elizabeth Biddlecome and working under Miss King. She writes:

. . . Now that the boys are being given three-day passes for Paris, this has become the front line. The day I was assigned, Mr. Ranck, the head of the Division, asked me to take charge of the decorating. I am eager to get back to canteening. . . . The check for 540 francs came just as I was leaving Chalons, and I cannot tell you how fine I think it is of the committee to be so generous. In Anjou I met two forlorn boys who were so disappointed because they couldn't go to the Riviera that I spent a little of it on them and showed them that they could have a good time right there. . . . I think I shall stay over here until August; there is so much work to do.

A paragraph from one of Elizabeth Abbe's letters written in Paris also speaks appreciatively of the \$100 sent by the Board to the canteen members to use for comforts for the men.

The evening of Christmas Day was a busy one. We were entertaining the boys and trying to make them forget they were not at home, when one of the men came to me and said, "Do you know that at Sezanne there are nine military police who are stranded? They haven't been paid for months; they have no Y. M. C. A. or other place to get things and have had no Christmas at all. Can't you do something?" It was a good two hours' drive from us and what we could do depended on transportation. He promised to secure that, if we could send something. It ended in my accompanying the things. I took with me mince pies, oranges, and such Christmas packages as we had given each man in camp. Besides this, Stella Tuthill and I sent a carton of bar chocolate and a couple of cartons of cigarettes and one or two other little things to make them comfortable. I got there and went to their billets. I had to go through blind alleys and into some queer buildings, and finally up a sort of ladder to the room in which the nine lived. They had a stove and a lamp without a chimney and a few candle-sticks to make the place cheerful. I wish I could give my impressions of the room, but that would be impossible. I talked with them about an hour. All had come from combat divisions, had been wounded or gassed and then placed in the M. P. outfit and, being separated from their own outfits, had failed to draw pay. One of them had had none in nine months.

It is fair to say that the calls to Smith from the Y. M. C. A. for a second and now a third unit are due very largely to the great success of this first ten. It is probable too that Smith College will have a chance to serve under the Y. M. C. A. in this country during the summer for it has asked for forty of our *undergraduates* for canteen service in New York and also for a number of alumnae.

Our second ten sailed for service overseas in February and early March. They are Margaret Bean ex-1913, Anne Bridgers 1915, Florence Eis 1916, Mary Gleason 1909, May Hammond 1903, Margaret Nash 1904, Mildred Roberts 1913, Rebekah Scandrett 1915, Isabel James 1912, Olive Williams 1912.

May Hammond was put in charge of 80 Y. M. C. A. workers sailing from New York on the *Leviathan*. Olive Williams who was one of the first of our second Canteen Unit to sail writes on March 8:

Although Chaumont is my headquarters I was sent out to a tiny village to be with the 604th Engineers, whom I have served ever since. As they had never had a "Y", and hadn't "talked to an American girl in months"—as they said—you can imagine my coming was enthusiastically welcomed. With the usual fate one learns to expect in the army, the regiment was moved to a slightly larger town just one week after my arrival, and just when the canteen was running beautifully. However, the move proved a happy one, for I inherited a splendid big hut with far better facilities. The place has grown far too large for me to handle alone, and a steamer-made friend has been sent to work with me.

. . . Naturally I cannot judge of pre-armistice conditions except by hearsay, but I do know that our work now is very worthwhile. These particular men are a picked lot, all volunteers, and all with at least technical experience, if not college training. Now they are in a tiny town that offers absolutely no diversions beyond the cafés; their work is stupid, and they know they are just marking time. No wonder they are more than grateful for the little we can do,—it seems so much greater against such a background.

The Y. M. C. A.'s request for librarians was withdrawn when the American Library Association assumed the task of filling the positions from their own lists.

Smith is well represented in library work by Louisa K. Fast 1898, who is stationed in Paris, and is very busily engaged in selecting books in answer to the two thousand letters which come daily from the soldiers.

One of our library appointees, Katharine Vermilye 1915, was accepted as a canteen worker, and sailed early in April. She is the first to go of the 30 which form our *third* group of canteen workers. This group, like our second Canteen Unit, is supplied with transportation, uniforms, and maintenance for six months, but, when necessary, the War Service Board helps with extra equipment and, besides, gives to each worker a purse of \$100 to be used for special relief or comforts for the soldiers. The other 29,—who expect to sail in April and May,—are: Lucy Ballard 1909, Katherine Beane 1908, Eleanor Brodie 1913, L. Carolyn Brown 1911, Mary Corbet 1916, Eleanor Edson 1914, Lydia Eicher 1915, Helen Fernald 1916, Lula Flinn 1915, Agnes Folsom 1913, Sally Frankenstein 1912, Adèle Glogau 1915, Louise Hale 1913, Maude Hamilton 1910, Helen Hodgman 1913, Beulah House 1917, Harriet Hunt 1913, Nelle Johnson 1916, Katharine Knight 1914, Leslie Leland 1910, Mary MacDonald, ex-1908, Katherine Perry 1913, Lucy Wicker 1902, Susan Shaffer, ex 1915, Lucia Smith 1913, Maude Tomlin 1908, Ella Topping 1908, Helen Whitman 1916, Gladys Wingate 1907. Elizabeth Hugus 1916 has sailed as a Smith member of a Y. M. C. A. business unit.

Our Near East or Armenian Unit of four,—Esther Greene 1901, Ruth Henry 1908, Alice Moore, ex-1912, and Justina Hill 1916 sailed on the *Leviathan* February 16 for Brest. They were transferred by special train from Brest to Marseilles. They sailed on the *Gloucester Castle* February 26 for Saloniki,—reached there March 4 and proceeded by the same steamer to Constantinople March 6, arriving Sunday morning, March 9.

If the Alumnae Association in June agrees, the War Service Board is in favor of using \$2000 of our \$100,000 fund for supporting the work of this group. Five hundred dollars of it will be added to the fund of \$1500 already received by the Board for supplementing the maintenance and equipment allowance of our four workers. One thousand dollars will be at the disposal of the Unit itself for any special relief work, and the balance of \$500 in sending special supplies.

Transports will be sent about every six weeks and parcels for this Unit should be sent to Mr. Fred Huseman, Near East Relief, 135 West 17 Street, New York. Parcels should not be larger than 8" x 10" square and 3" deep.

And so to continue our discussion of finances, it is apparent that the bulk of our \$100,000 fund will be given to the SCRU which is now busily at work in the fifteen villages in the Somme.

You will see from Ellen Emerson's letters, as well as from Marie Wolfs' cable, that the S. C. R. U. must continue its work beyond June. If the clubs all fill their quotas (and there

is hardly a club which has not given evidence of its interest in a substantial way) we hope that the S. C. R. U.'s needs will be taken care of until next December. This is made possible by your contributions of \$1.20 a month. It does seem little enough for each one of us to give, earn, or beg from friends when we think of what France has endured. We hope to have the entire sum in hand by June first. This particular date is set because it is necessary for the Committee and the Unit to know six months in advance what sum they may count on. The table below gives the record of the achievements of the clubs to May first. We shall publish in July a table by classes also.

CASH RECEIPTS FROM CLUBS MAY 1, 1919

Club	Quota*	Total receipts	Excess	Still due
Berkshire	\$840			\$840.00†
Boston	15,000	\$15,685.00	\$685.00	
Bridgeport	840	1,110.00	270.00	
Buffalo	1,260	1,367.46	107.46	
Chicago	5,824	7,246.09	1,422.09	
Cincinnati	518	525.00	7.00	
Cleveland	2,954	1,099.70		1,854.30
Colorado	616	582.35		33.65
Columbus	252	10.00		242.00
Detroit	1,260	335.00		925.00
East Conn.	700	555.10		144.90
East N. Y.	2,100	2,376.09	276.09	
Fitchburg	700	756.00	56.00	
Gloucester	210			210.00
Hartford	2,870	2,080.00		790.00
Indiana	1,008	80.00		928.00
Kansas City	700	1,112.50	412.50	
Maine	1,680	1,258.00		422.00
Merrimac	490	322.03		167.97
Minn. & St. Paul	1,904	1,567.83		336.17
Nebraska	378	415.00	37.00	
New Hampshire	1,960	542.85		1,417.15
New Haven	2,100	1,988.85		111.15†
New Orleans	630	84.00		546.00
New York	25,000	23,358.06		1,641.94†
No. Calif.	784	150.00		634.00
Philadelphia	4,900	2,592.02		2,307.98
Pittsburgh	2,100	582.00		1,518.00
Portland, Ore.	392	61.00		331.00†
Rhode Island	1,400	2,146.83	746.83	
Rochester	1,120	719.06		400.94
St. Louis	1,092	960.07		131.93
Salt Lake	238	150.65		87.35
S. E. Mass.	560	976.50	416.50	
Southern		321.75	321.75	
So. Calif.	1,100	880.75		219.25
Syracuse	840	652.25		187.75
Vermont	1,680	418.08		1,261.92
Wash., D. C.	2,100	620.00		1,480.00
West. Mass.	4,200	2,221.82		1,978.18
West. Wash.	966	1,246.00	\$280.00	
Winchester	420	530.00	110.00	
Wisconsin	910	448.00		462.00
Worcester	1,680	2,351.30	671.30	
	<u>\$98,276</u>	<u>\$82,484.99</u>	<u>\$5,819.52</u>	<u>\$21,610.53</u>
	\$98,276.00 club quotas			
	82,484.99 total paid (including excess over quotas)			
	<u>\$15,791.01</u>			
	5,819.52 amount paid in excess of quotas			
	<u>\$21,610.53</u> still due			

* Amount each district was requested to give by the War Service Board, based on a proportion of \$14 for each person.

† The War Service Board has been notified that this amount is covered by pledges in the hands of the club treasurer.

Miss Lewis says of the undergraduates:

I wish it were possible to print the entire report of the activities carried on by the Student War Board for the first semester. It makes thrilling reading. To give a few of the items: (1) as long as financial support was needed \$1100 a month was pledged to the College branch of the Red Cross by its 1625 members; (2) two thousand four hundred and seventy-six hours of work per week pledged by 1822 students resulted in producing during the first semester 6474 finished articles, 939 of which were knitted garments. So much for Red Cross support.

The United War Work Campaign lasting only two days brought a subscription from every employee of the college and from every member of every house. Twenty-seven thousand, four hundred sixty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents was raised from 2565 contributors.

Fifty-one thousand, one hundred dollars of Fourth Liberty Loans and \$2227 worth of thrift stamps have been subscribed.

In addition to these splendid achievements the students have given the units overseas the most cordial support. They have already turned in a fund of \$5000 and are still collecting. Truly we alumnae at home must work hard to live up to the standards set by our overseas units and by our undergraduates.

Before proceeding to the present status and personnel of the S.C.R.U. let us return to the Near East Unit for a moment. On March 27 the Department of State received from the American Consulate at Tiflis through the American Commission at Constantinople the following message under date of March 15:—

Conditions in this country frightful and menacing, rapidly growing worse; it is the concentrating region for refugees from other parts, people starving, dying by thousands, and are down to using dead bodies for food. Lack of cash now means catastrophe and loss of great work already done. It must come quickly to avail. It would greatly help us to know probable political future all this region and Asia Minor. We ought to have information about this important matter and about equipment available for future work.

(Signed) Main.

P. S. The Mr. Main who signed the above cablegram is Dr. John Hanson T. Main, President of Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, now in the Caucasus as a member of the Turkish Commission of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The Smith Unit was expecting to be assigned to Harpoot and the girls were busy on the voyage studying Armenian.

Apropos of Armenian we refer you to the highly entertaining description of said study in the letters of Justina Hill and Esther Greene on page 246.

Our affiliation with the Red Cross ended in January, when it was definitely announced that the A. R. C. would not undertake reconstruction and the SCRU was then free to accept the invitation of the French Government to return to the Somme. This they did early in February.

The second week in April the following members, listed in order of their length of service, were with the SCRU:—

Marie Wolfs 1908, Catherine Hooper 1911, Ruth Joslin 1912, Frances Valentine 1902, Dorothy Brown 1913, Elizabeth Biddlecome 1904, Mary Stevenson 1909, Edna True 1909, Ida Andrus 1910, Mabel Grandin 1909, Isabel La Monte 1913, Rosamond Grant 1913, Alice Ober 1905, Anna Ryan 1902, Ellen Emerson 1901, Fannie Clement 1903, Dorothy Ainsworth 1916, and Sarah Hackett 1909.

Elizabeth Biddlecome is in Paris acting as Paris agent but with that exception it is a comfort to know that all of these people are actually in our villages for it has been a whole year since the Smith Unit was really assembled around its own fireside, so to speak. Ellen Emerson, by the way, says: "It is lovely to see how the newly returned refugees welcome Marie Wolfs, and Katie and Frances and Ruth Joslin, the only last year's members of the Unit now here. It shows what a place the SCRU made for itself in the early days."

Some of the people who helped make that place are still working in France, and we are glad to give the following information as to their whereabouts and that of more recent Unit members.

Margaret Wood, who helped Dr. Greenough in Beauvais with her work for the soldiers, returned to this country in March. Dr. Greenough is being sent into Germany by the American Red Cross.

Dorothy Young and Marion Thomas are both in this country.

Marion Bennett is working for six months with the American Committee for Devastated France. Lucy Mather, Louise Studebaker, and Ruth (Hill) Arnold are all working directly under the American Red Cross in France. Lucy Shaffer is with the American Fund for French Wounded. Myra Mitchell, who succeeded Anne Chapin as the leader of the Refugee Unit, has signed for six months' work in Palestine. She expects to return to Paris in July. Ida Merrill is at Lille doing secretarial work under the Red Cross. Georgia Read, who narrowly escaped being kidnapped by her former employer in January, returned to work for him in March. With her came Ruth Gaines with the manuscript of the Red Cross book and much data for the SCRU report, which we hope will soon be in black and white. Anna Ryan will return to America in May.

There is one particular fund for the villagers in the Somme which we should like to mention. In June the Class of 1903 gave to Elizabeth Russell \$500 to aid in equipping her for service with an Intercollegiate Unit. Miss Russell died on the voyage to England and the Class, wishing to establish a memorial to her, gave the \$500 to the War Service Board as a nucleus for an Elizabeth Russell Memorial Library to be administered by the S.C.R.U. Alice Leavens has raised over \$1200 for this fund by her speaking and with some few other additions the fund now stands at something over \$1800. It was Miss Leavens who so painstakingly built up a library at Grécourt,—a library of almost 2000 volumes all neatly arranged on the shelves of the Mairie École when the Germans came and everything was blown up by the British,—and it is Miss Leavens who now is carefully arranging another list and making her contribution to the permanent reconstruction work in "our villages."

From the Smith College Relief Unit

It will be remembered that although most of the Unit went back to Grécourt in January, Elizabeth Biddlecome and Mabel Grandin went on into Germany with Evacuation Hospital No. 8. Only one letter came back to us from them personally but that was sufficiently significant to deserve most honorable mention. Elizabeth writes to Marie Wolfs from Mayen, Germany, December 26, 1918.

There arose a great discussion among the hospital personnel as to how the nurses were to travel—in box cars or in a disreputable third-class coach. The latter won the day and, after our departure had been twice put off because of accidents beyond Verdun, we left the meed of Monjouy, sans lights (disconnected), sans heat (stoves packed), and stowed ourselves in a heatless, wet, and airy third-class car to wait for an engine. We waited a day and a night and sometime in the early hours of the morning rattled into Verdun.

We survived the trip, but, as I look back, it seems impossible. We were three days and three nights on the way, it rained continuously, there was no way of heating the car, so that it was impossible to keep warm. As to toilet arrangements the less said the better. Except when rained on, one had nothing to do with water.

We were visited three times a day with much the usual assortment of black coffee, wet tomatoes, and corned willie, and of course that made life a bit messier. One slept on the mats and on litters slung about promiscuously . . . Mabel and I cultivated an amiable detachment to our surroundings. We went to the officers' cars, where they had stoves, from time to time, to get warmed up, and in Verdun, Lemmes, Kochem, and Coblenz, where we made long stops, sprinted about the freight yards.

Once in Mayen there was a long wait in the R. R. yards. At last ambulances of that division that was in Italy, now attached to No. 8, appeared and took us to hotels in the town, which were taken by the Colonel for nurses' quarters. Mabel and I have a comfortable

enough room which seems superb because of floor and nearby hot water. The nurses are in these two second-class hotels (the best the town has) on the principal square in this neat, prosperous looking town of about 15,000. The officers are billeted among the civilian population and the men are at present in three schoolhouses which are to be part of the hospital. The nurses' mess is in the hotel in which we live and the officers' across the square in the other hotel which has more mirrors than ours but no central heating. Colonel Hall has taken the Wilhelm-Victoria Krankenhaus, a fine modern hospital, for the surgical work and three schools in another part of the town for medical work. There are already about twenty patients, now seriously ill and somewhat of a contrast to Petit Monjouy.

As regards our work, we started the hospital visiting as usual. I hoped for a room for the Canteen, but the Colonel cannot spare one; instead he offers us a big lined hut with a floor and three or four stoves. There are over 4000 troops in Mayen and, as we can't begin to touch supplies for them (we have a divisional representative of the R. C. here, too), Mr. Tolson thinks it advisable to put the canteen where it won't be mistaken for a general recreation center.

I've rambled on about what we've been doing, but haven't told you much about Germany. These people don't look as if they had suffered, occasionally you see a child that looks under-nourished, but it is not like France. I have been into bakeries here where there are tarts and enormous frosted cakes. They're on a bread and meat ration and our men are not supposed to buy of them, as they need what they have, but they'll have to suffer more before they get any sympathy. I never felt a personal grudge against the individual German until I saw these intact German towns just after passing through that man-forsaken, God-forgotten country north of Verdun. Now, how I'd like to see this smug little town stand a few air raids and shells. The people here are at once curious and indifferent. Some of the enlisted men speak of their being embarrassingly friendly. Others seem to like their friendliness. Everyone says that the Boche is glad to have his territory occupied by the American rather than by the French or British, even though the American may carry off everything for a souvenir. Here in the hotel the dining room boys say they're eager to serve us: I think that is as far as it goes, for the radiators are cold, unless there's a fuss made, and their much advertised "Badezimmer im Hause" is firmly locked unless more fuss is made, and then the water's cold. When I speak of such luxuries as radiators and tubs don't think I'm getting enervatingly soft. There are fleas indigenous to my room, and there's a mouse in the wardrobe drawer.

. . . You don't know how I've missed you people and how I wish that you were here now. However, we'll try to give Evacuation 8 the best canteen in the Army of Occupation.

The following column from the *Fourth Corps Flare*, the "Official Organ of the Fourth Corps Artillery Park, stationed at Mayen, Germany," under date of January 25, bears eloquent witness that they did just that as far as that particular corps was concerned at all events.

SMITH GIRLS STAY ABROAD

Two of the Famous Unit now with Evacuation 8 to Continue Reconstruction Work.

"We are the only Americans in Germany who do not wish to go home."

It isn't because Miss Elizabeth Biddlecome of Newport, N. H., or Miss Mabel Grandin of Washington, D. C., who represent the Smith College Unit of Red Cross workers in Mayen, do not love America that they express such a thought. It is only because they are so filled with the spirit of service that they intend to go right on doing reconstruction work here in Europe until there isn't a bit more to do! . . .

At present these young women are doing canteen work for Evacuation Hospital No. 8, in addition to hospital visiting. They are detached from the main body of their organization.

Miss Biddlecome and Miss Grandin are fond of Evacuation 8. And what the hospital Unit thinks of them may be judged from an account of their new Leisure Tent, written by one of the men:

A GRATEFUL HOSPITAL

"The Smith College Relief Red Cross Unit reopened its recreation hut for the men this week. The hut is a large, comfortable ward tent, floored and well heated. The library has been increased in size; daily papers, stationery, games, cigarettes, and chewing gum are given out over the counter. This outfit was with the organization in France, and the men speak of it jealously as 'theirs.' If loyal, sacrificing labor to make homesick men—

sick and well—happier, counts in Heaven, the Smith College Unit will draw something much better than the regulation issue of harps and halos—and on any day of the week—let alone Friday!"

Verily, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap," and to earn appreciation like this as well as that expressed in the following letters—which include of course not only Elizabeth Biddlecome and Mabel Grandin but all those Uniters who plowed through seas of mud in the fall with Evacuation 8—must make that same mud seem like smooth macadam.

EVACUATION HOSPITAL NO. 8., MAYEN, RHINE-LAND, GERMANY,
February 19, 1919.

My dear Mrs. Thayer:

As the young ladies of the Smith College Unit who have been on duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 8 during the past six months are about to leave for work in the reconstruction of villages in Northern France, I feel that I should extend to you a word of my appreciation of the services which they have rendered while they have been assisting in caring for sick and wounded with this organization.

They joined at a time when things were very active in the Verdun sector where we were then serving, and their self-sacrificing devotion to the needs of many thousands of American wounded who came back from the front lines to our hospital is worthy of the highest commendation.

They worked under adverse conditions, in mud and exposed to all kinds of weather, sleeping in tents, and partaking of the fare that was available at the time. So much was accomplished through their efforts in raising the spirits of the men, many of whom had not seen American women for several months, that I feel they played a very essential part in improving the morale among the huge body of men who had been through some of the worse phases of the American participation in the war.

I wish I had a list at hand of those who assisted in this work, for there were a great many, probably fifteen of the Smith College girls, who spent a variable length of time with us.

With many pleasant recollections of efforts made and work accomplished through their labors, I am

Very sincerely yours, (Signed) JAMES F. HALL, *Colonel, Medical Corps.*

And also this:

CAMP MILLS, LONG ISLAND, March 14, 1919.

SECRETARY, SMITH COLLEGE RELIEF UNIT,

Dear Madam:

May I express through you my appreciation to this Unit for their wonderful work overseas?

During the latter part of October my outfit was relieved from the front, and stationed in a rest camp between Ancremont and Monjouy, a short ways from Bar-le-Duc, France. While there it was our pleasure to visit daily the Smith College Relief Unit at Monjouy.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Unit. While there I heard it expressed many times that the "Smith" tent had the real atmosphere—the homely appeal—which is real relaxation and enjoyment to the men. Courtesy and an eagerness to oblige were at all times extended. (I don't want to deal too much in superlatives, but only they seem correctly to clothe my thoughts.)

Consider us all under great obligations to you. . . .

Battery D. 104 F. A.

We cannot leave forever this "canteen period" of the S. C. R. U. without quoting a few sentences from a report of the canteen at Nixieville, run by Edna True and Catherine Hooper. We read: "There were 500 letters written in the first twenty-four hours after we opened the canteen," and the commanding officer writes to the commanding general: "In the four weeks the Smith College Unit has been here, over 20,000 men have passed through the casual camp. During this time there has been not one case of AWOL and but one case of drunkenness, a vast difference from before the Red Cross canteen came to the camp."

In the first week of January the Unit went back to its villages, and Harriet Ford writes, "I should like to write you many pages of admiration at the perfectly simple, matter-of-course way in which the Unit is going at its new work, just as if the path were not beset with almost insurmountable obstacles.—"

They could not go all together for there was no place for them to stay, but Isabel La Monte writes from Nesle on January 14 from which place she and Frances Valentine and Ruth Joslin scouted around the country to find a place to live and also began to clean up Grécourt.

. . . This place is full of German prisoners who are doing all the work. It is very pathetic to see the civilians returning. They are very sad but happy to be back even though their homes are nothing but a mass of brick and stone. We often see them meeting for the first time and they kiss and say, "Bon courage." They live in anything they can find—a shed, a barn, a cellar. We are going to move to Lannoy Farm, six miles from here. It used to be very fine but now is a terrible wreck. The barns and houses are all smashed in, shell holes all about, and helmets, cans, débris of all sorts everywhere, besides the bricks of the fallen buildings. . . . We found several habitable rooms so decided to move over as it is very near Grécourt, where we shall eventually live. We got permission from the owner to come. Then we went to the "Major de Zone" and got 25 German prisoners to come over and clean up.

Frances Valentine is at the head of all this work and is wonderful. It was of course due to her great efforts that we got first the promise of this Boche equipe and second the equipé itself. I hope it seems as funny to you as it does to me to have me bossing German prisoners around while they repair what they have destroyed. They worked very slowly but in two days we had it quite cleaned up in the immediate neighborhood of the doors, and the débris out of the road and oiled paper nailed up in the windows, and the unexploded shells removed from the walls. Also we got together several wooden benches and tables, and one chimney cleaned out. We secured three wood and canvas beds from the Red Cross in Compiègne, and Ruth Joslin and Catherine Hooper and I moved over to get the place ready for more.

I wish you could see my room—I literally had to use a shovel on the floor, and I've nailed boards over the biggest rat holes. The window is very fine because although it has oiled paper instead of glass it does open. There is no leak in the ceiling but one door opens onto a completely destroyed room—no walls, no roof, and only part of a floor, and a good deal of wet comes in there. It doesn't sound healthy but it certainly seems to be. The window opens onto what used to be the manure pile—now a pool—and on all sides are the ruined barns and buildings.

The Farm is miles from everything, in a bleak plain over which the wind whistles and the rain rains all the time. It is really awfully spooky as the wind makes everything rattle so, and keeps blowing things off the broken buildings. Another feature I forgot to mention is the *abundance* of rats and mice. There are noises all the time, falling timbers, or rattling blinds and doors, and gnawing rats. To-day I collected several broken chairs and put a back on one, seats on two, and one leg on one, and two legs on two; some of this I did with wood and nails and some with old pieces of tin and wire. The back of one and the seat of another I made of a very interesting military map mounted on tin. . . . We have been so troubled with rats eating our food before we can get it that I found a very handsome German shell basket (very dirty) which I scrubbed and scrubbed for one and one quarter hours, and then suspended from the ceiling by wires—for the food. It works finely and is a great comfort. I wish you could take the walk from here to Grécourt. It is through a terrible battlefield. The ground is muddy, full of shell holes, barbed wire, abris, machine gun posts, an occasional Boche overcoat, remains of gas masks, and tin cans lie in all directions. A barbed wire snarl lines the bank of the canal with three lines of it under the water, and you can see rifles too on the canal floor. It's hard to believe that it can ever again be a farm. The peasants are fine and courageous. They call us "les dames de Grécourt" and always greet us with joy.

Marie Wolfs writes on January 16, also from Lannoy Farm.

This afternoon we went over to Grécourt to look the situation over once more. We finally decided to abandon the site of our old baraqués, which is in such a terrible condition. Instead of trying to clean up the landscape and fill up the shell holes, we will simply move into a nice clean field in back of the walled garden. This field is surrounded by trees. We have found the remains of an old road and, with the Boches, can fill in the swampy place with bricks from the chateau.

Frances Valentine has bought ten cows. We do not expect them before the end of the month, as we can not get fodder for them before that time. The Ford camionette which the Red Cross has given us is practically new and will be the greatest help to us.

From Isabel La Monte, January 20-26.

. . . Whenever we live anywhere and get comfortable we begin operating on a new home. Now we are bending all efforts toward getting Grécourt habitable. It is about a half-hour walk from here—and such a walk! I have done it three times to-day. At present we have 25 German prisoners over there with six French soldiers to guard them. My job to-day was road-building. For my first road the circumstances were unique. We made it of the walls of the ruined chateau. I had six German prisoners carting. My idea was simply to boss them but I found I often had to do most of it to show them how. Ruined chateaux make fine roads. The cement, mortar, and bricks make a fine road-bed. . . . To-day I spent at Grécourt with Frances and 25 Germans and the French guard.

I took a particular and special interest in the stable and talked a lot with the men there. They said America had ended the war and wanted to know what we Americans thought of the Germans in America and how we treated them. It was hard to talk as you know how fluent my German *isn't*. They thought a president would be good for Germany, if they could find a good one like President Wilson—but they said the Kaiser was a good man and had *not* started the war.

Frances Valentine writes Anne Chapin on January 20.

. . . I have had a very busy week between Lannoy and Grécourt, but we are making good progress. We have had two wells at Grécourt cleaned out and a pump for Lannoy promised. It's a portable one and can be carried over to Grécourt later. Edna has been trucking steadily with the White from Hombleux and keeping us in materials. . . .

Yesterday we told the Boches if they worked well we would give them coffee and bread at noon and you should have seen the difference it made. We got 200% more work out of them but I was put to it to keep my promise. Ruth and Dot were to go to Ham for lunch for the French soldiers and coffee for the Boches, but they were delayed and could get no coffee at all. Marie Baillet and I donated our lunches and so we had something for the French, and Edna dashed to Lannoy in the truck and brought back six cans of Campbell's soup. Marie B. had a big kettle of hot water with the second boiling of the coffee in it and we dumped the soup right into it, assorted varieties, too! It was the vilest looking mixture you ever saw but I tasted it and it wasn't half bad; and you *should* have seen the Boches lap it up. [On March 4 Fannie Clement writes about the German prisoners as follows: "Those who work here come and go with the guard but work unguarded. These prisoners work on half army rations they say, and they look it. Last night we had some excitement. Two Boche prisoners escaped and up to the present are still at large. They broke into our store and helped themselves to clothes and a supply of bread and condensed milk. They left their old clothes behind them. . . ."]

. . . If that stretch from Amiens to Nesle used to seem like the "abomination of desolation" to you last year, I don't know what you could call it now. The fields, the trees, the road-sides, and villages are scarred and shattered beyond all semblance of human habitations.

So you see altogether, that although "La guerre est finie," living conditions in the old war zone aren't exactly convenient and easy yet. The people have a very hard time now, have to walk long distances for every little bit of food they get, and can buy very little. Prices are fearfully high—60 cents for a little can of condensed milk; \$1.80 a pound for butter (and not to be had save at Compiègne or Amiens). Do impress on our people that *To do the Same Amount of Work, We Shall Need Two or Three Times as Much Money as Last Year.*

Marie Wolfs writes from Lannoy, January 31.

Did I tell you when I wrote from Lannoy that we had discovered some baraques sitting beside the road at Hombleux in an engineer's dump? It became my object in life, of course, to secure one or two for our use. [She did it after Herculean labors, and also got stoves, lumber for tent floors, and many other useful things from the same dump. We should like to see that dump!] I came down yesterday and found to my great joy that the captain of the quatrième bureau had been as good as his word. Three baraques had been hauled and are under construction. (See later letter.) . . . At the same time roofers are busy mending the stables. Frances is having the inside cleaned by Boche prisoners so when our cows arrive they will find their home ready. Isabel La Monte is putting oiled paper into the orangerie windows with the help of a couple of Boches. This will once more be our garage. Some other prisoners are making a hen house out of an

old sheet iron abri. (Abri means a place of shelter.) Grécourt is a very busy place these days. Every girl with no special work for the day starts over about light and directs Boche prisoners until dark. Alice is to-day having bricks taken out of the garden wall to fill a large hole in the cow stable. Frances has general charge of the outside work and was exploring to-day with a future home for rabbits in her mind. Almost all of our seeds have arrived.

It seems to me that we say a hundred times a day that transportation is our greatest problem. I think it will remain so for some time to come. Of course we must, to begin with, spend a great deal of time on our own installation—that cannot be avoided—but I did want to start work for the people with as little delay as possible. With this in view I have made several trips to Amiens and Paris to see about shipping relief supplies. I saw M. Dolarnelle. He greeted me with hands outstretched, having been in the prefecture at Montdidier during the retreat in March. He couldn't say enough about his appreciation of our work at that time and will do anything in his power to help us. He gave me a letter to some railroad official; I presented it and was immediately given a large car from Amiens to Nesle. I had at that moment not one thing to put in it as it is quite useless to acquire anything until you have some means of transport assured. The Red Cross warehouse was empty, due to lack of transportation also. I took a chance of seeing Mr. Van Kueren anyway and found that his first freight had just arrived at the station, and he would be glad to transfer a car load to us. I spent the rest of the day going over their lists and making out the proper requisitions, and spent the night in a room with no windows and almost no bedding. I would gladly have spent it on the streets, I was so happy to have those supplies actually on the way. Catherine Hooper and Louise Studebaker are to-day having the car unloaded and the goods stored in the old Red Cross baraque in Nesle which we have repaired.

Catherine will begin her store in the White at once. Louise will be warehouse keeper until we can bring everything down to Grécourt. We were lucky enough to get blankets from a military warehouse in Compiègne and have given them to the most needy. We had a few warm weeks in December and January which brought the people back to their homes; now it snows every day, and it is bitter cold. All the clothes we have are none too many for comfort. I am glad we are here because we can certainly prevent a great deal of suffering. The French Government has instructed all relief organizations not to *give* food to the people. They not only approve of our selling things but request us to do so. That means that we will do as we did before, sell for the greater part, but give when necessary. . . . Ida Andrus is to have charge of keeping the family records in good shape. . . .

More people have come back, but I am glad to say that for the most part they are not bringing the old people and children with them.

It is beautiful the way they take our being here for granted. They had no doubt that we would return to them and know that we will do everything in our power to help in spite of the difficulties. Every sore finger is brought straight to Lannoy, along with sad stories of smoky stoves and lack of soup kettles. I can't believe, as I sit here, that we ever left. A man just walked over from Offoy. When I said that I didn't remember him he told me that he had been a prisoner in Germany when we were here before, but that he had heard all about "ces dames." There are five in his family; they sent their baggage, but it has not yet arrived—they have absolutely no bedding. The bridge across the canal to Offoy is unsafe so I promised that we would go as far as we could in the car and he will come over after the blankets. We are certainly distributing under difficulties, but where there is a will it can be done. Ruth Joslin is keeping house and doing it very well indeed. She enjoys the work and spends her spare time mending tires.

I can't begin to tell you how proud we felt of you all when the cable arrived, announcing that we might count on \$50,000 to spend for our work. The news was received by the girls with cheers and the resolve to make you and the College proud of the women you sent to France.

On February 17 she writes of still further progress.

. . . . By topics this is where we are to date:

INSTALLATION AT GRÉCOURT. The three baraquas are almost finished. We expect to be moved in by Washington's Birthday. Those of us who were here last year remember how we hurried to be in the "Mairie École" at the same date! The military censor will probably pass the following plans, though no art censor would. [We wish there were space to publish the plans but postpone even their description until the Unit actually moves in.] So far as the sanitary conditions are concerned, I have no fear, as I had my brother, who

is the Divisional Sanitary Inspector of the 29th Division, come and look over the ground. He planned the kitchen drain and showed us how to dispose of the waste. In his opinion, on account of surface drainage the water will never be fit to drink, so we shall continue to boil it.

The stables are ready for the cows after weeks of cleaning and filling in of shell holes by Boche masons. They are to-day in better condition than they were last year. And the chicken coops are about done. Our rabbit hutches are the envy of the countryside.

STORE. Katie (Hooper) is making the rounds of the villages as usual with the store and finding the people more eager than ever to buy. We shall spend to-morrow getting all the supplies arranged in the new store which will be open to the public for the first time on Tuesday. Up to this time we have had to take the store on the truck to Esmery-Hallon, Hombieux, and the nearby villages. Our supplies arrive from Paris very slowly indeed. Had it not been for the Red Cross in Amiens and the friendly attitude of the Prefecture, we should never have been able to carry on. We have now had seven car loads of goods from there, including warm clothing, beds, mattresses, tables, and chairs. They even sent us a case of shoes. Our wool has come from Paris, but we are still waiting for the soap.

FARM. Frances has just ordered another car load of cows for people in the different villages who have no way of getting them here themselves. She goes to Paris on the twentieth of this month in the White to bring back chickens. We can sell all that we can possibly get hold of. The trouble is, however, that they cannot be sent by rail, as they would be about ten days en route and most of them would die of the cold. The same is true of the rabbits. Food for the cows is in the barn, which means nothing I suppose to you, although we consider it the most difficult thing accomplished in Europe since the armistice was signed!

CHILDREN'S WORK. Mary Stevenson has charge of this work. Nothing much has been accomplished so far owing to the small number of children who have returned. There is of course nothing like a school started nor any place to start one. I asked Madame Caron of Esmery-Hallon if she would teach a sewing class for the twelve girls who have returned. We are to supply the materials and she begins work next week. Mary will begin at the same time to lend books to individual children the way Alice Leavens did last year. The thing I regret the most is the library Alice worked so hard to get ready for the people. It will take months of patient work to get a good collection of books again. You must be wondering why we worry about books when beds and food are almost impossible to procure. It does seem strange, but, when a family is established in one room, the father gets the wood, the mother makes the soup, the elder children walk to Ham or Nesle for the bread, but the younger ones have nothing at all to do. As long as the schools are not established we can do any amount of good by lending books to them; the school teachers who have come back are more than glad to help us. [See page 235.]

FAMILY VISITORS. Rosamond Grant, Ida Andrus, and Mabel Grandin: these girls are known to the Unit as the S. S. Ws. (Social Service Workers). I let them flounder around and hunt in the ruins for a couple of days before I helped them, just to see how they would get along. Their enthusiasm knows no bounds and they know more French than they ever imagined, although Ida despairs of ever understanding the old woman with no teeth. They agreed that Rosamond should direct the work and she seems in every way fitted to do so. I gave the girls our old records and spent an entire day helping them to get started. They have gone right ahead and now have everything up to date from New Year's Day on. There are two offices in the Administration Baraque. The outer one is for the S. S. Ws. One of the girls will be there each morning, so that anyone requesting help may come and talk it over. All requests so made will be investigated before anything is given to the family. The inner office will of course be for our own Unit business. It will now be necessary to bring down to Grécourt the old files which we stored in Paris after the retreat. The family records we saved are proving invaluable.

MEDICAL. No doctor has yet been found, though we are not in despair—as the Red Cross closes out its civilian work one must be found who can come to us. Fortunately, there is not the need of a doctor that there was when we came in September 1917. In most cases only the physically fit have returned, and the children started on the right road by our care have since been refugees in parts of France where they were well taken care of.

I am glad to tell you that the morale of the Unit has never been better. With their splendid spirit and the good hard work they are all putting in, I am sure the last chapter of the Unit's work in France will be a fine one.

From Ellen Emerson, February 21 and February 24.

I came up by camion from Paris yesterday P.M. and certainly 'tis a strange experience. It took some time to pack the truck. We had 100 *lapins* in crates and four cocks in a basket and my duffle bag and every sort of box and bag in behind, many of them bulging into the head-room of the front seat where Edna True, who was chauffing, and I sat. Frances sat on the floor and my suit case on the mud-guard beside the engine. . . .

From Compiègne on we saw all the signs of battle getting worse and worse as we came north. [Fannie Clement writes later of this same trip, "Even after seeing with my own eyes I cannot believe such ruin to be the result of wilful effort. It is easier to believe that cyclones and tornadoes have had a hand in it than human beings."] We got to Noyon after dark. The town which a year ago was our main market was simply dead with here and there a light coming through an oiled paper window or out of a crack in a shed door, but mostly there were high walls and no roofs and shell holes or windowless gaps. . . .

Of course the great excitement to-day was installing the *lapins*. The crates were unloaded and, talking French to the French and German to the Boches, Frances bossed the job and we helped pry open crates and stuff in oats, scraps, and weeds. Then as fast as the Boches finished the hutches, we corralled the beasts by the ears and deposited them by three's in them. There was great excitement while Marie, the lodgekeeper, picked out three *lapines* and one "monsieur" for her hutches. I simply laughed aloud, it sounded so high life and elegant. One rabbit was sick and the populace to a man prescribed "del 'huite," and we fed her with a spoon. For a while she revived, but finally the Boches rushed up excitedly explaining that she was about "tot" and it was wise to cut her throat so she could be eaten after death. We refused thinking that she might live but she passed away speedily, and when we asked the Germans if it was too late for them to prize her, they accepted her with fury—one small rabbit to 15 Boches! It was pitiful. Frances soon arrived with a new convoy of rabbits, and by night her bull, ten cows, and four calves had arrived, and she was in clover with her Americanized French cow barn full and the prospect of milk in the morning.

I deserted the farm in the P.M. and went around with the traveling store. We took in four villages and it was very diverting. We had a hamper of clothes and yarn, a wooden box of tin-ware, and a gunny sack of assorted shoes. We'd enter a village honking the horn wildly till we reached a central spot. Then from the ruins women and children would gradually appear and collect to price things, try them on, and chaffer. Soap was the greatest demand, but we have none as yet as rail transportation is hard to get and though we can buy a ton, the nearest place we can get it delivered is 35 miles off in Senlis, and the roads between are a treat. All the people are applying for animals and Frances expects to keep a procession of rabbits hopping through our hutches into the surrounding villages, and *poulets* and *coqs* also. The calves are all bespoke already.

One old couple we visited this P.M. were living in the cellar of their granary. You went in through a three and one-half foot door and down into a small room where they had a good bed and stove and a few dishes and a table and a chair. It was all neat but oh, so damp and dreary, and the old woman is very rheumatic. To-night it is simply a howling rain and wind and I don't see why their abode isn't a swimming hole by this time.

. . . I was given five Boche prisoners to boss and I just wish you could have heard me direct them in the language of Ludendorf and Erzberger. It is marvelous how it comes back after twenty years of lying fallow although I frequently find myself talking purest Castilian to them to their surprise. As soon as they were started I repaired to the stables to find all the inhabitants of Hombleux and a large delegation from Esmery-Hallon on hand to buy rabbits. Now the rabbits live four or five in a hutch and the hutches are arranged in four tiers like post office boxes. The stunt was to project yourself into the hutch and lying flat on your chest seize a *lapin* by the ears and draw it out. I do this very cleverly now. Then all the family—generally four or five people—would discuss its merits while it struggled and kicked and finally deposit it in a gunny sack or basket. No one could have more than three *lapines* and one *lapin*, but of course they all wanted more. . . . They pay their bills to me and get their names checked off. When we were practically sold out—300 francs worth—I went back to my Boches, and then I walked through the dugouts and trenches on the park to see if I could salvage some useful boards, and plan repairs. I got a piece of a small door on which the Boches will put four *Beines* and make Frances and me an elegant *Tisch*.

The next performance was to help Ruth move supplies. We had four Boches to do the carrying. While we were putting the rice in sacks I spilled about a pint on the muddy floor; instantly the prisoners asked if they could have it and when we said "yes" it was

pitiful to see them scrape up every grain in an old cloth. "Denn wir haben wenig zu essen, Fraulein," they said.

We walked yesterday in the Boche cemetery—neat rows of grassy mounds with white birch crosses on them, the name and age of each man on a planed piece of wood at the crossing of the cross. A few English and French are buried in among them "to insure the place being respected," the Baron says, and then on top of it all, big shell holes from the retreating Boche guns that have blown some graves to pieces. And the Baron means to make a diagram of it all "in case the parents ever come to look for their sons' graves," and to "fence it well to keep out *les bêtes* who graze near!!" Did you ever! . . . Some of the graves are marked March 25, 1918. The Unit evacuated March 21!

In these next letters from Ellen dated from March 8 to March 14 the stage is set so completely that we see that for the first time in fourteen months we too are "installés" and can follow the life of the Unit understandingly as we did in the days before the retreat.

The whole place was a fortified position of the Germans—the woods affording good cover. Certain tall trees have lookout platforms built in them with rough wooden steps nailed to the trunk. The further edge of the park has a well constructed trench all along behind the outer hedge, and behind this, in among the trees, you find all sorts of dugouts and "abris"—the latter covered with brush or a corrugated metal arched roof. These abris roofs are very useful to us, as properly propped up they make an excellent wood shed or hen house and save precious lumber! [See frontispiece.] . . .

The old walled garden is a surprise to me. The gardener is demobilized and hard at work there restoring it to its former state. One huge gap appears in one side where a shell burst and destroyed the wall, and on the opposite side in the middle of a flower bed is a Boche grave with a wooden cross. . . .

Everywhere in the villages it is wonderful to see the handful of pleasant cheerful people crawling out of some tiny hen house or a cellar room where they live, and then behind the heap of débris that was once the house, see the pitiful and yet delightful little gardens. You clamber through the mess of brick and mortar and mud and walk through some hole in the rear wall to find a neat little garden only needing a little weeding and spading, with daffodils in bud, hepaticas and "perceneige" in full bloom, and everything as full of promise as our own gardens in April.

We constantly hear explosions of the collected shells which the Boche prisoners set off several times a day, and every week or so some child is hurt playing with a hand grenade. One child was killed the other day.

You must want to know about the houses—"our home in the field of mud." We moved in a week ago and are really very home-like—the administration building is very business-like with the store very busy and the offices neatly arranged. Thanks to Boche labor—many prisoners are excellent cabinet-makers—we have neat shelves and lockable drawers and cupboards. The store looks quite like a country village emporium with its shoes, clothing, and so forth. The Farm Bureau has its stores of seeds and its carefully cleaned milk pails, and always on its stove some tasty meal of rice-water for a feeble calf, or soup for a Boche cowherd's lunch, or mash for the hens. All nine calves are thriving now, although in days past I have seen one swathed in hot water bottles and helped feed two from carefully sterilized wine bottles with a mixture of rice water, brandy, and milk. Frances goes out to milk at 7 A.M. and is always late to dinner at 6:30. Cows have calves and need special diet on occasions and it all keeps her and Alice and Isabel very busy. Just now the farm and store supplies cost enormously and how long they will continue to depend on the number of returning people and the size of their needs. We get about 50 per cent of our outlay back by our sales. I spent an afternoon with Isabel peddling seeds and onion sets in Offoy, and another day getting orders for *lapins* and *poulets* and finding cases for Fannie.

The Social Service and Executive bureaux are simply and solely offices—unpicturesque in their attributes, though the callers are full of "human interest." The "dispensaire" is getting to rights under Fannie's eye and she is to begin to hold clinics this week, and by April first we hope Dr. Woodroffe of the A. R. C. will be with us.

The Social Service runs smoothly though it is as hard as can be to keep up with the demands for beds and mattresses among the newly returned. You see it is almost impossible to get enough transportation to get in our supplies. To-morrow we are beginning children's work by having a party for the children of the nearer villages. I am going to handle the school teachers who have returned and get lists of equipment needed, and then we can get it in hand ready for the schools as soon as there is a schoolroom available.

The second baraque is really the Home and it is really surprisingly attractive. The two side windows have gay curtains and under each is a cot covered with blue denim. We have two stoves which are easily reached from the table so that you can snatch the toast from the burning, and their pipes run through the wall and allow them to smoke either indoors or out as they and the wind please. A pine chair for each of us—rather fragile as to build—and two serving tables complete the furniture. A duck-board veranda goes around three sides.

‡ The dormitory baraque is close behind and with the help of shelves, built-in washstands, and a few odd bits of salvaged furniture they are very satisfactory. Some boxes from the Smith girls in Japan arrived opportunely a few days ago with oceans of canned salmon, and a lot of those blue and white Japanese towels, so our rooms have very dressy bureau covers, and our lunch is frequently salmon and peas fresh from the can.

[She confides the following to her family: "We are all well aired at all times as you can see through the outer walls and from room to room with no difficulty at all. It isn't cold, but it is damp. The floor, for instance, is so wet that your shoes standing on it are wet through the soles and if you put a book or this block on a shelf, you have to dry it out by the fire before you can write on it. The mud cakes all over the floors and the woman whom we are going to have to scrub our baraque is away for ten days, so we just sweep off the extra top layer of dirt and do not walk about in our stocking feet! Our skirts, even the shortest, are always muddy, but they say after March "il fait beau temps." Mud is a Lenten penance.

"Fire making is a fine art. The air-tight stoves have a hole in the top with a cover to fit in. They are about 30 inches deep and when you have wet newspaper and wet shavings and damp kindling and green wood even a few teaspoonfuls of priceless kerosene will hardly make things go, and all the time you stand on your head with one arm thrust into the stove and the smoke pouring into your face, having previously tried 17 matches on a soggy "safety match" box before you could persuade one to light. No one ever even feels vexed. But blessed be kerosene!"

All the girls are busy all day long. The farm department is at work early and late. The chauffeurs are on the road or under the cars most of the time, but it is wonderful how carefully they have cared for the cars. No other concern here can boast of all its cars in good running order after eighteen months of constant use. [Isabel La Monte, one of the chauffeurs, says nonchalantly to her family: "Save all the tin cans, old wire, and scrap iron you can find and I'll make you a Rolls Royce when I get home."] The social service have a regular schedule for visiting so that two are out in the villages and one at the office all the time. The medical department is of course just beginning and Fannie finds plenty to do in each village and is learning how pitifully little there is to do with. For instance, a run-down mother and feeble little baby with whom she spent the morning had no utensils but a pan and an old tin can, and the baby *no* clothes but those on its back, and Fannie had to manage its bath and care with no further accessories. It is wonderful to have her experience and interest and soon the doctor will be available too. There is no milk procurable except from the Unit's cows.

Marie keeps her eye on all departments and has plenty to keep her busy with all the details of getting our French papers and getting proper authorization from proper local officials for each thing that we want to do. She keeps rejoicing over things accomplished last year which now yield fruit. Instance after instance shows the wonderful place the Unit had won.

Ellen writes of a trip to Beauvais taken by herself, Edna, and Frances to buy supplies.

We had only one puncture, which is very unusual for the roads are full of nails and hob nails and very sharp broken stones where the shell holes have been filled in. From here through Roye to Montdidier was just the country that the girls evacuated last year, and Frances would point out a village where British artillery was in action when she got out the last old couple, and another where three women with babies under a week old were found and rescued, and a corner where she fed a dispatch rider with milk and eggs, and a hedge where an English major stopped her and gave her some bread and cheese for her lunch, and a shop where she returned and rescued some money from the till for a man who had forgotten it, and a cross roads where she found two of the Unit at 11 P.M. forgotten by a Red Cross doctor who was supposed to bring them to safety, and so forth.

It made you realize last year's retreat even more vividly than her letters did. Roye and Montdidier, big towns on hillsides, are unbelievably wrecked. All the débris is in the houses and yards, and in some places fills the streets, and you can't see where or how anyone can get in to clear out the premises and start again. The cathedral at Mont-

didier is just nothing, and the houses are fallen in and over on to each other in a perfectly frightful way. A village is distressing, but one of these big gaunt skeletons of a once thriving town is simply awful. . . . The next morning while the girls went off to a farm in search of chickens, I betook me to the market and purchased 40 kilos of potatoes and 10 of carrots, as well as cauliflowers, cabbage, radishes and onions, enough in all to fill a huge sack, and then we put it in to complete our truck load (they had got four hens) and off we set. At every large farm we stopped to try to buy grain, but without success. However, Frances found two more hens and, as there was no place to put them, they sat contentedly in her lap or mine most of the time for the 40 miles we had to cover.

Marie Wolfs writes from Paris March 23-25. Portions of this letter are quoted by the Committee on page 229.

. . . I shall begin with Saturday and the visitation of the dignitaries—Mr. Ford, two members of the Tardieu Mission, and Mr. Persons, formerly of the Red Cross but now here investigating the work of the Americans and French in this region for a War Chests Association at home.

We had a very pleasant interview with the representatives of the Mission, who promised to help us any way they could and took the matter of passes into their hands. We showed them our farm, dispensary, and store and found them greatly interested. They heartily approve of our methods and expressed great appreciation of what we were doing to help the destitute people returning to their ruined homes. I asked them at dinner whether there was any truth in the statement that France, official or otherwise, did not want us here. They said it was absolutely untrue and attribute the misrepresentation to Boche propaganda. They said that France both needs us and wants us. There seems to be a determined effort on the part of the French to counteract that false report.

I asked Mr. Persons what had impressed him the most since he came to France. He said two things; first, that he is now convinced beyond a doubt that the French want us to help them; and second, he has never seen more real or more terrible need.

The next morning as Mr. Van Kuren didn't come I suggested that we go to Canizy to see the store. We arrived at just the proper time—the whole village being assembled to discuss some apron material. Katie said we spoiled her best sale because Mr. Ford insisted upon taking a picture. Mr. Persons couldn't stand up in the Lefevre's best and only room and had some difficulty in getting down into the cellar where they all sleep—madame telling us all the time that it was "pas mal." She is so happy, nothing matters now because her husband and two daughters who were prisoners in Germany have returned.

I stepped into a house in Esmery-Hallon and asked Mr. Persons to follow so I could show him an underfed baby that Fannie is trying hard to save. I turned around to find him retreating to the middle of the court yard. He had had one glimpse and said he simply couldn't go in. . . .

I am now trying to get the C. R. B. to cut up the new baraques given us by the Red Cross and make six schools of them to be distributed as follows: two in Hombleux (boys and girls), one each in Sancourt, Douilly, Verlaines, and Offoy. In Esmery-Hallon and Muille Vilette repairs can be made. I saw the Inspecteur d'Académie in Amiens who is greatly pleased with the idea and can get the teachers as soon as they are ready. The question is first to cart them away from the station when they arrive (not the least of our troubles by any means) then find somebody to put them up and get the extra wood necessary. Our plan is to have two rooms for the teacher's home at the end of each baraque.

Edna came down with Isabel last night and took hens back.—We cannot send them any more by train. In fact it is almost impossible to send anything by train. We have been trying every means since the middle of January to get three freight cars from Paris to Nesle. If we need anything in a hurry there is just one thing to do and that is to go after it.

Our two autos have arrived in Bordeaux. They will not promise to get them to Paris in less than five months so we are sending Ruth and Dot after them this week. The Red Cross will help us assemble them and sell us gas at reduced rates at their garage in Bordeaux. . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Parsons have been here [Grécourt] for a visit. It was freezing cold both days but they slept in their fur coats and said they didn't mind. . . .

The letter closes with that great sentence already quoted:

If only we could make people understand that the end of hostilities did not bring the young men of France back from the dead, or raise their ruined homes from the ashes.

The Near East Unit

"Near East" though it be, it is too far away to get letters to us quickly, and except for the cables we have only the following letters written en route. Justina Hill writes from the *S. S. Leviathan*, February 19:

We are all struggling with the Armenian language. Dr. White having announced at a conference before the whole expedition that "The Wellesley Unit will remain in Constantinople; The Smith Unit will do reconstruction work in Armenia." Concerning the language, however,—it seems to be a combination of sneezes and gargles. We have mastered "thank you" which is a sort of prolonged snore, "I am hungry," "I want money," "Are you sick," and so forth, by pacing the deck muttering wildly to ourselves. Personally I am deeply enthusiastic about the medical end of the work. The doctors and lab people meet every day and as those who have been out tell us of the untouched fields of work and the amount to be done it is all I can do to keep still at the dinner which follows soon after. There are all sorts of tropical protozoan diseases to be worked on about which almost nothing is known. I am delighted to find that the hook-worm and malarial work which I did in the South will be valuable here, especially as almost no one has been working in regions infested with these things as most of the lab people are from the North.

It is suggested that the Smith Unit go to Harpoot, which Dr. White says in some ways is the hardest station. Of course we say, "Lead us to it." However, the chief of the laboratory wants me at the more central base laboratory at Aleppo probably in case there is time or opportunity to do something more than the routine work. The matter is not for us to decide and nothing can be done until we reach Constantinople.

Alice Moore has become sort of general secretary for the expedition, unofficially, and everyone leans on her for all information. Esther Greene and I are in for speaking French to help the party after landing. It is now thought probable that we shall go at once.

. . . Our going to Harpoot—if we do go—means a trip by wagon into the most interior part of Armenia and undoubtedly every bit of our complete equipment will see hard service.

A cable from Dr. Barton was received on April first. One need only read between the lines to appreciate the need for workers in Armenia.

. . . We are engaging additional buildings for industrial orphan homes and calling orphan and social workers from Constantinople to Marash, Aintab, Adana, Tarsus, Mersisa, Hadjin and Aleppo all perfectly accessible. Moslems are returning under pressure large numbers of Christian women and children for whom protection is imperative. Am assuring British officials we will allow nothing to stand in the way of meeting this emergency call. If permitted to wander unprotected some women and children will return to their former Mohammedan captors which must not be permitted. Confident that benevolent America will support us. . . .

Esther Greene, also, writes from the *S. S. Leviathan*.

. . . Armenian is my greatest trial now, but other people's Greek and Arabian and Turkish are troubling them just as much. They say that Armenian is the easiest but the ugliest, and it sounds hideous, it is so guttural. Learning it is like working with your fingers and toes to find a foothold in a wall, and I feel sure that when you have that the rest of the climb will be easier.

The next letter comes from Alice Moore, dated March 3, from *H. M. A. T. Gloucester Castle*, sailing north in the Aegean Sea.

We are all here and happy. We left Brest the evening of the day we arrived, after a few hours for exploring the dungeon tower, viewing submarines, and conversing with soldiers. We had a special U. S. Hospital train on which we were carefully protected from any contact with France or the French except by an occasional word with an astonished French soldier on a station platform or a purchase of small oranges at a large price. The real feature of our journey was seeing our American soldiers at every station. They dashed up to the train as soon as they heard our "hello" (you may correctly infer that the train stood still during a large part of its run) and demanded, "Is there any one from California"—or Pennsylvania or Massachusetts as the case might be. At Brest itself as we were getting on the train the 27th Division marched through the station and rested there; at LeMans we stood across the station from a train full of the 26th, who were on their way to a week in the Pyrenees.

Much to our disgust when we got to Marseilles we found that the English transport which was due to sail and had expected us the day before had only too kindly waited for

us, so they ran the train down to the dock and all we saw of Marseilles was dust and a donkey cart and a sort of unexplained cliff dwelling looming up above as we marched two by two to the impatient ship where the first plaintive words addressed to me by a petty officer that met us on deck were that they had supper all ready for us the night before and then had to eat it up for breakfast.

This is a hospital ship so we are lodged in big wards. . . . The ship is spotless, and we have real service in the dining room including napkins which we forgot to use the first night. This must go immediately if it gets off at Salonica to-morrow.

From Ruth Henry, dated Princess Island, March 19.

. . . It will be difficult for me to make my tale sound coherent for things happen in such unexpected ways out here and just now we are expecting marching orders *any hour*—literally! Heaven knows we are eager to get them and to know definitely where we are to be. We seem extremely popular in some quarters and the people from Harpoot and from the Caucasus region, too, seem keen about having the Smith Unit at this particular station. But our fate is in the hands of those who know better than we do where we are most needed, and I have arrived at the point now where I don't have a personal desire about it!

Last Sunday we were invited to dinner at the American Girls' College over in the city by the president, Dr. Patrick, who has an honorary degree from Smith. The other three girls were staying at a different hotel, and if you please, early that morning they were summarily roused from bed and told to pack their goods and to report at a boat which would take them down to the coast of Asia Minor where our base of supplies is and where the men of the party are! So Justina and Alice and Esther and Elma Guest were whisked away—while I was privileged to proceed to the city (on the 7:15 morning boat!) where I was royally welcomed at the college. I went to the famous Robert College for tea in the afternoon too, and I am deeply impressed with both the material colleges themselves and with their ordeals and the work which they have done. Utterly cut off from the outside world for nearly two years and only now just beginning to get word from their homes. That's the spirit of the teachers out here, anyway—to "carry on" and to make light of their hardships over their tea!

I heard the morning service at the Girls' College and was fortunate, too, to hear Dr. Usher, a returning medical missionary, tell of his miraculous escape into Russia during the last upheaval and of his returning now to pick up what threads he can. The bigness of the men and women already in the field out here makes us feel more eager than ever to be in the thick of things, but the Committee has to feel its way first, and several scouting parties are already sent out to bring back reports of the needs in different sections of the country, and British soldiers are being sent in as guards for us in more than one place.

Conditions are precarious, to say the least, and the other girls are arming themselves with firearms and daggers and hearing great yarns over possible need of them! We have come to regard our uniforms with their readily recognisable stars as the greatest comforts and safeguards already!

I feel so satiated with History and Art and new sights and sounds and *smells* that I am tired at night when I try to assemble it all in my mind! To have come by Rupert Brooke's burial place; to have sailed straight up through the Dardanelles where the actual forts and sunken ships and prison camps are still to be seen; to have come into the Golden Horn itself, and then to have been turned loose *emotionally* in this gorgeous, wild, fascinating, great city—can't you guess at my state of mind as shown by my inadequate letter?

The people on these islands—Greeks and Americans especially—are so pleased to have us here that they can't do enough for us. If we walk out "for to admire" we are promptly presented with flowers from the gardens. If we desire a guide in the city—Menos, an Armenian, is delighted to do the honors; and as for the various tea parties in private homes—my pen can't do justice to the delicacies and the silver and linen! I have been in two private homes where the families are the height of culture, but in both homes the servants who waited upon us are refugees with histories of the worst kind to tell us.

And one feels that everywhere—the tears and the misery are so near this polished surface of our life here at present, and I know how our hearts will be wrung before long. The sight of the British and French war vessels floating at anchor in the Golden Horn is a reassuring one, I can tell you, and they have spoken very decisively in their great, grey, quiet tones, we feel. I wish I dared to write more but Mr. Censor is very busy these days!

Our outfits are of the best and we are the envy of others now, thanks to you good people who did things so thoughtfully and so well for us. My heavy shoes are water-proof in the *moist* wet of mud and rain and my sleeping bag is so warm and dry—and so it goes.

ALUMNAE NOTES

THE WAR SERVICE FLAG FOR SMITH COLLEGE ALUMNAE

The College has been presented with a Service Flag which is to bear a star for every alumna and non-graduate who has served overseas. It is hoped that every star will be in its place by Commencement time and that the July QUARTERLY may contain the complete list of names. In order that these hopes may be realized we ask for your active coöperation. It is a simple matter to obtain the names of all those who have served with any of our Smith Units, but for a record of the scores of alumnae who have served with other organizations we must depend on these alumnae themselves, on Harriet (Bliss) Ford in her Paris office, on class secretaries, and friends. Be a friend to the Alumnae Office!

CLASS NEWS

Please send all news for the July issue to your class secretary by June 10, 1919.

The editors reserve the right to omit all items which in their judgment are not submitted in legible form.

1879

Class secretary—Mrs. Charles M. Cone, Hartford, Vt.

President Julia H. Gulliver of Rockford College, Rockford, Ill., will cease her active connection with the institution at the end of the college year and will then become President Emerita. President Gulliver graduated in the first class that went out from Smith College (1879). She received the Ph.D. degree from the same institution in 1888, and the degree of LL.D. in 1910. She has served at Rockford for twenty-nine years (twelve years as head of the Department of Philosophy and Biblical Literature and seventeen years as President).

1880

Class secretary—Mrs. Edwin H. Higbee, 8 West St., Northampton, Mass.

1881

Class secretary—Eliza P. Huntington, 37 Winchester Rd., Newton, Mass.

1882

Class secretary—Mary Gulliver, Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.

It is with great sorrow that we must announce the death of Elizabeth (Wright) Hatch which occurred on February 20. As a home-maker for college girls, as a good friend, and a useful citizen she will be greatly missed by all who knew her. Her son returned from France before the end came.

Isabel (McKee) Hidden has been spending the winter in Miami, Fla.

Katherine E. McClellan has sent the following letter giving an account of her experiences in war service at Carlstrom Field, an Aviation Training Camp in Arcadia, Fla.:

"I spent a month at Camp Gordon in preparation for this work and also stayed a short time at Camp Johnson, Jacksonville, to see the working of a second Hostess House, but each place has its own problems and certainly ours have been varied and difficult. We started in a new house with incomplete equipment and no help the Friday before Christmas and entertained 650 guests of the officers at supper, and followed that up with a big Christmas party for 500 at which we

served coffee and 1,000 doughnuts, 50 pounds of cracked nuts, and cigarettes.

"I have a fine pastry cook now but up to a few days ago have had only volunteer help in all other ways. Now we are in quarantine and by special permission from the health department we are allowed to serve these hungry boys out on our spacious screened-in porches, breakfast, cakes and coffee from eight till eleven, and from four to eight, sardines, fruit, coffee, and pies. I haven't a regular cafeteria director as yet and the business secretary and I have managed the whole thing. Our one cook made and baked over 700 delicious hot cakes this morning! and makes over a hundred pies a day! so do you wonder I have not found it necessary to go to France to serve the boys? I doubt if I have ever worked harder in my life. I am hoping soon to get a few competent servants.

"Of the two camps at this field one is likely to be closed and this one kept as a permanent camp, an expert gunnery school, and the men here then will be enlisted for some years in the regular army. As I undertook this work as a war measure I do not expect to remain here indefinitely; when the emergency is over I expect to return to civil life and attend to my interests at Sarasota. In the meantime, I am thoroughly enjoying this work, and to be more than busy and much engrossed in what I am doing is my normal life."

Josephine Milligan, M.D. has returned from France where she has been engaged for over a year in tuberculosis relief work. She is at her home in Jacksonville, Ill.

Ex-1882

Nella (Phillips) Shuart has a grandson, John Denton Shuart, Jr., born Apr. 29, 1918. His father has been ensign on a warship for many months. The engagement of her daughter Katherine to Ensign A. Stuart Pratt, Jr., U. S. N. R. F., of West Newton, was announced in June 1918 before the departure of Ensign Pratt for duty overseas.

1883

Class secretary—Charlotte Gulliver, 30 Huntington Lane, Norwich, Conn.

1884

Class secretary—Helen F. Whitten, 283 Beech St., Holyoke, Mass.

Eighty-four will hold its Thirty-fifth Reunion June 13-18. Headquarters will be at the Chapin House. By a majority vote the Class Supper will be held on Monday, June 16.

The detailed schedule of Commencement events will be sent to each one coming to the reunion. Thus far 21 have written that they expect to attend. Let us hear from the others, and please remember that remittances should be sent at the time of the application, to be refunded if the secretary is notified before June 1.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Mary Mason, 53 Crescent St., Northampton, Mass.

Mrs. E. B. Smith, 165 High St., Greenfield, Mass.

Fannie Allis, Lakeport, N. H.

Fannie Tyler, 7 Lenox Av., East Orange, N. J.

Mrs. R. H. Cornish, 400 W. 118 St., New York City.

Mrs. William Fessenden, 36 Gleason St., Dorchester, Mass.

Alice M. Mills, 557 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Mr. Charles Lovell, husband of Mary (Seymour) Lovell ex-1884, so well known to many of us. Her present address is Bishop Hall School, Burlington, Vt.

Our newest grandchildren to be reported are: William Walter Phelps, Jr. born Mar. 18, 1918, son of Nina (Paris) Phelps, third child of Nina (Fisk) Paris.

Robert Grant Keyes born June 29, 1918, son of our class baby, Amy (Garst) Keyes.

1885

Class secretary—Ruth B. Franklin, 23 Sherman St., Newport, R. I.

Mary Calkins, the president of the American Philosophical Society, presided at the annual meeting in Cambridge. A letter recently received by the secretary from one who was present at the meeting says, "There was great admiration for the way in which she discharged the duties of president, for her thoroughness of planning, her clear-headed conduct of business, and the strength of the presidential address."

Emma (Dean) Hutchins' son Philip, after training in agricultural work at the University of Wisconsin, is assistant to an expert farm manager.

Ruth Franklin has been reappointed by the mayor for another term as member of the Recreation Commission of Newport, R. I.

Jennie (Gould) Hopkins' older son, Albert, was commissioned a second lieutenant, U. S. A., in April 1918, went overseas in May, and in January 1919 was instructor at the Field Artillery School in Saumur, France. Her second son is a student at M. I. T.

Anna (Mead) Lee has a second grandson, Randolph Stone Lee, born Mar. 10.

Virgie (O'Brien) Merrill's son Lewis, who left the University of Minnesota to enlist in the Naval Reserves, was an ensign, U. S. N. R. F., at the time of the armistice.

Anna Chapin Ray is still in the Department of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment in Ottawa, with a staff of forty workers under her. She finds "the problem of settling down the returned men increasingly heavy since the signing of the armistice."

The secretary represented the class at the meetings of the Alumnae Council in February. Nellie (Packard) Webb ex-1885 was also present as a representative of the Students' Aid Society.

1886

Class secretary—M. Adèle Allen, 206 Pine St., Holyoke, Mass.

Alice (Bradbury) Lewis' son John is back at college after his release from service. He worked at the Holt Plant, adapting the big tractors to the use of artillery and went on a long test trip of 1,212 miles.

Sarah (Hemenway) Bell has been in charge of a thrift center at West Newton. Dr. Bell has been doing experimental work for the navy. Their son, after being "honorably discharged" from service, remains a captain in the Reserves. He has a most engrossing little daughter.

Annie (Russell) Marble is acting chairman of the department of literature and library extension of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Bertha (Ray) Harriman is with her husband in Washington, where he is serving as major on the staff of the Judge Advocate General.

Eighteen eighty-six was represented at the Alumnae Council by Leona May Peirce, Annie (Russell) Marble, and Adèle Allen.

1887

Class secretary—Carrie E. Day, 280 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

Ruth (Bowles) Baldwin, our "permanent alumnae trustee," attended the Alumnae Council in February.

Carrie E. Day was also in Northampton for the Alumnae Council meetings.

Maud (Luce) Hunt's address has been changed from 723 to 414 North J St., Tacoma, Wash.

Ex-1887

Nettie (Bancroft) Pierce's daughter Catharine, Smith 1912, is teaching this year at Mt. Holyoke College.

1888

Class secretary—Mrs. Henry H. Hosford, Crete, Neb.

Mae (Bickford) Brooks lost three children, Edwin, Barbara, and Elizabeth, from pneumonia, on Mar. 2.

DIED.—Grace Packard Andelfinger, Feb. 8, 1919.

In Memoriam

The class has lost one of its most loyal members in the death of Grace Packard Andelfinger, and the College has lost a devoted alumna. From my early freshman days, when a group met after supper in Grace's room at the Washburn House for an hour's reading of standard novels, I have admired Grace's cheerfulness, courage, and unselfishness. In college halls she always had the word of cheer and friendship for the lonely or discouraged. Only those who knew her well could guess the physical suffering that was often masked with a smile, for Grace knew, even in those days, something about packing up troubles. "'Tis life's

crosses that reveal the greatness or weakness of human life." Grace's cross was carried so heroically that we sometimes forgot the struggle that had preceded her real greatness of character.

Stopping to see Grace last June on my way home from our thirtieth reunion, I found her eager to know of each member of the class, and of all college news, as it had been a keen disappointment for her to miss the reunion. During the spring and summer she did clerical work for the Draft Board for which her husband was examining dental surgeon. The end came most unexpectedly after years of suffering, and handicaps are now no longer hers.

MARTHA EVERETT ST. JOHN.

1889

Class secretary—Lucy E. Allen, 35 Webster St., West Newton, Mass.

Last fall Emma Sebring was for the third time elected president of the Head Mistresses' Association (of the East). Miss Sebring has withdrawn from Camp Serrana and Mary (Gaylord) Frick is in sole charge.

1890

Class secretary—Mary V. Thayer, Holbrook, Mass.

Anna Jenkins' permanent address is No. 8 Place Edouard VII, Paris, France, care of the Y. W. C. A.

Miriam (Rogers) Perkins is the chairman of the reunion committee. She will welcome suggestions.

Mrs. Lathrop, mother of Anna (Lathrop) Greene, died on Nov. 18, 1918. She was greatly beloved by the group of 1890 girls who were with her in the Stoddard House throughout their four years and one of whom now writes this:

In Memoriam

Mrs. Lathrop has passed from this world into that of wonderful promise. She was an integral part of Smith College during the years from 1885 to 1894 in which she was in charge of the Stoddard House, and all who knew her during those nine years still feel the strength and loveliness of her character.

Delighting in our pleasures, concerned with our perplexities, proud of our achievements, interested in our ambitions, she filled an essential place in our college life, and for us of the Stoddard House even a class reunion has always needed her presence to be complete.

The memories of her beauty, her gentle dignity, her delicate humor, her wise decisions, her gracious words, her helpful sympathy are the priceless legacy with which she has enriched "her girls"; for to-day the spirit of Mrs. Lathrop is an influence as vital and radiant as in those treasured days when her fine ideals were our constant inspiration.

R. D. S.

1891

Class secretary—Mrs. C. B. Cole, 371 Upper Mountain Av., Montclair, N. J.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Rose Garland, 138 E. 40 St., New York City.

Edith (Granger) Hawkes, Rainbow Farm, Fulton, Sonoma County, Calif.

Ellen Burns Sherman, 110 Mill St., Springfield, Mass.

Eunice Gulliver recently lost her brother, Dr. F. P. Gulliver.

Ellen Elsie Hill is principal of a school for girls, Gummere Hall, Princeton, N. J.

Susette (Lauriat) Lane's husband, Professor A. C. Lane, sailed for France in February to do Y. M. C. A. work.

Professor Robert McDougall, husband of Carita (Chapman) McDougall, has charge of the educational department at Camp Holabird, Md., the largest motor tractor camp in the world.

A farewell luncheon was given by nine of our class to Elizabeth Williams a few days before she sailed for Serbia, where she is to do extensive reconstruction work with other Smith College women.

1892

Class secretary—Caroline L. Steele, 478 Manheim St., Germantown, Pa.

DIED.—Edith (Clark) Maynard, Apr. 6.

In Memoriam

Her marvelous courage and sweetness through trouble and suffering will remain forever an inspiration to all her friends. Florence May Rice is a guardian of Edith's son, and we are glad that one of our classmates can share her wisdom and mother love with him.

Eleven members of '92 were present at the Smith Club luncheon in Boston on April 12. They were glad to entertain Mary, the nine-year-old daughter of Harriet (Boyd) Hawes, who was one of the speakers. In the name of the class flowers were sent to Mrs. Hawes and the eleven present were very proud to listen to her new idea for Smith College. Before June we shall have raised the \$500 necessary to complete our sixth thousand for the Unit.

Look for a class letter in the near future.

1893

Class secretary—Mrs. John E. Oldham, 16 Livermore Rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Thomas W. Lamont is in Paris representing the Treasury Department as financial adviser of the American Peace Commission. His wife (Florence Corliss) is with him. On his return he will be chairman of the international committee of twenty bankers which has been formed for the purpose of protecting holders of Mexican securities. Thomas Lamont, Jr. is a freshman at Harvard.

Ninety-three has always kept a corner of her heart for Mrs. Duncan, Mabel Duncan's mother, and so it is with deep regret that we learn of her death in January of this year.

Florence Jackson and Harriet (Holden) Oldham attended the Alumnae Council meetings in Northampton in February. While there they had the pleasure of entertaining at breakfast our two class daughters now in college, Wynna Wright and Charlotte MacDougall.

Susan V. Knox is a member of the dormitory finance committee of the new Women's College of New Jersey, which is affiliated with Rutgers. She has helped raise \$16,000 for a dormitory.

Margarita B. May of San Francisco has been visiting New York and Boston. While in Boston she was taken ill and had to undergo

an operation for appendicitis. Her permanent address in San Francisco is 2760 Union St.

Charlotte (Stone) MacDougall's husband, Capt. W. D. MacDougall, is in command of the battleship *North Carolina*. When Capt. MacDougall was ill with influenza in a hospital in New York in February, his ship sailed for Brest without him. Later the ship received orders to turn back and accompany the President's ship to Boston, so Capt. MacDougall was able to make connection with her there.

1894

Class secretary—Sarah E. Bawden, 4 King St., Jamaica, N. Y.

Dear '94: You have received and probably answered by this time our spring letter, so you know that we are all agog for our twenty-fifth.

Our zeal is country-wide. New York has great plans for the greatest event—Class Supper. Boston is pegging away vigorously at the reunion gift. Help her by backing to your utmost a cause second only in importance to the Victory Loan Drive. Northampton is bestirring herself for our entertainment, as you will find out to your satisfaction if you will only come. And we out here in the West have our finger in the pie too.

To make our family party a success, we need you also who are not serving on committees. So come and show the College your enthusiasm and interest. Even if you can decide only at the last moment, let Mary Fuller know, and come on. We want you all, graduates and non-graduates. Whether you plan to return or not, do not fail to answer the Questionnaire, in order to insure a complete record of all our aspirations and activities.

Yours in high hopes,

GERTRUDE GANE.

On March first, Dr. Clara M. Greenough began work in Coblenz with the army of occupation in the hospital recreation huts. Her assignment to four months of this work follows her very successful work among our soldiers in Beauvais. We wish you could all read her description of her trip from Paris, through Nancy, Metz, and Treves, down the Moselle to Coblenz. She writes in part:

"When we neared Metz we saw barbed wire entanglements, trenches, buildings wrecked by bombing and riddled and torn to pieces by shell-fire. There was no such devastation as around Noyon but it was almost uninhabitable. Around Metz there were more hills and higher. On one was an observation tower which the Huns tried their best to get, but never succeeded. As we went down the valley it came into sight again and again. Of course all immediate results of war had been long since removed, but there were broken bridges, camouflaged roads, huts, and so forth scattered along. . . . As we came into the beautiful fertile Moselle valley where there was not a sign of war, we felt that the men were right when they said, 'If only we could have gone on a little longer and blown up a few of their towns as they did to France!' Of course all are glad it stopped,

but the Huns are not whipped: they merely capitulated. . . .

"From Treves to Coblenz Yanks abounded, billeted in all the houses, working on roads, at depots, tramping through mud, driving through mud like porridge a foot deep, I should think. They were not hurrying, but acted as if they owned the country and would stay as long as they wished. We talked with several and all said that they were well treated and had wonderful billets, but were tired of staying here for they could not buy anything to eat or drink, talk to the people, nor have much fun. The life gets monotonous. They are a fine looking lot of men, and wherever you see them in a bunch, they are full of life and spirits. We looked to see how the Germans appeared. They are very shabbily dressed. Many of the men are pasty, anaemic, and sodden looking. The children are anaemic too, looking, as Grandma said, 'fat, but as if milk and eggs were unknown.' They have been so systematically dieted that they have little 'pep' left.

"The streets are filled with soldiers, mostly of the Rainbow Division. Some of them have books under their arms, for the school work has begun. . . ."

1895

Class secretary—Bessey Bordon, 618 Rock St., Fall River, Mass.

Grace (Wolcott) Duryea's son Wright, '95's oldest child, was a first lieutenant in C Co., 312th Machine Gun Battalion, 79th Div. Before he sailed last July, he had been supervising instructor of all machine gun battalions at Camp Meade. He got his commission a year ago last August at Fort Myer; then went to Harvard for the four weeks' course in French Warfare under the French Mission. He sailed as ranking lieutenant, but was only in action about a week. He was wounded September 28 at Montfaucon, and on December 4 his right leg was amputated about six inches above the knee. He landed in New York February 14, his twenty-third birthday, on a litter. Grace writes: "Never have I seen such spirit and such courage.

. . . Frank went overseas as a captain of Ordnance, and he got to Wright on the day of the amputation. Wright lay at death's door for many weeks, and he was operated on three times. . . . His life was saved, and I am so thankful I forget his leg is gone. Later, after his leg is healed, he is to have an artificial one, and walk perfectly." Capt. Duryea is now in Chicago in charge of the Finance Division of the Ordnance Department there. Wright is engaged to Dolly Bonsal of Baltimore.

Alice M. Richards has just staged her sixteenth high school play. She is coach, manager, and prompter, and enjoys it greatly—"even if we do not aspire to Shakespeare." Her brother, who was with the 369th in France, was wounded and later had a sharp attack of influenza at Brest, but reached home in March.

MARRIED.—Suzanne Morse Parsons to John Henry Donovan on Feb. 15 at Mt.

Kisco, N. Y. Mr. Donovan is an attorney at Washington, D. C. Address, 1763 Euclid Av. N. W.

NEW ADDRESS.—Mrs. H. H. Ryder (I. F. Paun), Princeton, Me.

Annah P. Hazen has returned from Camp Lee where she was stationed at the Base Hospital for five months. She writes: "The hospital contained about 3,000 beds ordinarily, but that number was very greatly increased during the influenza. My work was in the bacteriological laboratory, where we did the routine work connected with an up-to-date hospital—such as an endless hunt after unwelcome germs, typing pneumonia and meningitis for treatment, examining blood, and so forth. The laboratory was splendidly equipped and organized; the atmosphere cheerful and congenial, and the work a delightful change from years of teaching. During the influenza I moved my microscope into the observation ward, where many of the worst cases were placed, and was kept busy watching the changes of the blood during the development of the disease. . . .

"I was quartered in a wing of the hospital with nurses. Accommodations had been made for 180 women. We sometimes had as many as 350. What we would have done without the comforts afforded by the Red Cross, the 'Y' Hut, and the Hostess House, I can't imagine. Crowded as we were, a spirit of real comradeship sprang up which more than compensated for the discomforts. It was a rare privilege to be associated with such people as were assembled at Camp Lee, and I got much more than I gave. Now I am back at my old job."

1896

Class secretary—Mrs. H. C. Holcomb, 292 Clinton Rd., Brookline, Mass.

Clara Burnham's home in Cambridge was the scene recently of that "animated sociability" always found when any members of the '96 family assemble! Fifteen "girls" were present; gray hairs were forgotten, and twenty-three years obligingly vanished as old times were recalled. Polly Poland arrived, as she had threatened, with a large supply of refugee garments, and needles were plied while Sophie Washburn read letters written by members of the Smith Unit, describing their varied and important work since the signing of the armistice. It was delightful to welcome Mabel Millett, Sadie Tappan, and Alice Waterman to the family circle, and, as a proof of '96's loyalty, Mary Smith journeyed twenty-five miles to be present. Isabel Adams, Margaret Manson, Georgia Pope, and Polly dispensed hospitality in the dining room. It was unanimously agreed that such meetings ought to be held with greater frequency, cementing as they do old friendships, and bringing the class into closer touch with the larger interests of the College as a whole. Try it!

Kate Williams served as county chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee in Santa Barbara, Calif., for the Third and Fourth Loans, and will serve in the same

capacity for the Victory Loan, which she will be sure to put "over the top."

Laura Gay is located at Chaumont, France, doing canteen work.

Mary Goodman has been doing excellent work on a committee trying to push the cause of prison reform in Connecticut.

Frances Jones sailed recently for France to do canteen work with the Y. M. C. A.

Dwight W. Morrow, Elizabeth Cutter's husband, has been decorated for distinguished service as counsel for the Allied Shipping Commission. Elizabeth had two hundred women gathered in her home in Englewood, N. J., on January 10 to hear Elizabeth Bliss and Anna Ryan speak of the work of the Smith College Relief Unit. Mabel (Landers) Ross, who had come on from Arizona for a week in New York, came out to Englewood for this Unit tea and assisted in receiving the guests.

Frank Woodworth Pine, husband of Mabel Durand, died early in February.

A '96 luncheon in honor of Gertrude (Porter) Hall was given at the Women's University Club in New York City on January 29. There were present of the class besides the guest of honor, Laura (Crane) Burgess, Sally (Duryea) Hazen, Elizabeth (Cutter) Morrow, Nettie (Coit) Hawkes, Dorothy Watters, Alice Rose, Elizabeth Read, Caroline Wing, Lucy Bigelow and Maud (Jackson) Hulst 1898, and Lucy Stoddard 1897. Clara (Burnham) Platner joined the party for a few moments but could not stay for luncheon as she was taking the train for Florida at two o'clock. After luncheon Gertrude told of her thrilling escape from Turkey in May 1917 with her husband who is a professor at the American College in Beirut and their four little children. In their four months' overland journey from Beirut to Bordeaux they saw practically the entire Western battle front.

1897

Class secretary—Emma E. Porter, 137 Langley Rd., Newton Center, Mass.

Ninety-seven's tentative plans for an informal reunion in June include luncheon at The Alumnae House on Monday, and a share in the 1776 picnic at the Allen Field. Please drop a card to the secretary at once if you hope to attend any of the Commencement events. This will greatly help in the planning of further details.

Many items, too long for these columns, are ready for a second issue of the '97 *Bulletin*, which we plan to send to each member of the class early in June. It will be mailed as printed matter to all QUARTERLY subscribers. If you have a new address, arrange to have the *Bulletin* forwarded, or notify the secretary at once. E. E. P.

Helen Atwater is reported to bear a new title, that of General Thrift Expert.

Rachel Baldwin will receive the sympathy of the class in the loss of her brother, Capt. William Baldwin, who was killed in action. Two other brothers have also been serving in France, one in the army and one in Red Cross. Rachel has left her position in the library in

Pittsburgh, and is at home with her mother at 199 Hazel Av., Highland Park, Ill. She hopes to see the old friends in that vicinity.

Nan Branch is the author of "The Ceremony of the Christmas Candle," published as the first of the Christodora House Papers. At her suggestion, a remarkable meeting was held at Christodora House in memory of Alice Jackson. Ninety-seven was represented by Florence (Day) Stevenson, Alice (Lord) Parsons, Lucy Stoddard, and Nan Branch.

Grace (Browne) Broomell and her family have spent the winter in Brookline where her husband is pastor of the New Church. Grace has been for two years president of the Massachusetts New Church Woman's Alliance.

Elizabeth (Cole) Fleming's husband is to return to India in June for one year on a special mission.

Ada Comstock is enjoying her sabbatical half-year in California.

Gertrude (Dyar) ter Meulen returned from Holland with her family in November and has been in and near New York during the winter. Her present address is The Maples, Greenwich, Conn.

Ruth (Hill) Arnold gave six months' valuable service to the Relief Unit, and was especially helpful in the canteen work among the wounded. She then received a flattering invitation from Mrs. Sharpe's Committee (affiliated with the Red Cross), which was about to open a hotel and club for American officers near Tours. Ruth was asked to organize and direct this work for which we know she was so well equipped.

Elizabeth Hobbs has lost her father, whose home-maker she has been for many years.

Florence (Keith) Hyde's present address is care of Miss Wilson, Bae Mar Place, Elm Grove, W. Va.

Emma (Lootz) Erving's father died in March after a long illness.

Alice (Lord) Parsons sailed for France the last of February to be gone six weeks.

Florence (Low) Kelsey and Margaret (Miller) Cooper have paid a visit to Norfolk, Va., where Florence's husband has since finished his big and interesting housing contract for the Government.

Josephine (Sewall) Emerson expects to return to Worcester in June. Maj. Emerson has visited the front beyond Omsk and is now turning back. His mission was in Vladivostok for three weeks, conferring with officials of all nationalities and seeing the splendid work of the Red Cross among the refugees, the sick, and the wounded of many races.

Frances (Seymour) Hulse writes: "I find Havana as beautiful and fascinating as ever, but lonely this year, as I have left both Mary and Frederick in the States. Mary is at St. Mary's, Garden City, and I hope that she will be ready for Smith in three years."

M. B. Smith has been taking a course of twenty-four lectures and intensive training in foreign trade, offered jointly by the Business Training Corporation and the Y. M. C. A. and open this year to women.

Elsie Tallant's splendid letter, written in

March, gives a review of her work since July and will appear in our next *Bulletin*. Its closing sentences are: "I'm coming home the end of April. Love to all."

Adelaide (Wilson) Pier left Washington when her husband was sent to Paris for work in connection with the Peace Conference. Her present address is 4613 Drexel Blvd., Chicago.

Helen (Woodward) Wilson has spent several weeks in Washington. Her new Evanston address is 1827 Asbury Av.

Ex-1897

Lena (Briggs) Porter died suddenly on January 20 at her home in Somerville, Mass.

Grace (Hyde) Ricker has met with a great loss in the sudden death of her father, Rev. Henry Hyde. He and Mrs. Hyde had been spending the winter in Grace's home.

1898

Class secretary—Elisabeth B. Thacher, 69 Alleghany St., Roxbury, Mass.

Mary R. Joslin now makes her home with her aunt at 71 Charles St., Boston, as her father died in December.

Helen (Cornell) French writes that her son entered the high school last fall and her daughter Elizabeth, a prospective member of Smith, is in the second grade. Mr. French is minister of a church in Los Angeles and Helen's chief interest among the varied ones of the church life has been the organizing and carrying on of a club for girls of high school age.

1899

Class secretary—Grace P. Chapin, 150 Meeting St., Providence, R. I.

The class letter, of which 365 copies were sent out, brought replies from 120 graduate and 24 non-graduate members. I wish to thank the prompt ones most heartily. Will not you others help by sending your questionnaires and your dues immediately to the secretary-treasurer? It is most important to hear from everyone that our reunion may be a success. Don't forget the time is getting short in which to secure rooms in one of the class houses before our options expire. Don't delay longer in making reservations.

We have so much news of war work it would bankrupt the class to publish it all in the *QUARTERLY*. The following is only a part. You must come to reunion to hear more.

G. P. C.

Caroline (Hills) Allen is secretary of the Frances Jewett Repertory Theatre Club. The purpose of the club is "for the awakening and enlightening of the public concerning the value of the Repertory Theatre as a vital factor toward the higher development of dramatic art, and the establishing of a permanent playhouse to carry out the ideals of Mr. and Mrs. Jewett for the theatre, which are already finding expression in Boston in the work of the Henry Jewett Players."

Elizabeth Beane is assistant secretary at the Middlesex School, Concord, and in addition keeps up her tutoring.

Helen (Patton) Beers' brother, who has been at the front since June 1918 as a Y. M.

C. A. secretary, had a miraculous escape when his hut was destroyed by a German shell.

Ethel (West) Blanchard's husband was in charge of the Y. M. C. A. at Camp Sherman where, in addition to running the hut, he did much speaking in camp and visiting in the Base Hospital.

Emily Cheney, who is engaged in hospital work in France, when last heard from was having a leave which she was spending in Tours with her brother, an army officer stationed there.

Mary Childs went to New York in March to see her sister Carolyn (1902) sail for foreign service with the Serbian Relief Commission in Belgrade.

Edith (Bates) Clapp has suffered the loss recently of her mother and husband, as has already been noted in the QUARTERLY, and still more recently her sister has died.

Carrolle (Barber) Clark and her son expected to come East in April to join Mr. Clark whose work will keep him here for some months. They will spend part of May in New York, later going to Ashfield, Mass.

Laura Crandon is in the motor corps and canteen work. Her brother, a lieutenant-commander in the navy, is executive surgeon at a base hospital, New London, Conn.

Annie (Marcy) Crooks' brother, Capt. Grosvenor DeW. Marcy, was chief of the Military Morale Branch of the General Staff at Washington.

Mary (Goodnow) Cutler was chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee in her town and reporter for the Food Administration for prices in retail stores.

Ethel Darling is now living in Hartford, Conn., where she has a clerical position with the Phoenix Fire Insurance Co.

Edith (Hall) Dohan is on the Board of Managers of a day nursery in Philadelphia. She was chairman of the committee which managed Mrs. Andrews' lecture for the S. C. R. U.

Alice (Hill) Drinkwater's husband, a surgeon in the British Army, was with the army that entered Jerusalem. He was expected home in Wales for Christmas after an absence of more than two years.

Miriam Drury spent a month in Washington late in the winter.

Mary Duggan is visitor for the Connecticut Children's Aid Society.

Bab (Allen) Eaton lost her mother in December. Bab was chairman of the Smith Unit drive for West Newton which raised more than double its quota. Bab's war activities and those of her husband have been very numerous and varied. Her brother is Walter H. Allen, Commander, U. S. N.

Nan (Harter) Fogle reports seven cousins in service, four of them overseas.

Clarace (Eaton) Galt has a brother in the army, a captain of Engineers.

Marjorie (King) Gilman as president of the Sioux City Branch of the A. C. A. was at the head of a Bureau of Speakers on war subjects.

Alice (Lyman) Goodrich is secretary of the Woman's Conservation Committee of Han-

over, N. H. Her husband was a captain in the Military Intelligence Division doing map work in the office of the Chief of Staff in Washington for six months.

Nell (Goldthwait) Graves' husband has been overseas nearly two years in the Army Medical Corps.

Gertrude Hasbrouck is executive secretary of the Children's Tin Box Fund for the Destitute Children of Our Allies in the War Zones. This national organization was started in Bristol, R. I., and now has branches in thirty states. On March first the fund had secured nearly \$80,000.

Bertha Hastings after teaching school for fourteen years has given it up on account of her mother's health and is now at home in Palmer busily engaged in many things.

Annah (Porter) Hawes is on the Home Service Board and the Canteen Committee in Lynn.

Martha (Riley) Hitchcock is in the Red Cross Motor Squad.

Margherita (Isola) Hyde's husband is major in the Sanitary Corps, U. S. A.

Mollie Keyes left her Hill Top in Wilton, N. H., the first of December and has been visiting in a number of places since then.

Lucy (Sinclair) Kingsley's mother died last year.

Alice Knox's brother served overseas in the Camouflage Corps.

Elizabeth (Steele) Koelker was hospital librarian at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., from November 1918 until March. She has since been transferred to a similar position at Fort Bayard, N. M. She volunteered her services to the American Library Association and expects to stay in the service for the rest of the year at least.

Ellen (Putney) Lane's husband has worked on the Federal Labor Board.

Bertha (Reeves) Laws' husband has been religious work secretary in the Y. M. C. A. and chaplain in the army.

Helen (Clark) Leavitt's home is Red Cross Headquarters. She has been acting chairman of a canteen for sailors at the Rifle Range near Essex Fells.

Amongst Margaret (Putnam) Lilly's activities she was member of a committee for patriotic work through moving pictures. Her husband is first lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps.

Mary (Smith) Livermore was chairman of the Red Cross in Brookfield. She and her family have spent the winter in Ware, Mass., where Mr. Livermore is in business.

Margaret (Wilkinson) Malcolmson and her family have a fine war service record. Her husband has done special engineering work for the Government; one brother is a lieutenant in the Aviation Corps; another a Y. M. C. A. field secretary in France; one sister is in Y. W. C. A. war work, and another in Washington, as a volunteer worker in the War Risk Insurance Bureau.

Ida (Sargent) Meidenbauer and her husband both worked on the Local Exemption Board in Buffalo.

Helen Merchant reports a new job which she finds tremendously interesting. After some months of strenuous training she was one of a group of women selected by Bonbright and Co., an investment banking firm, to run the first investment office under women's charge. She is still located in New York City.

Bertha Merrill is head of the Romance Language Department in the Lawrence (Mass.) High School. We have just discovered some interesting facts hitherto unrecorded in these columns—i. e. she recently took a Master's degree at Cornell and a Ph.D. at Boston University.

Ella Merrill has had a year of active service with the Y. M. C. A. in Blois, France. She wrote of the variety of her work in a camp of eight or ten thousand with sometimes boys from the States, other times men from the front and some from the hospitals. She was in charge of a small canteen in an old wine-shop and in this place, called "the Grotto," she did a big business. Last summer she was transferred to a hut at the barracks, a crowded place where, under difficulties, assisted by two French women and a soldier, she made and served sandwiches and from fifty to a hundred gallons of cocoa a day. Since November she has been hostess at a hotel taken over by the "Y" for an enlisted men's hotel. She was expecting to leave for home in April.

Etta (Clough) Merritt moved in February from Oklahoma to St. Paul, Minn., as her husband changed his business. She was county chairman of the United War Work Drive in her county in Oklahoma.

Sue Moulton has been working in Boston at the Scollay Square Service Club and at the Army and Navy Canteen on the Common.

Agnes Mynter has taken the Godowsky Progressive Lesson Course in music and received their full diploma. She teaches piano and harmony in Buffalo and at the Buffalo Seminary. She composed the music to a song entitled "For America," with words by Ethel Mann Curtiss. The song is dedicated to the officers and men of the Third N. Y. Field Artillery, N. G. U. S. You will all want to hear its fine martial swing.

Alice (Moore) Nutter's husband was chairman of the Legal Advisory Board for Draftees in Brockton.

Helen (Andrew) Patch and the children have been spending the winter with her parents in La Porte, Ind., while Mr. Patch was in service in France.

Mabel (Capelle) Pearman is now living at 609 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

Ruth Phelps has been translating for the Committee on Public Information.

Deborah (Wiggin) Plummer's brother, Maj. Thomas H. Wiggin (Chief of the N. Y. Water Board), has been in France since July 1917 on General Pershing's Staff as head of the water supply for American troops, hospitals, and so forth.

Kate (Lincoln) Porter has done hostess work in the Y. M. C. A. at East Boston.

Mary Pulsifer was the committee in charge

of a successful luncheon for '99ers living in or near Boston. It was held at the Women's City Club on Mar. 22. There were 31 present. Afterwards 20 went to see the Henry Jewett Players in the "Magistrate" at the Copley Repertory Theatre. Caroline (Hills) Allen arranged the theatre party.

Ethel Ridenour went abroad last August in the motor service of the American Fund for French Wounded. In February she wrote: "I was in Paris about a month, then drove a car down to Chateau Lafayette (Lafayette's birthplace) and drove for a nurse and doctor doing civilian medical relief work and now am driving a Ford truck in devastated regions, distributing clothing to the needy. I am located in Department Nord between Lille and Valenciennes. I feel that it's a wonderful work. Devastation is terrible. Everybody in need. No clothing can be bought for miles around. Transportation poor, coal mines flooded, and machinery ruined; factories destroyed. This is a British section and men and officers are fine to my co-worker and myself. I was in Haute Loire Department over three months and loved it. This is a hideous part of France—nothing pretty." Ethel's official address is care of American Fund for French Wounded, Alcazar d'été, Champs Elysées, Paris, France.

Helen (Demond) Robinson is regent of the Gen. Israel Putnam Chapter of the D. A. R., Peabody, Mass.

ENGAGED.—Ethel S. Gilman to Samuel N. Braman of Boston, M. I. T. 1893.

BORN.—To Caroline (Bell) Foster a son, David, Jr., on Oct. 18, 1918.

To Flora (Hall) Graves a son, Lewis E., Jr., on Oct. 13, 1918.

To Janet (Roberts) Hunt a son, Alexander Everett, Jr., on Aug. 25, 1917.

To Mary (Stillings) Hirst ex-1899 a son, John Minot, on Mar. 5, 1918.

Ex-1899

We have just learned of the death of Josephine Fowle which occurred several years ago. She had entered an Episcopal Sisterhood.

Irene (Parkes) Matzinger's name has been on our class list as Irene Parkes ever since college days. We now find that for many years she has possessed a husband, the Rev. Philip F. Matzinger, now educational secretary in the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A.; and two sons, Philip, aged 11, and Parkes, aged 8.

Edna (Foley) Sanford is manager of her 3,000 acre farm in Lincoln, Ill. She has been chairman of the County Smileage, of the Women's Registration, and of the War History of her County, and has been on all Liberty Loan Boards. She has a daughter at Miss Wright's School, Bryn Mawr.

Alice Spalding is president of the Sioux City Woman's Club and one of the directors of the organized Welfare Bureau.

Harriet (Conant) Spalding's husband died last spring. She has two daughters.

Florence Tyler is in France serving as a reconstruction aide and was pressed into service as a nurse for several weeks before the armistice was signed.

1900

Class secretary—Elizabeth Fay Whitney, 800 Whitney Av., New Haven, Conn.

ADDRESS WANTED.—Etta M. Underwood.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Mrs. Maurice F. Bayard (Martha Gilchrist), 56 Broadway, New York City.

Mrs. Louis R. Longworthy (Grace Parker), 378 Commercial St., East Weymouth, Mass.

Mary Ruth Perkins, C. E. Office, 41 Mount Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Maurice B. Biscoe (Agnes Slocum), 125 Jackson St., Newton Centre, Mass.

Grace F. Ward, Child Labor Div., U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C.

BORN.—To Ella (Glennie) Rixinger a daughter, Isabel, on June 14, 1918.

To Carolyn (Weston) McWilliams a daughter, Dorothy Dean, on Apr. 17, 1917.

To Mary (Wilder) Kent a daughter, Virginia Prescott, on Sept. 26, 1918.

Are you coming back to Northampton in June to see 1919 graduate and to watch '99 celebrate its twentieth reunion? If you are and want a room with other 1900 people at Miss Akin's, 26 Bedford Terrace, please send word to Betty Whitney at once, enclosing check for \$1.50 for each night you expect to stay.

A letter from Florence (Brooks) Cobb, written in February to Helen Story, says in part: "Life is running along all too smoothly with my present and proper job, for these stirring times. I had a real call recently to Siberia—a Y. M. C. A. job that was most attractive. However, as the call found me and my two sons down with the flu and 'father' doing the nursing, I thought best to let it go by. Our numerous friends in Vladivostok say it's the center of the universe just now. The railroad has just been taken over and things are really going to get somewhere shortly. It all sounds intensely interesting and 'Yust two yumps' from here (Kyoto), too, yet out of reach. Everybody reports the promise of Siberia as beyond belief."

Edith Brown writes from Claremont, Calif.: "Because of the scarcity of men teachers in California due to the war, I have been doing special work in chemistry and physics for two years, and have taken a position as head of the science department in the high school at Corona, Riverside Co., Calif. The Corona teachers have worked evenings and Saturdays on surgical dressings during the period of the war. For three months last spring I also supervised the girls' athletics at Corona High School, and laid the foundation for a girls' military organization."

Miriam Dole is in the Y. M. C. A. Canteen Service in Paris.

Katharine Fletcher has been serving since December as a reconstruction aide at the U. S. General Hospital, Rahway, N. J.

Mina Kerr gives the following list of her war and civic service: "Committee work and speaking for the State and County Council of Defense, United War Work Campaign, Y. W. C. A., Americanization, and so forth;

President of Milwaukee Branch of A. C. A. this year; spoke on program of N. E. A. at Pittsburgh in July; gave a course at Students' Y. W. C. A. Conference at Lake Geneva, Wis., in August; gave course of lectures Wednesday evenings in November and December at Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Milwaukee, while minister of church was in France; spoke on program of National Conference of Deans, in Chicago, in February."

Amey Kingman and Ruth Perkins both write of a very successful 1900 luncheon in Boston on March 1. Amey says: "Seldom has it rained harder. Probably for that reason only nine came. . . . But it was a very nice party and there were no pauses in the conversation. Ruth Perkins is a brick to make all the plans for these luncheons—two or three a year. Those present were Kate (Puffer) Barry, Agnes (Slocum) Biscoe, May (Whitcomb) Clark, Anne Hincks, Virginia (Mellen) Hutchinson, Mary (Wilder) Kent, Amey Kingman, Ruth Perkins, Evelyn (Smith) Rolfe."

Emily (Locke) Ward writes that a daughter entered Smith this fall, class of 1922, and that two others are preparing.

Katharine Lyman says of her war service: "I've just done what vast numbers have, made surgical dressings and taught others how to. This fall a War Service Committee was needed in the Y. W. C. A. and I took the chairmanship. The influenza has greatly interfered with all our activities but things are looking up a little now and we hope to do some service for the girls and also the men at the balloon camp nearby before the men are discharged."

Charlotte (Marsh) Post was occupied with extensive war gardening last summer and raised, unaided, 26 bushels of potatoes as well as all the other vegetables used by her family of four.

Maude Randall is teaching French, German, and Spanish in the Fall River High School. Last summer she took a special course at Middlebury College.

Clara (Shaw) Walsh, in November 1917, adopted a year-old baby girl whom she has named Cynthia Stanton.

Ex-1900

ADDRESSES WANTED.—Eleanor Dement, Margaret Leach, Mrs. George Pypers, Eugenie Schlesinger, Mrs. Edward Turner, Mrs. Frank L. Williams.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Mrs. E. H. James (Lila Babcock), 3109 Fairfax Rd., Cleveland, O.

Mrs. R. C. Withington (Edith Barry), 47 Hadwen Rd., Worcester, Mass.

May E. Brush, 47 via Emilia, Rome, Italy.

Mrs. John W. Heath (Juliet McGaughey), 304 South Main St., Wallingford, Conn.

BORN.—To Juliet (McGaughey) Heath a son, John McGaughey, on Dec. 28, 1918.

DIED.—Dec. 7, 1918, Marian Holbrook Clark, daughter of Margaret (Holbrook) Clark, aged nine years.

Dec. 22, 1918, Wayne Ramsay Brown, Jr., son of Emily (Kreusi) Brown.

May Brush has been spending the winter with her sister in Palermo, Sicily, but expects to return to her home in Rome by May 1.

Blanche (Elmer) Hoover wrote from New Orleans in the winter that her husband, Major Hoover, was in the Quartermaster Corps and at that time supervising construction of the New Orleans Army Supply Base. She said she had been doing Red Cross work wherever Major Hoover had been stationed.

1901

Class secretary—Edith S. Tilden, 55 White St., Milton, Mass.

Agnes (Childs) Hinckley will be glad to look up special accommodations for any of the girls who can get back to Commencement. Don't hold off because it is not reunion. There will be special features as usual and a chance to get better acquainted than at a regular reunion. Come if you can. There were nine girls at a class luncheon in February, let's have at least double that number in June.

DIED.—Eleanor (Hotchkiss) Potter of pneumonia on February 17, after a short illness. Eleanor leaves three children.

Ona (Winants) Borland's husband died in France of bronchial pneumonia on February 21. He had gone overseas with a committee from Congress, of which body he had been a member since April 1908. It was Senator Borland who introduced the Daylight Savings Bill.

BORN.—To Ethel (de Long) Zande a son, Albert, on Mar. 18.

Marian Billings is with the Army of Occupation, care of the American Red Cross, Treves, Germany, A. P. O. No. 730. Marian's description of canteening all day and then dancing until two in the morning makes one wonder if there will be anything left of her. She says there are so few women and so many men that a whistle blows every two minutes at the dances for a change of partners, and that someone has described the scene as the best illustration of perpetual motion he has ever seen. Word has just been received that Marian has been very ill with diphtheria.

Annie (Buffum) Williams' husband has decided to open an office in Northampton, and so after July first Annie will be living on Elm St.

Edith Burbank is managing an employee's lunch room in Boston. Address, 7 Price Rd., Allston, Mass. Don't forget the Class Fund.

Martha Criley's address is 2637 Piedmont Av., Berkeley, Calif.

Grace Irvin is vice-principal of the high school in Puente, Calif., and also secretary of the local Red Cross Branch. She is living on a walnut ranch.

Ruth (Lusk) Ramsey was in Hamp for the Council and said it was the first time she had been in town since she graduated. She had such a good time she is coming often now. Dr. Ramsey has been serving in France, and Ruth has been doing medical social work under the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

Amy (Pope) Shirk has a secretarial position in Haydenville and is living at the Pierpont, Park St., Northampton.

Helen Stratton was for five months district director of the Home Service under the Red Cross but has gone back to teaching now.

Edith Tilden is still in Washington. Her temporary address is 1645 K St., Washington, D. C.

Ex-1901. Julia Wood has a story in the December *Atlantic* entitled "It is the Spirit that Quickeneth."

1902

Class secretary—Bertha H. Prentiss, 1399 Northampton St., Holyoke, Mass.

Dear 1902: The response to the appeal in the November QUARTERLY has not been very great. Cannot we keep one another acquainted with what we are doing by sending in a line to the QUARTERLY? I am still at the Marine Barracks in Quantico, Va. Last month we opened a new Hostess House and I have been very busy with housekeeping problems. The work is still very interesting though its character has changed. There are not so many visitors as formerly but the boys returned from overseas make it a regular home while waiting for their discharges. Do all drop me a line. BERTHA.

MARRIED.—Emma Bonfoey to Frank G. Ashe on July 8, 1918. They were married in Kentucky but their present address is 101 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Carolyn Childs has been serving as a nurse in the U. S. Naval Hospital at Newport, R. I. She left there in March and sailed for work overseas. She has gone under the Serbian Relief Committee to Belgrade to take charge of the nursing service. While detained in New York before sailing she studied the Serbian language.

Ruth French expects to be relieved from her work in May and plans to be in Nashua until fall.

Katherine (Harter) Alexander wrote that her husband was a first lieutenant in the Gas Attack, and that he was to have gone overseas in December. "Wasn't I lucky?" she added.

Bee Manning is Bee Manning to us again. She has been granted a divorce and the right to her maiden name.

Katharine Holmes has gone to Roumania with the Red Cross Commission. She is to have headquarters at Bucharest, but her address will be A. R. C. for Roumania, Rome, Italy because no mail goes in or out except by courier from Rome. She reports great need of all supplies.

DIED.—Annie (Cass) Crouse on December 9 of influenza at her home in Chicago. She leaves her husband and three children. The children have been taken by her sister and they will be brought up in Annie's old home, Rochelle, Ill.

1903

Class secretary—Mrs. Frank Tully, 3 Alwington Rd., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

By action of the class officers the \$500 which was raised in June for Elizabeth Rus-

sell and which was returned to the class by the Y. M. C. A. after her death, was voted a nucleus for a fund for a Russell Memorial Library for the Somme villages to be administered by the Smith College Relief Unit. See page 235 for more details of this and Alice Leaven's splendid work.

Jessie (Ames) Marshall has been visiting her parents at their winter home in Florida. Andrew, Jr., goes to school this year and the class will be glad to hear that little Blanche, who was seriously ill at one time, is very strong and vigorous now; also that the youngest, named for her mother, is called "Jimmy."

Mrs. H. W. Geromanos (Alice Bradley) has been living at 225 Chestnut Hill Av., Brighton, this winter in order to allow her daughter Helen to attend school in Boston. Major Geromanos, Motor Transport Corps, does not expect his discharge before November. He is at present stationed in Washington, but he may go soon to California on work for the R. O. T. C., in which case Alice and twelve-year-old Helen will accompany him.

Fannie Clement joined the S. C. R. U. in February, her long experience as superintendent of Town and Country Nursing for the American Red Cross making her particularly well fitted for the work at Grécourt. It is doubtful if she did have much past experience in taking the temperature of cows or caring for new-born calves, nevertheless reports reach us that her nursing is ample enough to include such work most satisfactorily.

Mrs. Alvah Kittredge Todd (Gertrude Curtis) has been living, since the death of her husband, at 2 West Cedar St., Boston. She will be there until the first of June, when she is going to Connecticut for the summer.

Marion (Evans) Stanwood declines the title of secretary and says she is "office girl" for May Lewis, the chairman of the War Service Board. Marion spends every morning at the Unit Workroom, 382 Boylston St., Boston.

Mrs. Hutcheson Page (Stephanie Grant) and her husband have given up their stock farm in Vermont on account of many labor difficulties and now live at 29 Mountain Av., Mount Kisco, N. Y., P. O. Box 837. Nineteen hundred and three may be surprised to hear that Stephanie has three small sons, for none of their names have been previously published in any class notes. Grant is five years old, Hutcheson, Jr., is two and a half, and there is a baby boy about a year old whose name has not yet been definitely decided upon.

May Hammond sailed on the *S. S. Leviathan* in February, as head of a party of eighty Y. M. C. A. canteen workers. She went as a member of the Smith Canteen Unit.

Ethel Hutchinson has done a great deal of canteen work with sailors of the French Navy and been hostess at the Naval Aviation Camp at Chatham. Ethel is justly proud of her brother Dana who has recently re-

turned from service in the French Army. In an attack where he and his "mécanicien" in a small tank took 64 prisoners, he won the *croix de guerre*; a later attack gave him another citation, and still a third, made with a Scottish battalion, resulted in his having the British Military Cross besides. This will certainly be of interest to Ethel's 1903 friends who remember Dana as the little boy who, mixed up in the crowd at our dramatics, was, much to his disgust, led about by the *head* by a hasty junior usher.

Anna Kitchel is teaching freshman English at Vassar College.

Alice Leaven's address is 42 Robinwood Av., Jamaica Plain. Alice's report is, "talking my head off for France and the Unit." Marion Stanwood says, "You simply can't exaggerate the way Alice is working." Incidentally she teaches kindergarten and does service club work with our men,—chiefly those from the navy.

Georgia Lyon reports an interesting winter. In exchange with a high school teacher of Portland, Ore., she has been living at 600 Hawthorne Av. in that city, but expects to return to Chicopee Falls next summer.

Frances (McCarroll) Edwards has been elected president of the College Club of the Oranges.

Mrs. Frederick W. Spring (Ida MacIntyre), whose address has been advertised for many times in the *QUARTERLY*, has been found! She had not realized that she was "lost," being out of touch merely because she has been living most of the time since her husband's death nine years ago in Colorado where she saw no Smith girls. Ida has been the guardian of two sisters much younger than she. Now one has a government position in Washington and the other was recently married, so Ida is free from responsibility concerning them and is planning serious study of interior decorating. Her home is now with one sister at 72 Evans Rd., Brookline, and she hopes to renew her 1903 friendships in the East.

Mrs. Ralph Holyoke Whitney (Ethel Reed) lives at 46 Garrison Rd., Brookline.

Mrs. Reuben Moffat Lusch (Marion Smith) has gone to Claremont, Calif., to live. Her husband had trouble with his eyes which caused him to give up his New York business and go into out-door work. Marion's three boys, Arden Moffat, Richard Dix, and Edgar Adams, aged 14, 8 and a half, and 6 and a half years respectively, are enjoying the new life.

Elizabeth (Viles) McBride is still in India. A daughter, Leslie, was born to her in the fall.

Ex-1903

Mrs. Henry Tolman, Jr. (Jessie Carter) lives at 113 Federal St., Salem. Her daughter Leslie is sixteen years old and little Jessie is six. Jess has been in Atlantic City for several months on account of ill health but is much better and is coming home soon.

Georgia Read, who was treasurer of the S. C. R. U., returned home recently, her term of service being ended Mar. 1.

1904

Class secretary—Muriel S. Haynes, Augusta, Me.

Dear 1904: Fifteenth Reunion is only three weeks away, but it is not too late yet to apply for a room, O ye laggards who have taken so long a thinking it over! There has been such an enthusiastic response already that there's no doubt it will be the finest ever and you *mustn't* miss it! There's a perfectly good new president whom you ought to meet. There's a wonderful new athletic field under construction in a place you never dreamed of—O, I can't enumerate all the new and interesting things which you will never really realize unless you come to see them. You have to be on the spot *at least* once in five years to have any idea of the continuous and extraordinary development of our beloved Alma Mater. Come back and have your eyes opened—and your hearts as well!

MARRIED.—A. Katherine Varney to Albert Gordon McCallum, Feb. 10, 1917. Address, York Village, Me.

BORN.—To Anna (Rogers) Callahan a third daughter and fourth child, Nancy, Nov. 14, 1918.

To Elizabeth (Southworth) Harrison a fifth child and second daughter, Virginia, on Feb. 6. The baby died on Mar. 20.

To Margaret (Sawtelle) Smith a son, Roscoe Sawtelle, Sept. 21, 1918.

DIED.—Edna C. Breyman, Oct. 7, 1918.

Florence H. Snow's fiancé, Lieutenant Clifford B. Ballard, was officially reported killed in action in Northern Russia on February 7. Lieutenant Ballard was with the Machine Gun Company, 339th Inf., and had been at the Archangel front since August 1918.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Mrs. Herbert Oakes (Emma Armstrong), care of First National Bank, Federal and Franklin Sts., Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Roscoe Smith (Margaret Sawtelle), 17 West Elmwood Pl., Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Don C. Dyer (Lucy Smith), Colonial Arms Hotel, Jamaica, N. Y.

Edith (Bond) Howard spent last summer in California, called there by the serious illness of her mother. In February her husband was discharged from the service and went back to the practice of law.

Jo (England) Covey is director of the Girls' Division, War Camp Community Service for Nassau and Queens Counties, Long Island.

Elizabeth Dana is now at Pau with the Y. M. C. A., making what has been called "the best candy in France."

Olive (Higgins) Prouty has had a collection of short stories published by Frederick A. Stokes Co., entitled "Good Sports."

May Humstone sailed February 1 to do canteen work under the Y. M. C. A. She is now in Grenoble, France, in a "Leave Area" helping to entertain and feed the boys who come there on furlough.

Margaret Mendell's husband was discharged from the service in December and they have gone back to Sansalito, Calif., to live.

Winifred Rand has been, since November 1917, Superintendent of Nurses at the Baby Hygiene Association, 296 Boylston St., Boston.

Ex-1904

MARRIED.—Marjorie Bushnell to Eugene Ferry Smith Jan. 11. Address, 2222 Fourth St., San Diego, Calif. Mr. Smith was for two years in the Air Service.

BORN.—To Eliza (Dean) Snow a second daughter and third child, Blanche Mae, Nov. 20, 1918.

NEW ADDRESS.—Mrs. W. F. Hale (Annie Pettengill), 282 Pleasant St., Concord, N. H.

Margretta Kinne writes enthusiastically of a visit she made to Caney Creek Community Center, Knott Co., Ky., last summer. She says, "From the noon I left Wayland, the last railroad station, for my five-hour jolt over twelve miles of mountain roads, so-called, rocks, boulders, and creek bottom, to the ride out three weeks later there was not a dull moment. . . ."

1905

Class secretary—Emma P. Hirth, 320 Central Park West, New York City.

Julia (Bourland) Clark is busy bringing up her four young children. The birth of her fourth child and third daughter, Rosamond Mack, Aug. 18, 1916, has never been announced in the QUARTERLY.

Helen (Bruce) Loomis' husband has recently been made vice-president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

Marion (Woodbury) Doyle is still true to her undergraduate promise and is on the stage, at present en route.

Edna (Capen) Lapham has taken her four children to her summer home, The Bungalow, New Canaan, Conn.

Katherine Chase Fairley, daughter of Charlotte (Chase) Fairley, applied recently in person, aged eight months, at the registrar's office in Northampton for entrance to Smith in the Class of 1940. Her strong odd-class mother will have to speed her up a bit and get her into college a year early!

Mary (Darling) Hethrington with her young daughter, Maida Louise, aged five, will spend the summer with her mother in Newbury, Vt. In the fall she will move to Andover, Mass., where her husband has recently bought two stores.

Bertha Hackett is librarian and teacher of English at the Newton High School, Newtonville, Mass.

Alice Hopkins is assistant librarian at the Simmons College Library.

Marion Gary is Northeastern Field Secretary for the Young Women's Christian Association for Vermont, with headquarters in New York City and Rutland, Vt.

Sue Green is professor of biology at Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn.

Alice Holden is instructor in history at Wellesley College and associate editor of the *National Municipal Review* to each issue of which she contributes the department of bibliography, which involves about ten pages of selected bibliography from the various

books, pamphlets, periodical articles, published in the field of municipal and state government.

Katherine (Noyes) McLennan has five children. George Noyes McLennan, her second son, was born Jan. 5.

Lucy F. Rice is teaching Latin and ancient history in the high school at Putnam, Conn. Her permanent address is Berlin, Mass.

Sue Rambo is back at Smith again after two years at the University of Michigan. She is assistant professor of mathematics. Address, 11 Barrett Place, Northampton.

Marion Rice is back at her home in Brattleboro, Vt., after her long service in the hospitals of France. She served four full years. She was one of the very first workers from this country in service and stayed until the last hospital in which she worked was returned to the French. We are proud of her long and valiant service.

Grace Clapp is teaching in the Department of Botany at Smith. Address, 40 Park Place, Northampton.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Mrs. Henry E. Haws (Louise P. Collin), Post and Farley Rds., White Plains, N. Y.

Mrs. Kersey C. Reed (Helen M. Shedd), 936 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Frederick Hill (Katharine Clark), Palenville, N. Y.

Mrs. Robert L. Barrows (Genevieve Scofield), Bronxville, N. Y.

CORRECTION.—The address of Mrs. Arthur Hamm (Beth Creevey) was incorrectly given in the last QUARTERLY. It is care of C. A. R. D., 15 Boulevard Lannes, Paris, France.

WANTED.—The present addresses of Florence Bemis, Ethel Burpee, Fannie Smith, Beulah (Wells) Lyman, and Sara Vaughn (Millard).

Ex-1905

BORN.—To Irene (Hamilton) Young a daughter, Emily, Feb. 23.

To Helen (Dill) Heald, on Dec. 31, 1918, a son, John Brooks.

Mrs. F. E. Godfrey (Ruth Brown) is living at 1942 Herchell St., Jacksonville, Fla. Ruth has been busy with the Red Cross Motor Corps this winter. She will spend the three summer months with her three children in Vermont, making the entire trip by motor and doing all of the driving herself.

Sarah W. Ball is teaching in the Wilson Street School, Hartford, Conn., and is living at 288 Washington St., Hartford.

Mrs. Oscar R. Lichtenstein (Mary Boyd) is living at 465 West End Av., New York City. She has two boys, Arthur Boyd and Richard.

1906

Class secretary—Mrs. E. H. Barber, Nehoiden St., Needham, Mass.

BORN.—To Amelia (Bent) Burnett a daughter, Barbara Bent, on Oct. 6, 1918.

To Marguerite (Dixon) Clark a daughter, Elizabeth Dixon, on Mar. 22.

DIED.—Coleman, eldest son of Ruth (Fletcher) Common, on Jan. 9.

MARRIED.—Harriet Muhleman to James

Arthur Hawkins on Oct. 12, 1918. Address, 254 Columbia Av., Palmerton, Pa.

Mary (Chapin) Davis is living in Westville, Conn., just outside New Haven, where Mr. Davis is engaged in Y. M. C. A. work at the Winchester Arms Co. Her new address is 253 West Elm St., Westville, Conn.

Please note your secretary's new address. She is moving into an ancient farmhouse, surrounded by lilacs and arbor vitae, elm trees and tall pines. You are invited to plunge into her lake. Bring your bathing-suits.

1907

Class secretary—Virginia J. Smith, 123 Troup St., Rochester, N. Y.

Assistant secretary (for ex-member records)—Mrs. F. A. Pemberton, 333 Clark Rd., Brookline, Mass.

The class wishes to express sympathy to the following who have suffered loss recently: Mary (Hawley) Salmon's mother died in September; Carmen (Mabie) Walmsley's mother died in January; Casey (Geddes) Miller's youngest brother, Donald, an ensign in the Navy died in Chicago, Jan. 1; Ruth (Curts) Kempster's five-months-old baby, Walter, died Feb. 2.

BORN.—To Avis (Burns) Fisher a son, Robert Burns, Jan. 4.

To Laura (Geddes) Miller a daughter, Laura Casey Geddes, Feb. 27.

To Edith (McElroy) Gardiner a son, Edward McElroy, Dec. 20, 1918.

To Edna (Perry) Yeomans a son, Robert Perry, Jan. 30.

The following 1907 husbands have been in the service: Charles Hatch (Ethel Baine), Edwy Taylor (Helen Curtis), Philip Washburn (Elinor Daniels), F. M. Bogan (Helen Dean), Stephen Walmsley (Carmen Mabie), Allen Reed (Elizabeth Moorhead), Herbert Sanborn (Margaret Roberts), Raymond Linton (Morley Sanborn), Frederick Cone (Ethel Woolverton).

Mary Hilton, Eleanor Little, Florence McCaskie, and Stella Tuthill are in France in Y. M. C. A. work. Florence is stationed at St. Nazaire.

Leonora Bates and her mother have been spending the winter in DeLand, Fla. Leonora was for a year and a half chairman of her local branch of the Red Cross.

Isabel (Brodrick) Rust is teaching English, French, and Latin in the school at Bristol, Ind., where she is now living.

Grace Bushee was married in July 1917 to Philip Campbell. They have a daughter, Hope Minda, born in April 1918. Their address is 614 E. 62 St., Chicago.

Mary (Campbell) Ford has been secretary of the Attleboro Red Cross since March 1917, treasurer of a Neighborhood House Association, and a member of the city school committee.

Anna Churchill is teaching histology and biology in Tufts Medical and Dental Schools. She also has classes for the senior nurses in the New England Hospital for Women and Children.

Kate Collins was, from February 1918 till August 1918, assistant editor of the Community Motion Picture Bureau which had the gigantic task of swinging the motion picture end of army camp recreation for the past year and a half.

She writes: "To avoid commercial competition the 'whole show' was taken over by the Y. M. C. A. under whose war work council the Bureau functioned. In those six months the work of the Bureau, which was then swinging a huge circuit in all the camps and cantonments in this country, extended overseas to the Allied as well as to the American camps in France, Italy, and England and to the hospital ships and transports. It was as exciting as constructing a skyscraper overnight, and when you consider that these pictures which we viewed, selected, arranged into programs, purchased or leased, and finally projected in a sequence that had to be kept everlastingly moving, were the only form of daily recreation offered without charge to the men who devoured them in their desire to escape from camp monotony or even from the hideousness of the trenches—the service reached out to the very dugouts behind the front lines—you can imagine what an appeal it made to those of us who wanted to help constructively even though we felt obliged to stay on this side. Indeed I can think of no more constructive thought work than this for we aimed to stiffen the morale of the men without preaching."

It was Kate who evolved a system for the overseas service that worked! She is now teaching English at Adelphi College, having taken her M.A. at Columbia last year.

Dorothy (Davis) Goodwin is the organizer and captain of the Red Cross Motor Corps of the Hartford County Chapter. She is also chairman of the Red Cross work in her church. "Last summer I tried being a farmerette on our own farm. I worked mostly in the vegetable garden but I also ran the tractor, helped with the haying, and had a hand in almost everything." Her youngest brother, an Annapolis graduate of 1913, is a lieutenant commander.

Helen (Dean) Bogan's husband, who is a surgeon in the navy, has been stationed in Denver for over a year placing the overflow from the navy tubercular station in various hospitals and sanitarium. Helen has done a good deal of writing for *Country Life*, *Art World*, *House Beautiful*, and half a dozen stories for the *Woman's Magazine*.

Louise (Forbes) Nellis served as demonstrator in home economics for New York City for the Bureau of the U. S. Food Administration. She is now writing a series of articles on home economics for *Pictorial Review*, doing some hospital work in metabolism and has accepted the chairmanship of the Goods and Markets Committee of the Women's Municipal League.

Elizabeth (Greene) Capen is chairman of the Nebraska branch of the Fatherless Children of France.

Estelle (Kaster) Hartman was chairman of

the Women's Liberty Loan Committee of Salina and of the Committee on Food Conservation and Home Economics.

Lillian (Major) Bare is running a Red Cross canteen in Brooklyn.

Margaret McCredie is chairman of the Elgin (Ill.) chapter of the A. F. F. W. Her brother was in the Argonne drive and is now instructor in the Infantry Weapons' School at Chatillon-sur-Seine.

Mrs. Stephen Walmsley (Carmen Mabie) is living at 3122 Q St., Washington, D. C. Colonel Walmsley is in the Chief Signal Office there.

Carobel Murphey, who has been serving as laboratory technician at the Base Hospital at Camp Kearny, Calif., is at present in Tucson, Ariz.

May (Noyes) Spelman is chairman and Marion (Felt) Sargent vice-chairman of the Brooklyn Emergency Canteen which meets incoming transports and hospital ships. Mr. Spelman has been doing Red Cross (home service) work in Paris for some more than a year.

Mrs. Tracy Yeomans' (Edna Perry) address is 722 Bittersweet Pl., Chicago.

Carrie Tucker has for six months served at Camp Devens in the Federation House. It was organized by the local churches and Carrie organizes entertainments and acts as hostess.

1908

Class secretary—Mrs. James M. Hills, 135 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADDRESSES WANTED.—Mrs. Clifford N. Bullis (Phyllis Falding) and Olga Smith.

BORN.—To Helen (Allmond) Wanamaker a son, Allison Temple, Jr., July 16, 1918.

To Amy (Everett) Wing a third son, Charles Mayhew, Mar. 27.

To Clara (Hughes) Ferris, a third child and second daughter, Phoebe, Feb. 27.

To Miriam (Olmstead) Lipman a son, James Olmstead, Feb. 10.

To Helen (Ribbel) Pullman, a fourth child and third daughter, Jane Elizabeth, Mar. 29. Helen's husband is now a lieutenant-colonel. She writes: "Our moves are guided by Uncle Sam; we've had seven homes since last May." Her present address is 3716 McKinley Av., El Paso, Tex.

To Alta (Smith) Corbett a fourth daughter, Alta, May 26, 1918.

To Marie (Sjostrom) Patterson, a fourth son.

Elizabeth Bliss has returned from France. She has announced her engagement to Major Newell.

Antoinette Doughty and Clara Michael (ex-1908) are both serving in France.

Ruth Henry has gone with the Smith Unit to Armenia.

Edna (Schell) Witherbee has returned from her canteen service in France.

Since the work of our Refugee Unit was completed, Lucy Shaffer has been serving in France with the A. F. F. W.

Charlotte Wiggan has been serving in Italy since last spring. She expects to be trans-

ferred to Belgrade to work with the people sent by Smith.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Bella Coale, 56 Park St., Montclair, N. J. Her summer address is Pike, N. H., where her camp for girls is enlarged this year.

Edith Linke, 420 W. 118 St., New York City. Edith is teaching and studying.

Mrs. E. Mark Evans (Nannie Morgan), 1001 Broadway, Normal, Ill.

Mrs. Charles A. Read, Jr. (Helen Appleton), care of W. R. Grace and Co., Lima, Peru. Helen is living in Miraflores, a suburb; she has had familiar domestic service difficulties, the last cook reported in residence being a Chinese boy. Her problems were increased by the delayed transportation of her household goods.

Charlotte J. Smith, 35 Emmons Pl., New Britain, Conn.

Mrs. Frederick N. Barlow, 3rd, 38 Clinton St., Taunton, Mass.

Jean Chandler writes: "Last fall I and some others in my department were loaned to the Red Cross, and as soon as that chore could be relegated to other hands, we were loaned to the American Social Hygiene Association to make an eight weeks' trip South gathering information for the Secretary of War. I regret to say that the rainy season was in full blast as soon as we entered a city, but roses and violets bloomed for our benefit in Spartanburg on Christmas Day."

Katharine Hinman has a library position in Newark. She lives at home, 189 Summit Av., Summit, N. J.

Laura Holbrook is a part-time teacher of history in the Bergen School for Girls, Jersey City.

Helen Parker is an assistant buyer in a department store.

Bertha Reynolds is a social worker in the Danvers State Hospital. She writes: "The summer school at Smith was one of the great experiences of a lifetime."

Ruth Webster lists her "Occupation" as, "Lady of Leisure! i.e., busy every second, both with Red Cross and at home."

Orlena (Zabriskie) Scoville is director of occupational therapy at Base Hospital No. 1.

DIED.—Edith (Cowperthwaite) Egbert's husband, Harry Drew Egbert, suddenly of pneumonia, Mar. 23. Edith and her two little daughters will live with her parents at 249 Kimball Av., Westfield, N. J. Edith's brother was killed in France in October.

Peter McLennan Hancock, youngest of Marion (McLennan) Hancock's four children, of meningitis, in January.

Ex-1908

Anne McD. Marshall is teaching English at Liggett School, Detroit. Address, College Club, 50 Peterboro, Detroit, Mich.

M. Susana Rogers is director of physical education, State Normal School, Santa Barbara, Calif.

1909

Class secretary—Alice M. Pierce, 8 Polhemus Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

We are coming, Alma Mater, a gay and merry throng. Our Tenth Reunion! Let it

cover the campus with yellow and us with glory. You cannot afford to miss it.

BORN.—To Helen (Budd) Schwartz a son, Victor Budd, on Apr. 13, 1918.

To Laura (Darling) True a daughter, Anna Milnes, on Mar. 23.

To Elizabeth (Dickinson) Bowker a daughter, Nancy, on Dec. 25, 1918.

To Julia (Dole) Baird a son, Warner Green, Jr., on July 4, 1918.

To Mildred (Lane) Woodruff a son, John Hermon, 2nd, on Oct. 3, 1918.

To Lucretia (Massey) Bailey a son, William Bradford, on Aug. 20, 1918.

To Edna (McConnell) Clark a son, Harold Hayes, on May 12, 1918.

To Bertha (Niles) Koons a daughter, Jane Dudley, on Feb. 23, 1918.

To Jeanne (Perry) Severance a second son, Carlton Spencer, Jr., on Jan. 26.

To Helen (Seymour) Newcomb a son, Frederick Whitfield, on Oct. 12, 1918.

To Grace (Steiner) Lindsay a son, John M. Jr., on Feb. 9.

To Margaret (Tuthill) Venning a son, John Hedley, on May 29, 1918.

To Harriet (Webber) White a son, Robert Shaw, on July 4, 1918.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Gratia Balch, 57 W. 78 St., New York City.

Mrs. John E. Jackson (Eleanor Burch), 1404 Freemont Av., Dubuque, Ia.

Mrs. F. Stephen McCarthy (Gertrude Bussard), 1095 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Rollin S. Polk (Elizabeth Crandall), 308 Mullin St., Watertown, N. Y.

Mrs. Warner Baird (Julia Dole), 29 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. S. Douglas Killam (Florence Forbes), 243 Alexander St., Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. Charles W. Pooley (Gertrude Germans), 87 Lancaster Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Robert Sears (Marguerite Hume), care of Col. Robert Sears, Field Service, Ordnance Dept., Washington, D. C.

Jessica Jenks, 2 Claremont Sq., Worcester, Mass.

Mrs. Harry W. Hartmann (Marie Lotze), Manilla, Ia.

Mrs. Ernest T. vanZandt (Florence Lytle), 248 W. 102 St., New York City.

Marion Mead, Asheville School for Boys, Asheville, N. C.

Dorothy Miner, 385 Clinton Rd., Brookline, Mass.

Elizabeth Moseley, Foxboro State Hospital, Foxboro, Mass.

Mrs. C. Seymour Newcomb (Helen Seymour), 173 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J.
Grace Spofford, The Anneslie, 1203 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. John M. Lindsay (Grace Steiner), 527 Terrace Av., Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. Cadwallader Evans, Jr. (Myra Thornburg), 216 Dearborn Pl., Ithaca, N. Y.

Mrs. Frederick G. White (Harriet Webber), 9 Glen Rd., Newton Centre, Mass.

Geneva Carpenter is teaching in Tudor Hall School for Girls, Indianapolis, Ind.

Annie (Crim) Leavenworth has been teach-

ing this year and also publishing poetry in the magazines not to mention taking care of her son.

Elaine Croston is president of the Smith Club in Haverhill, Mass.

Sadie Hackett has sailed for France to join the S. C. R. U. of which she is to be secretary.

Rosamond Kimball is a nurses' aide at Debarkation Hospital No. 3, New York, and is also writing and putting on patriotic pageants.

Elizabeth Moseley is doing social work in the State Hospital at Foxboro, Mass.

Margaret (Tuthill) Venning is keeping house for her father until her husband and her sister return from France.

Rosamond (Underwood) Perry has been in the East for three months and has just returned to Colorado.

Eleanor Upton regrets to say that the call for librarians was cancelled so that she did not go to France after all.

Jane (Wheeler) O'Brien is president of the Smith College Club of Buffalo.

DIED.—Elizabeth Stearns Tyler in Sedan, France, Feb. 21, of influenza and bronchitis.

In Memoriam

The radiant joyousness of childhood fades all too soon. A few with truer visions and with warmer hearts maintain it through the years. Of such was our Betty. Her keenness of mind and nobility of character brought inevitable distinction. It was her sunniness of spirit which endeared her to us forever.

After graduation, she spent one year in Paris studying at the Sorbonne, and then did graduate work in this country, receiving her M.A. degree at Smith and last June her Ph.D. at Columbia. In 1918 she volunteered for Red Cross work overseas, sailing in August. She was first assigned to a tuberculosis commission in Blois and later transferred to work among refugee families.

J. McD. P.

Sarah (Beaufort Sims) Allen in Spartanburg, S. C., on Aug. 17, 1918.

I wish there were space in which to tell you of the splendid work done by the girls for the war and of the number of husbands, brothers, and near relatives who have been in the war, some of whom have not yet returned. However, you will learn all this at Commencement.

There are two items that I do want to mention: one that Florence (Lytle) vanZandt's brother was killed in action on Sept. 29, and the other that Virginia (Winslow) Smith's brother won the D.S.M. at Chateau Thierry.

1910

Class secretary—Jessie W. Post, 88 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BORN.—To Katharine (Browning) Campbell a son, Raymond Potter, Jr., on Dec. 27, 1918. "The baby came at Christmas time and we still wait for the Army to send Major Campbell home. He has been Provost Marshal of England for nearly a year."

To Florence (Fuller) Kedney a daughter, Elizabeth Harrison, on Sept. 23, 1918.

To Pearl (Le Veque) Will a daughter, Barbara Ann, on Jan. 12, 1918.

Grace (Alling) De Bow. "We have four homes now—California in winter, Seattle in spring, Connecticut and New Jersey in summer. So traveling takes most of my time."

Sidney Baldwin. "I tried to get to France, but the war ended. Now I am writing a little —'Story-dancing' in *Woman's Magazine* and an article in the spring *McCall's*."

Madeline Ball is a reporter on the city staff of the *Springfield Republican*.

Bernice (Barber) Dalrymple. "I wish that I had some news for you. Bringing up two children and managing the Woman's Exchange are my two unromantic specialties."

Gertrude (Barry) Peet. "I have taken a number of Red Cross courses and my husband's work as county agricultural agent has kept him busy with many 'third line defense' activities, such as increased food production, farm labor, and so forth."

Virginia (Bartlett) Stearns. "I have been with my lieutenant-husband in San Antonio, Tex., where he has been stationed for more than a year as an instructor at Camp Travis. He expected to go overseas almost any time during the past year, and then peace was declared. He has just received his discharge, January 5, after being an army man for almost three years—he served for over eight months during the Border trouble. We are going home to Buffalo as civilians to-morrow! My brother, also a lieutenant with the Field Ordnance, A. E. F., has been for over a year in France. He is hoping to come home in February. He also served on the Mexican Border."

Bertha Bodine. "I believe I wrote once that I was keeping books, which sounds very ordinary, yet, strange to say, it is the most interesting work I have ever done. I am not really doing just ordinary bookkeeping. It is more in the line of higher accounting, and juggling figures is extremely fascinating."

Marjorie (Browning) Leavens. "After an absence of 13 months in the United States, I am rejoicing in being with my husband again in our little bungalow. I was surprised to feel a thrill when I smelled Chinese food cooking and heard the squeak of our country wheelbarrows again."

Caroline (Burne) Gillespie. "In the past year we have been at Rockaway, Cape May, Hampton Roads, and now Brunswick, Ga. My husband is in command of the Naval Air Station here."

Beulah (Cole) Hibbert. "My husband has been in Washington assisting (in an advisory capacity) the British War Mission in the Chemical Warfare Department at the American University."

Marion Frederickson. "I am at home for the present and am serving on the staff of the Madison Free Library."

Margaret (Hart) Patton. "I am cook, seamstress, and nursemaid for my pair of near-twins and am enjoying my job!"

Margery (Haynes) Held. "My husband has been for the past year assistant executive secretary to the Federal Food Administrator for Ohio."

Helen Jones was an inspector in a gas mask factory until October and since then assistant chief clerk at the Delinquency Draft Board.

Mary A. Kilborne. "You don't glean much news from me, do you? And yet my days are not long enough for all I want to try to do!"

Lillian Landy. "I am working in the Boston Army and Navy Canteen, am secretary of the College Equal Suffrage League of Boston and of the Ward Eight Suffrage Association and am housekeeper and chauffeur for the family."

Laura (Legate) Ware. "My husband is still in the service (Navy)."

Grace MacLam sailed from New York in August on the transport *Empress of Russia* with 85 other American Red Cross workers. After two days in London and ten in Paris, she was assigned as searcher in Hospital No. 27 and secretary to Capt. Pugh, Deputy Chief of Intermediate Zone and head of Searcher work in that zone, at Tours. In November she was relieved of the secretarial work and made directress of Red Cross Hospital Hut and hospital representative, also continuing work in the wards distributing papers, cigarettes, fruit, flowers, and chocolate to the soldiers.

Frances (Mann) Delesderniers. "My husband is a steel expert with the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation. I am at home happy, well, and busy."

Edith (Manning) Logan. "Even in this modern age I have a sneaking desire to play with my babes and so only take jobs in 'drives,' but they persistently recur. Always golf for exercise."

Louise (Marden) Wild. "My four children are all huskies! I am planning a trip to Havana with my husband who has to go on business."

Elinor Means. "I am very busy in Red Cross, acting as secretary to the Red Cross field director in charge of all American Red Cross work at Debarkation Hospital No. 5—the old Grand Central Palace, New York City."

Margaret (Means) Payne. "I have been assistant secretary to the war service classes in training reconstruction aids at 680 Fifth Av., New York City and am now about to enter Debarkation Hospital No. 5 to do Red Cross work."

Gertrude Milham is teaching Latin in the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Central High School.

Irma (Miller) Dyer. "Capt. Dyer is in Chatillon, France, in command of Co. A, 114th Inf., 29th Div. He has been overseas for six months."

Margaret Miller is vocational adviser under the Chicago Board of Education.

Annaymar (Milliken) Lyndon. "My husband has been in France since July as a 'Y' secretary."

Ruth Mitchell and Helen Hemphill are registered at the New School for Social Research, attending Professor Robinson's lectures on "The Relation of Education to Modern Social Progress."

Louise (Montgomery) Nelson. "Same name. Same husband. Same 'only child.' Same address. Same happiness."

Tei (Ninomiya) Fujita. "During the last year I have met three of our classmates: Olive Pye, Azalia Peet, and Marjorie (Browning) Leavens here in Yokohama, also Martha Denison of 1912."

May (Ottman) Baumbach has moved to 100 High St., Peoria, Ill. "Ann (Streibich) Wilson has given all of her time to Red Cross work, being chairman of the Surgical Dressing Department. I in my small way have tried to help her in teaching, inspecting, and cutting. I also help at the Knitting Shop and last year sewed for the Unit. How I envy them and all the wonderful work they are doing! If any 1910 girls are ever in Peoria, I wish that they would look me up."

Mildred Owen is teaching history at Waynflete School, Portland.

Margaret Park received the degree of A.M. from the University of Colorado in 1913. At present she is instructor in French at the State Preparatory School, Boulder, Col., where she has been since 1913.

Azalia Peet. "In September last Olive Pye came back to the East and I met her in Yokohama and we spent a very happy week-end together. While there we went to call upon Tei Fujita and saw her dear children. Tei seemed well and happy and busy. She was interested in the Red Cross work being done in Yokohama. Next summer I expect to spend in Korea with Olive Pye in her cottage at Sorai Beach. Japan is just as wonderful as ever! Come and see for yourselves!"

Virginia (Peirce) Wood. "I have been busy taking care of my family while my husband was in France. He returned Christmas morning from six months as a colonel of infantry with the A. E. F."

Emelie Perkins. "I graduate from the Presbyterian Hospital Training School, New York City in April 1919. I hope to do some kind of public health nursing later."

Mary (Peterson) Wells. "I am leaving soon with the baby to join my husband in South America, to be gone a year or more. We expect to 'pioneer' 70 miles up river from Georgetown, British Guiana. I hope to be back for class reunion."

Laura Pettingell. "I am teaching at the Buckingham School, Cambridge, Mass. Leslie Leland is here too. I am living at home. My two brothers are in the service."

Ona Pfluke is executive secretary of the Home Service Section of the Salt Lake Chapter, American Red Cross.

Esther (Porter) Armstrong. "Mr. Armstrong has just returned from a year's work with the Y. M. C. A. in France, and we are returning to Spencer to begin work there January first."

Nellie Powers joined a religious order in 1917.

Edna (Roberts) Power. "Major 'Honorably discharged.' We shall always live in Palo Alto where we love it and shall *always* welcome Smith devotees."

Gladys Russell expects to be in France until the summer of 1919.

Frances (Siviter) Pryor. "My husband has been kept in Washington throughout the war. He is now a captain in the navy and very few medical officers of that grade go to sea. So he spent his surplus time (after nine at night) writing a Naval Hygiene—there was not one in English in print, and I had a busy time helping. There were lots of things I could do, for instance the entire 32 pages of index are mine. I hope there is no fiction there!"

Janet Simon is a teacher of English in the Yonkers high school.

Bertha (Skinner) Bartlett. "Since last September I have been in Manila, P. I. Mr. Bartlett is stationed at Cavite, P. I., in command of a submarine."

Elizabeth Skinner. "My Sunday-school class made and sent children's clothes to the Smith Unit. I am kept busy with the State Federation of Clubs of which I am a vice-president, the Florida Equal Suffrage Association, and with county and local club work. I had expected to go to France January first with the Y. M. C. A."

Elizabeth Smart. "My brother, Lieut. Daniel S. Smart, was killed in action in France October 15. I have been acting as local chairman of Four Minute Men and executive secretary of a local Woman's Land Army."

Esther M. Smith. "The Collegiate Vocational Bureau of Pittsburgh is now the Professional Section of the U. S. Employment Service. I am the associate superintendent of the Women's Division. We have a staff of eighteen, placing all women in all kinds of jobs, covered by four sections, industrial, professional, household work, clerical. Ours is a permanent service under the U. S. Department of Labor."

Anna Louise Smyth is in the French Department of Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia., and is teaching English to two French *soldats blessés*.

1911

Class secretary—Mrs. J. B. O'Brien, 194 Lark St., Albany, N. Y.

Dear 1911: Do you know all about the prospective Smith College Training School for Social Work? If not see the February QUARTERLY and page 204 of this issue.

M. T. O'B.

MARRIED.—Marian Hazeltine to Richard E. Shaw.

Florence Yale to Capt. Philip D. Hoyt on Nov. 26, 1917. Capt. Hoyt is now in France.

BORN.—To Katherine (Ames) George a second daughter, Katherine Nelson, on Jan. 29.

To Ellen (Burke) Smith a daughter, Elizabeth Cass, on Aug. 20, 1918.

To Anne (Doyle) Flaherty a son, John Edward, on Sept. 1, 1918.

To Clara (Franklin) Stockbridge a son, Enos Smith, Jr., on Oct. 22, 1918.

To Isabel (Guilbert) Wales a third son, Andrew Moss, on Feb. 25.

To Beatrice (Hardy) Clark a son, John Hardy, in Nov. 1918.

To Susanna (McDougall) Kite a daughter, Sidney McDougall, on Dec. 3, 1918.

To Doris (Patterson) Bradford a second son, Richard Patterson, on Oct. 27, 1918.

To Ethel (Roome) Boutelle a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, on June 13, 1918.

To Amy (Smith) Woodberry a son, Ronald Sturgis, Jr., on Oct. 30, 1918. This is Amy's fourth child. Her three daughters are Katharine, Marjorie, and Marion Belle.

To Florence (Watters) Stuntz a son, Philip Watters, on Nov. 21, 1918. She has also a little girl, Margaret.

To Katherine (Whitney) Kingsbury a daughter, Alice Laurence, on Apr. 9, 1918. Capt. Kingsbury has been in France since March 1918.

Elizabeth Abbe is a Y. M. C. A. secretary and a member of the Smith Unit under that organization in France.

Mrs. Fred W. Fischer (Ethel Ames), 509 N. Third St., Phoenix, Ariz. Her husband is working with the government at the office of the U. S. Surveyor General of Arizona, and they are stationed temporarily in Phoenix.

Mary Bacon is doing secretarial work with the National War Labor Board in Washington, D. C.

Nancy Barnhart is "painting" again after working in the Y. M. C. A. hut in the St. Louis Union Station.

Florence Blodgett writes from a Camp Hospital at Bar-sur-Aube, France, though she still "belongs" to Base Hospital No. 14. "I can't tell much about Christmas for I was shut in with the mumps. Now we are very busy with pneumonia and typhoid fever patients mostly. Five weeks ago, my brother came in sick and footsore and has been a patient here ever since. Neither of us had the slightest idea where the other might be located!" Florence came home in April.

Marion (Ditman) Clark has returned to Englewood, N. J., and civil life.

Harriet Ellis is teaching in the Medford Private School in the winter and acting as assistant at Camp Yokum in the Berkshires in the summer.

Mrs. Raymond F. Carlow (Edna Hodgman), 58 Argyle Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Helen Johnson is secretary to the Hon. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, O.

Frederica Mead is teaching English at Ginling College, Nanking, China. She writes: "It is a thrilling thing to be back at work and to see how the college has grown in the two years I was at home. Instead of one class of nine the college now totals fifty-three students. Anyone looking for construction work will find plenty of opportunity here in China."

Marion Sara Moore is doing canteen service in Y. M. C. A. work. Address, 12 rue d'Aguesseau, Paris.

Mrs. David Chandler Prince (Winifred Notman), 1306 Union St., Schenectady, N. Y. Winifred and her husband have both returned from France and to civil life.

Mrs. Chase Whitney Love (Adelaide Peterson), 2622 Lake View Av., Chicago, Ill.

Maude Pfaffmann is now in Coblenz with the Y. M. C. A.

Florence (Plaut) Hartog is anticipating a visit home this spring or summer and hopes to be in Northampton at reunion time.

Mrs. W. H. Townsend (Dwight Power), 14, Center St., Cambridge, Mass. Dwight writes that she has no plans. All of her time is taken up with her little girl, Stephanie.

Mrs. J. Gayle Aiken, Jr. (Charlotte Rankin), 5059 Blackstone Av., Chicago, Ill.

Ilma (Sessions) Johnson writes that they are raising best Toggenberg milch goats.

Mary Tweedy received her M.A. degree in botany at Columbia in June 1918.

Florence (Watters) Stuntz writes from India. "Mr. Stuntz has just been made superintendent of the Panjab District in which we have 23,000 Christians. He is the only missionary to work among all these people in a district 300 miles long. Margaret and little Philip keep me busy in Lahore."

Mrs. William W. Francis (Marjorie Weston), Old Soldier Hill Rd., Oradell, N. J. "Fearing for David's Morals in Greenwich Village, we moved to this charming spot devoid of theories, germs, and sidewalks. Our well promptly went dry and for two months we lived by pails alone."

Elizabeth Wilber is still singing in her church, and has been working in the Home Service Branch of the Red Cross. She also worked in Johnson and Johnson's factory to help finish their big war order.

Ex-1911

BORN.—To Myra (Howell) Keillor a second son, Albert Myron, on Nov. 20, 1918.

Elizabeth Babcock is a Y. M. C. A. secretary at Nancy, France. She worked in the New York office last summer. She writes that she has served chocolate to troops under German bombs and French barrage and was the only lady in a genteel but overcrowded officers' club. She adds that Nancy is and has been exceptionally interesting. (We believe you, Betty!)

Mrs. Marguerite R. Grannis, 123 E. 92 St., New York City.

Kathryn (Sabey) Cassebeer lost her father in December. She and her husband are now staying with her mother.

Mrs. Robert Williams (Clarice Taylor), 2131 W. Boulevard, Cleveland, O.

1912

Class secretary—Mary A. Clapp, Galoupe's Point, Swampscott, Mass.

MARRIED.—Adrienne Baker to George Raymond Conybeare on June 15, 1918. Address, 133 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn. Mr. Conybeare, who is a graduate of Oberlin and Columbia Law School, was discharged from the Naval Reserve in December.

Jeannette Rinaldo to Arthur T. Dailey on Jan. 20. Mr. Dailey, a graduate of the University of Vermont of the Class of 1910, has been in Petrograd with the Russian Branch of the National City Bank of New York for the past three years. After a few months

in New York, they expect to return to Russia for an indefinite stay.

BORN.—To Katherine (Bailey) Dozier a son, Douglas Bailey, on Feb. 1.

To Gladys (Drummond) Walser a daughter, Margaret Drummond, in January.

To Elaine (Foster) Cross a son, Malcolm Alden, on Sept. 23, 1918.

To Margaret (Lockey) Hayes a daughter, Helen Elizabeth, on Nov. 12, 1918.

To Alice (Sawin) Davis a son, Robert Sawin, on Jan. 29.

To Carolyn (Sheldon) Jones a daughter, Carolyn Pendleton, on Mar. 10.

To Dorothy (Whitley) Goode a daughter, Ruth, on Mar. 4. After May 1 "Dubby's" address will be care of Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

To Beth (Wilson) Robinson a daughter, Ann, on Oct. 7, 1918.

Margaret Burt is office manager in the office of George B. Buck, Consulting Actuary, 256 Broadway, New York City.

Ruth Emerson is at present in the office of the Surgeon General at Washington, as supervisor of reconstruction aides, which means supervising medical social work in the army hospitals.

Dorothy Field, after taking a commercial course at the Rochester Business Institute, has a position as stenographer.

Elsie (Frederiksen) Williams is assistant to the Publicity Director in New York of the League to Enforce Peace.

Edith (Gray) Ferguson is the resident hostess at the Officers' House, which is an activity of the Special Aid Society in Boston.

Helen Northup is in Chicago learning the fire insurance business in the Fire Association of Philadelphia.

Ex-1912

ENGAGED.—Marguerite Bard to George Philler, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Margery Bedinger has gone to Wilmington, Del., to be librarian of the Main Office Library of the duPont Company.

1913

Class secretary—Helen E. Hodgman, 314 E. 17 St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

In Memoriam

Mabel Bray died of pneumonia on Dec. 21, 1918. We have lost a loyal classmate. Mabel was always full of good fun, entering whole-heartedly into the spirit of any group with which she was associated; always good-natured, generous, and kind. As a friend she was sympathetic, loyal, and sincere.

C. L. C.

Janet Ford died of influenza on Jan. 29, 1919, at 225 West End Av., New York City. Her twin sister Eleanor writes:

"Since college days she had had many different interests and had given the last six months of her life to our country, acting as yeoman in the United States Naval Communication Service of New York City, wearing the uniform and performing her duties there with quiet dignity and a whimsical seriousness.

"Those who knew my sister well, appreci-

ated and loved the great depth of unflinching faithfulness and unselfishness which lay beyond her natural reserve, and were inspired by the brave and beautiful way in which she bore the sorrow of the loss of our father and mother, whose deaths occurred only two months prior to her own. Her sisters, especially, will retain a helpful memory, dear and ever bright, of a life so staunchly, unselfishly, and happily lived that it was indeed a triumph over tragedy. E. F.

Helen (Sewall) Young died on Mar. 5.

Nineteen thirteen is again bound closer together by a common loss. When early in March the news came to us that Helen Young had died, our hearts went out in a flood of sympathy to her family and her husband, measuring their grief by ours. But like them, we are comforted by the many happy memories of her and the fact that her genuineness and her loyalty to the best things in life make her spirit a very helpful and abiding one in our lives even though she is no longer here.

That we may have the truest picture of Helen I am going to quote the words of one of those who knew and loved her best.

"She entered college with a quiet but settled determination to be worthy of what she felt were the stimulating records of her older sisters." (How well she succeeded we know, for her earnest effort to gain the best possible in scholarship and character won for her the Phi Beta Kappa key and the invitation to return after graduation as an assistant in one of her best loved departments, music.)

"Her utmost conscientiousness to every duty, her courage in undertaking hard tasks, her faithfulness to little details that others might overlook, her reliability and her strong religious faith and purpose underlying all her life, unobtrusively but convincingly were as marked in her family relations as they were in college. Loyal devotion to those she loved and an unselfish purpose to serve to the utmost of her ability made her a most thoughtful and helpful daughter and sister and wife; and she looked out on married life with such joy and such high purpose as to make her home a source of helpfulness to all who came within its influence." L. W. T.

MARRIED.—Anna Cobb to Dr. Edward Holmes Wiswall, Oct. 16, 1918. Address, 165 Grove St., Wellesley, Mass.

Orpha Gerrans to Lieut. John Newton Gatch, Feb. 8, at St. Nazaire, France.

Hart-Lester Harris to Joseph Covington Allen, Dec. 21, 1918. Address, 40 High St., Springfield, Mass. President Seelye performed the ceremony. To quote from his letter when he said he would officiate, "I shall take special pleasure in the service not only because your daughter is a graduate of Smith, but also of the class to which by an honorary degree I belong."

Helen Jennings ex-1913 to Raymond DuBois Cahall, June 15, 1918. Address, Kenyon College, Gambier, O.

Mally Lord to James Kemp, Jan. 26, 1918. Address, Port Colborne, Ontario, Canada.

BORN.—To Dorothy (Adams) Borden a daughter, Dorothy Adams, on Dec. 21, 1918.

To Monica (Burrell) Owen a daughter, Monica, Mar. 21.

To Agnes (McGraw) Brown a son, Samuel Keator, Jr., Sept. 4, 1918.

To Dorothy (Merriam) Abbot a second daughter, Carol, Oct. 16, 1918.

To Dorothy (Olcott) Gates a son, Olcott, on Mar. 19.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Mrs. James A. Leyden, Jr. (Constance Fowler), 140 Fife St., Forrest Hills, N. Y.

Mrs. Ira A. Rader (Alice Kent), Ellington Field, Houston, Tex. She is commanding officer's wife at an aviation school. "My lieutenant-colonel came back from France in October (after having flown over the lines on a bombing trip) and made the acquaintance of his six-months-old son whom he had never seen. My brother, Stephen Kent, Williams 1911, received the D. S. C. for gallantry."

Mrs. R. Louis Tryon (Anna Montague), Marshfield, Mass. Anna is principal of the high school while her husband is in the navy.

Mrs. Ordway Tead (Clara Murphy), 611 W. 111 St., New York City.

Mary Arrowsmith returned from France and Germany in February.

Madeline (Fellows) Smith lost her husband by pneumonia in France.

Maud (Ground) Darrrough's husband was killed in an automobile accident in July 1918. She has a little son, Samuel Allen II, born Apr. 5, 1918.

Margaret (Hawley) Ely's husband died in February after service in the navy as a chaplain.

Olive Hearn is with the Farmer's Loan and Trust Co. Address, 1A Fifth Av., New York City.

Helen Hood was chosen by the State Federation of Massachusetts as one of two girls to represent Massachusetts in the Unit of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to do canteen work in the Y. M. C. A. in the leave areas in France. She sailed in January.

Lilian Jackson, Katherine (Carr) Wilson, and Mary Addison Rees (ex-1913) have all returned from Y. M. C. A. work in France. Lil expects to return to France soon.

Helen Wilson (ex-1913) is in Serbia with the Belgrade Commission.

1914

Class secretary—Margaret L. Farrand, 157 Ralston Av., South Orange, N. J.

There is a big class called '14.
Who, having considerable bean,
When reunion comes round
In Hamp always are found,
Brightening corners and eke the whole scene.

They have class supper Saturday night,
June the *fourteenth* to make it just right.
When you see them arrayed
For alumnae parade
You will see red—a wonderful sight.

They've a class meeting Monday at two,
At which they'll decide what to do
With the money their thrift
Has piled up as a gift.
By the way, your share? How about you?

Speaking prosaically, if you haven't sent your check in yet don't worry, it's not too late. Send it to-day to Margaret Shaw Smith (Mrs. H. Dutton Smith), 15 Wellman St., Brookline, Mass.

Those who have not as yet secured a room for Commencement may apply to Ruth McKenney, 36 Bedford Terrace. She will engage rooms at Miss Maltby's, 112 Elm St., for the first 47 who apply and who *accompany their applications with a five dollar check*. Five dollars is the minimum price for the period. No meals are included. If you wish breakfasts at fifty cents each please state on application and also approximate time of arrival and departure. To safeguard against any deficit it will be necessary to retain the five dollars even though the application is withdrawn. KATHARINE KNIGHT.

Katharine Knight expects to sail for France with the new Smith Unit of Y. M. C. A. workers. We congratulate Kat, we congratulate Smith, we congratulate the Y. M. We can't very well congratulate the class but cheer up, she'll be back next fall.

MARRIED.—Mildred Edgerton to Dr. W. L. Davis, Aug. 31, 1918. Dr. Davis took his final examinations at the Harvard Medical School and went to Hartford Hospital as an interne in March.

Julia Hamblett to L. E. Crowther, Dec. 17, 1918. Address, Amherst, N. H.
BORN.—To Janet (Weil) Bluethenthal a daughter, Mina, Jan. 28.

To Ruth (Lockwood) Cady a second daughter, Virginia, Oct. 15.

To Lucretia (Thomas) Carr a second daughter, Virginia, Jan. 26.

To Louise (Silberman) Friedlander a second son, Gardner, Feb. 8.

To Jean (Hoblit) Landon a daughter, Jean, June 12. Jean has two step-sons of fourteen and eleven. She writes: "As children seem to be my specialty I have been working very hard as township chairman of the Fatherless Children of France."

To Hazel (Finger) Rohn a son, Norman Franklyn, Jan. 14.

TEACHING.—Ruth Chester is teaching chemistry and physics in Ginling College in Nanking. She writes that it's "surely a great place to be" and that she is "immensely happy."

Anna Teresa Doyle is teaching Latin and algebra in the Meriden (Conn.) High School.

BUSINESS.—Hera Gallagher is actuarial assistant in the office of Miles M. Dawson and Son, Consulting Actuaries, Brooklyn, N. Y., which being interpreted means that she does clerical work, including stenography and typewriting and is studying mathematics in order to take the examinations for the Actuarial Society of America.

Marjorie Jones is in the Bond Correspondence Department of the Guaranty Trust Co., New York City.

MATRIMONIAL.—Nellie (Elgutter) Feil is "camping near Camp Dix" because her hus-

band is a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps at the Base Hospital there.

Pauline (Pierce) Hall's husband has just returned after 14 months in France and has been introduced, for the first time, to his year-old daughter.

Florence (Montgomery) Purrington, who was a yeoman in the Naval Reserve Force at Washington while her husband was overseas, has gone back to housekeeping in Holyoke, Mass.

May (Brooks) Wynne in an endeavor to "keep up with a husband in the Public Health Service" is now living, temporarily, in New London, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Esther (Cutter) Baldwin's address is 127 Park Row, New Orleans, La.

Edith Bennett's occupations are "singing" and "working like a fiend."

Ruth Cobb is in charge of the Cablegram Branch, Bureau of Ordnance, War Department.

Sara Loth is a member of the Research Department, Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, New York City.

EX-1914. Clarissa Hall is playing the piano at service clubs in the vicinity of Brookline, Mass. She is also telling stories about famous composers and playing some of their music to kindergarten children.

1915

Class secretary—Katharine Boutelle, 35 College Av., Waterville, Me.

ENGAGED.—Mary Waters to J. Stuart Sneddon, M. I. T. 1910. He is associated with the Babcock and Wilcox Company of Bayonne, N. J.

MARRIED.—Olive Gauntt to Alexis Armstrong Mahan on Mar. 11. Address after May first, 826 Union St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

BORN.—To Esther (Eliot) Forbes a daughter, Esther Harrison, on Mar. 5. Capt. Forbes is still in France, "waiting to sail."

To Marion (MacNabb) Lord a son, Jay Willard, Jr., on Jan. 13.

To Helen (Pratt) Rose a daughter, Dorothy, on Feb. 16.

To Mildred (Sykes) Whitford a daughter, Mary Lydia, on Jan. 14. Mildred's new address is 708 West High St., Urbana, Ill.

To Elsie (Thayer) Rider a son, Stuart Williams, Jr., on Dec. 5, 1918. Capt. Rider is still in France.

DIED.—Franklin E. Leonard, Jr., husband of Marguerite (Tuthill) Leonard, on Jan. 12 in the New York Central Railroad wreck at Batavia, N. Y. "Tut's" permanent address is 226 College Av. S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich., where she is at home with her mother.

Lewis Edmund Sisson, Jr., eldest son of Helene (Behrens) Sisson ex-1915, on Oct. 29, 1918, of pneumonia. He was just two years old. Helene has moved to Brooklyn, 203 Washington Park.

Dorothy Adams has just received word of the promotion of her fiancé, Alexander C. Eschweiler, Jr., to the rank of major. Major Eschweiler is still with the Am. Service

Corps at Tours. Dorothy has been spending the winter in St. Paul, where her father is a member of the Legislature.

Katharine Boutelle was at the Red Cross House at Plattsburgh during the month of January, spent two weeks in New York helping in the Unit Office there, and is now at home keeping house since her mother's death in March.

Florence Burr sailed for France in January as librarian with the Y. M. C. A.

Pauline Bray wrote from New York on Jan. 6 that she was sailing with the Y. M. C. A. for France in 48 hours.

Anne Bridgers sailed early in March as a member of the Smith Canteen Unit under the Y. M. C. A.

Faith Carleton is still teaching Latin at Wykeham Rise, and is now one of the assistants to the principal.

Lorraine Comly has been taking an enforced vacation, having overworked last winter as executive secretary of the Home Service Section of her local Red Cross.

Mary Dempsey has been a translator of Spanish for the Government.

Marguerite (Dinsmore) Smith has moved to 230 N. Maple Av., East Orange, N. J.

We get the following news of Marion Evans from Esther (Eliot) Forbes: "She is now in Bucharest, Roumania, on the Red Cross Food Commission. That bare fact is all I know about her. She wrote me she was going and since then I've received gorgeous picture postals from her en route but no definite information as to what kind of work she's doing or anything one would really want to know. She sent me one from Greece depicting the Parthenon and saying that when she saw it she immediately pined for popcorn and Al Vance's droning voice."

Edith Foster worked at the Liberty Loan District Headquarters on Broadway during the third loan. After that she was in the Research Department of the Foreign Exchange Division of the Federal Reserve Board for a short time. She is now back again with the Street Railways Advertising Company, as secretary to one of the members of the firm.

Susan (Giffen) Brandow is now living at 188 Washington Av., Albany, N. Y.

Helen Greenwood is clerk in the office of the Acting Federal Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, a job which will probably last until the Liberty Loans are over.

Louise Lyons and Ada MacDaniel studied at Columbia last summer.

Rose McGinness is teaching English and Latin in the Junior High School in Princeton, N. J.

Sadie Myers is assistant director of the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute of Cook County, and is living at Hull House, Chicago.

Katharine Vermilye has gone to France to do Y. M. C. A. canteen work. She was appointed by the Smith War Service Board.

1916

Class secretary—Frances E. Hall, 58 Corey Rd., Coolidge Corner Branch, Boston, Mass.

THIRD REUNION! Are you coming? Of

course you are if you possibly can. Let's win the cup for largest average number present this year instead of "almost," as it happened two years ago. Lucy Goodwin is in charge of costumes and Faith Mervise is chairman of Class Supper.

CLASS TAX! Have you paid it? If not, please send amount at once to Mrs. Georgia Young Farnsworth, 8 Everett Av., Winchester, Mass. Two dollars covers the period from June 1917 to June 1919. No one can come to Class Supper whose tax is not paid.

REUNION GIFT FUND! Have you sent in your share? If not, please do at once and save the Fund Committee the time and money spent in dunning you again. Use the addressed envelope sent to you. If you've lost that send your contribution to Angela Richmond, 190 Commonwealth Av., Boston, Mass. Do It Now.

DIED.—Martha (Wells) Walker, in October 1918.

In Memoriam

It is with deep regret that 1916 will learn that another one of their members, Martha Wells Walker, and likewise her husband, died of influenza during the first week of October 1918. They left a son, John Carlisle, born Sept. 12, 1917. Martha had a very keen and loyal interest in Smith and in 1916, and her loss will be deeply felt.

ENGAGED.—Charlotte Billings to Ensign Glenn Gardner Patterson, U. S. N. R. F. Charlotte expects to be married in May and will be at home after June 15 in Marengo, Ill.

Emily Clapp to Hollis Gleason of Jamaica Plain, Mass. Mr. Gleason is a graduate of Harvard 1911. Emily expects to be married in May.

MARRIED.—Mary Lambert to Major Robert McGowan Littlejohn, U. S. A., West Point 1912, on July 27, 1918. Mary is doing Red Cross work in an army hospital in New York while her husband is with the Third Army of Occupation. Address, care of Mrs. J. R. Lambert, Glastonbury, Conn.

Margaret Wallace to Cadet J. Wade Miller on July 24, 1918.

BORN.—To Pauline (Clarke) Harris a son, Daniel Lester, Jr., on Mar. 30.

To Edith (Edgar) Power a daughter, Eve Dorr, on Jan. 8.

To Nora (McDonough) Coggins a daughter, Marjorie Dean, on Sept. 14, 1918.

To Marjorie (Wellman) Freeman a son, Charles Wellman, on Feb. 15.

EX-1916. MARRIED.—Agnes Durrie to Robert Barton, Ensign U. S. N. R. F. on Jan. 30, 1919. Agnes graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1917 and took her M.A. in 1918. Her husband is a graduate of the University of Chicago, 1916.

Lucille Reirsen to William P. Fay, son of Mrs. George Barr McCutcheon, on Mar. 9, 1918. Mr. Fay is a captain in the 28th Field Artillery in France. Lucille is in New York doing canteen work. Address, Lawrence Park West, Bronxville, N. Y.

BORN.—To Elsie (Chapin) Moon a daugh-

ter, Mildred Carrington, on Feb. 4. New address, 641 McCallie Av., Chattanooga, Tenn.

To Jean (Holmes) Caldwell a daughter, Jean, on Dec. 13, 1918.

OTHERWISE OCCUPIED.—Dorothy Attwill is at the U. S. General Hospital No. 30, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., engaged in neuro-psychiatric social service work. She writes, "I have been waiting since September for the Surgeon General to appoint me. Finally I am in the Army. It is the life for me from reveille to taps."

Mary Baker is working in the Advertising Department of the Conn. General Life Insurance Company and teaching stenography nights. Address, 62 Ann St., Hartford, Conn. New permanent address, 47 West St., New London, Conn.

Emily Bowman is physical director in the Peabody High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Leonore Healey is teaching history and commercial geography in the Derby High School, Derby, Conn.

Alice Huber is teaching English at the Kimberly School for Girls, Montclair, N. J.

Elizabeth Hugus has gone to France with the Y. M. C. A. Address, 53 rue Hennequin, Paris, France. She was appointed by the Smith War Service Board.

Katharine Kendig is assistant librarian with the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., New York City.

Mary McMillan is a reader in the Department of Art, Smith College.

Dorothy Mellen is secretary for the representative of the War Camp Community Service for Camp Devens and Worcester.

Vera Montville is teaching deaf children at the Clarke School, Northampton, Mass.

Isabelle O'Sullivan is instructor in spoken English and dramatics at Hunter College, New York City.

Dorothy Parsons was at the Red Cross House at Plattsburgh during the month of January.

Helen Ryder is teaching English and history in the high school, Closter, N. J. New permanent address, 104 Sycamore Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Margaret Shepardson is investigating agent at the Boston Children's Aid Society.

Ada Sherburne is teaching French and Latin at Leicester Academy, Leicester, Mass.

Amo (Umbstaetter) Ellsworth has gone with her husband to San Juan, Porto Rico, where her husband has accepted an executive position in a jam factory connected with a large pineapple plantation. Address, care of The Royal Bank of Canada, San Juan, Porto Rico.

Edith Wells is teaching French. Address, 36 E. Emerson St., Melrose, Mass.

Grace Worthington is teaching physics and physical training in high school. Address, 16 Parkway, Goshen, N. Y.

Ex-1916. Elizabeth Foster is teaching in high school in State College, Pa.

Rose Stearn is executive secretary of the Home Service Section of the American Red Cross for Kalamazoo County, Mich.

Mary B. Woods is taking the course at the Boston School of Physical Education. Address, 32 Jason St., Arlington, Mass.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Anna Alofsin, 35 E. 62 St., New York City (temporary).

Alice (Clancy) Kearns, 1127 Commonwealth Av., Allston, Mass. (permanent).

Ex-1916. Constance Berry, 789 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. (permanent).

Katharine (Leonard) Perkins, 135 W. 16 St., New York City (permanent).

1917

Class secretary—Frances Montgomery, Room 1100, 606 S. Michigan Av., Chicago.

The secretary wishes to thank those of the class who have contributed to the 1917 fund for a ward in the new Infirmary, and to assure those who have not that it is never too late to do so. The amount raised so far is \$250 which will furnish a double ward.

ENGAGED.—1917. Dorothy Clarke to Oliver Hayden.

Ex-1917. Mabel Cohn lost her fiancé, Lieut. Joseph Rosenthal, from pneumonia following influenza.

MARRIED.—1917. Elizabeth Cook to William Wilson on Mar. 6. Address, 27 Waverly Pl., New York City.

Estelle Greenberg to Dr. Samuel Goldsmith on Mar. 17. Address, Cloverdale Apts., Linden Av. and Chauncey St., Baltimore, Md.

Helena Hawkins to Russell Bonyng on Apr. 21. Address, 185 South Orange Av., South Orange, N. J.

Olive Nisley to Dr. Alfred Ehrenclou, Lieut. Med. Corps, U. S. N. R., on Mar. 11. Address, Naval Hospital, Man Island, San Francisco, Calif.

Sara Pope to Harry E. Bundy, Lieut. Med. Corps, on Jan. 16.

Elizabeth Stevens to Leavitt Hallock on May 1.

BORN.—1917. To Marjorie (Chalmers) Carleton a son, Earle, Jr., on Mar. 11.

To Anne (Guerry) Perry a daughter, Anne Guerry, on Jan. 6.

In Memoriam

On November 25, Astrid Gustafson died following an illness of several months. It had been a keen disappointment to her to have to give up her chosen work, and all through her illness she was hopefully looking forward to the time when she could get back to it again. She was a conscientious student, and we who knew her best appreciated the fine quality of her intellect and the promise of her future. Possessed of high ideals, generous, thoughtful, and sympathetic, Astrid was the truest of friends. In her going, 1917 has lost a loyal member. E. H.

OTHERWISE OCCUPIED.—Stella Abrams is studying experimental and practical psychology at Peabody Institute.

Tounette Atkinson is teaching languages at the Laconia (N. H.) High School.

Margaret Bacon is taking a secretarial course at Bryant and Stratton.

Helen Balcom is field secretary of the Y. W. C. A. at Camp Lee, Va.

Marjorie Bates is a psychopathic interne in

the Boston Psychopathic Hospital. Address, 74 Fenwood, Boston.

Beatrice Baxter is secretary of the Women's Division of the U. S. Employment Service in Connecticut.

Katherine Baxter is teaching mathematics and music at Miss Allen's School for Girls, West Newton, Mass.

Elizabeth Beaver is teaching English in the Titusville (Pa.) High School.

Hilda Berry is underwriter in the Liability Department of the Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York.

Rachel Blair is working on the *Springfield Union*.

Grace Brownell is teaching Latin and English in North Attleboro, Mass.

Alice Bugbee is teaching English and training dramatics in the high school. Address, 371 Prospect St., East Hartford, Conn.

Dorothy Carpenter is assistant secretary of Home Service in Attleboro, Mass.

Helene Clark is with the Charity Organization Society. Address, 118 Lawrence St., New York City.

Isabel Gardner is coaching athletics and teaching current events and beginning Latin at the Chicago Girls' Latin School.

Katharine Gladfelter is "teaching a class of very bright children who are being used as an experiment to work out a new course of study for the grades. It's hard on the children, but interesting work for us."

Katharine Hawxhurst is teaching Latin at Capen School, and entertaining members of 1917 when they go back to Hamp.

Eleanor Humphreys is physiological chemist in the New York State Laboratory. Address, 4 Pine St., Albany.

Ellen Ineson is Y. W. C. A. secretary of the Portland (Me.) Association.

Bernadine Keiser is doing canteen work abroad.

Helen Kingsley is statistician and office secretary of the Welfare Federation. Address, 2081 E. 36 St., Cleveland.

Nell Lewis is doing canteen work in Nice.

Louise Merritt is going to business college.

Dorothy Moore is doing canteen work abroad.

Mabel Morrissey has been doing war work in the Ordnance Department.

Romaine Munn is teaching history and geometry in the Carbondale (Pa.) High School.

Beatrice Newhall is secretary to the Reverend William Merrill of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Av. and 37 St., New York City.

Mildred Newgass is doing canteen work and has taken the motor corps course.

Margaret Ney has been doing Red Cross, Civilian Relief, and canteen work.

Rachel Norton is working under the Children's Hospital in Boston. She goes all over Massachusetts and holds clinics for infantile paralysis.

Mary Owen is teaching mathematics and assisting in a dormitory at Principia School, St. Louis, Mo.

Helen Pierson is teaching English and Latin again at the Colonial School, Washington, D. C.

Lucina Robinson is a chemist with the Fleischman Manufacturing Co. Address, 433 Simpson St., Peekskill, N. Y.

Vastis Seymour is teaching French in the Benton (Ill.) High School.

Florence Smith is continuing her agricultural course at the University of Illinois, after spending her summer on a farm of the Woman's Land Army.

Hilda Streeter is teaching at St. Faith's School, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Dorritt Stumberg is teaching and doing secretarial work at Hosmer Hall, St. Louis, Mo.

Frances Terry is teaching four high school years of English and two of Latin at Markesan, Wis.

Mary Tomasi is teaching French and Spanish in the Spaulding High School, Barre, Vt.

Martha Tritch is a Fellow in Art for 1918-1919. Also she has written a play which the secretary had the pleasure of seeing given by the Northampton Amateur Players in February.

Helena Warren is teaching English in the Stevens High School, Claremont, N. H.

Hildegarde Wagenhals is taking a two years' secretarial course at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. Address, 5632 Kenwood Av.

Edith Webb is teaching at the Portland (Me.) High School.

Shannon Webster is back from her work abroad. She gave a very interesting talk at a 1917 "breakfast" in Hamp on Feb. 23.

Elizabeth Wilson is teaching English and Spanish in a private school in Brooklyn.

Charlotte Wilson took the three months' course in occupational therapy and now is reconstruction aide at Fort Des Moines, Ia. Address, Ward 1, U. S. General Hospital No. 26. Margaret Paine is doing the same work at Yaphank, N. Y.

Ella Wood is teaching in the Montclair (N. J.) High School.

Wilhelmina Wright is in the Efficiency System, Cheney Brothers. Address, 1180 Main St., South Manchester, Conn.

Ex-1917

Ruth Brown is corresponding secretary of the Nineteenth Century Club of Memphis.

May Children is Liberty Bond clerk at Lebanon Plant of Bethlehem Steel Co.

Margaret Evens is doing secretarial and social work at South End House, Boston.

Dorothy Gill is working in the Home Service Department of the Red Cross.

Marion Hamilton is teaching domestic science at the Northrop Collegiate School, Minneapolis, Minn.

Beatrice Weil is studying medicine at the University of Chicago.

1918

Class secretary—Alison Cook, "Elmhurst," Lansingburgh, Troy, N. Y.

ENGAGED.—Margaret Pattison to Elgin Sumner Nickerson of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Margaret expects to be married in the autumn.

Lucile Wilson to Louis Ganzel.

Alice Baker has the position of assistant social worker at the Boston State Hospital, where she took her practical work after the training begun in the summer course at Smith. Address, 425 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Mass.

Janet (Cook) Kiersted has moved to Missouri, where her husband has a position with the Standard Oil Company. Address, Mrs. Wynkoop Kiersted, 631 N. Delaware St., Independence, Mo.

Jeannette Duncan has given up the Nurses' Training Course at Johns Hopkins and has been at home taking a business course since the first of February. She is to be at the College Settlement in New York for the summer and expects to stay in the East from then on.

Claire Foster is with the Committee on Publicity and Education of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. Address, 600 Lexington Av., New York City.

Ruth Gardiner has moved to California and now has a position as assistant chemist in the laboratory of a large paint and varnish company, doing analytical and research work. Address, 2520 Broadway, San Francisco, Calif.

Eva (Gove) Seely has added to her duties as housekeeper and is now assistant in the Chemistry Department at Smith besides.

Frances Jackson and Katharine Selden are studying at the Cambridge School of Architectural and Landscape Design for Women, and "hope their classmates will think of them a few years from now, when they plan their new dove-cotes and mansions." Address, Brattle Inn Annex, Cambridge, Mass.

Dorothy Martin is still in Boston studying music, after finishing her course at the Garland School.

Marjorie Roberts is "banking" at Harris Forbes and Co. in Boston and also giving occasional readings and doing some canteen work.

Margaret (deRongé) Little has sailed for England with her husband for a two-years' business trip.

Winifred Rouse is doing graduate work at the University of Washington, preparing to teach. Address, 4617 Twenty-second Av. N. E., Seattle, Wash.

Magdaline Scoville is doing clerical work in the Phoenix National Bank of Hartford.

Dorothy Spring is a laboratory technician in the army and is at the Army Medical Museum in Washington. Address, 2001 Columbia Rd., Washington, D. C.

Mabel Strauss has given up her advertising position to take an English composition course at the University of Chicago.

Marion Taylor's course in the School of Public Health at M. I. T. was interrupted by the "flu" and an operation for appendicitis followed by pneumonia. But she was able to finish the course in December and in March took a position as investigator in the Health Division of the Bureau of Social Education of the National Y. W. C. A. with headquarters at New York, though most of her work will be in the field. Address, care of Bureau of Social Education, 600 Lexington Av., New York City.

Dorothy West has a position in the Children's Bureau in Washington. The secretary would be glad to have her address.

Ada Whitmore is a reconstruction aide at the U. S. General Hospital No. 7, Baltimore, Md., the military hospital for the war-blinded.

A mistake was made in the February QUARTERLY in the statement that Marion Wood was teaching this year. Ruth Wood is teaching English, French, and physical training in the Dover (N. J.) High School. Address, 47 Princeton Av., Dover, N. J.

Marion Wood is taking a three months' business course in Chicago.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS (temporary).—Elizabeth Miner, 1322 Twelfth St., Washington, D. C.

Louise deSchweinitz, 430 W. 118 St., New York City.

THE STUDENT GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION*

The Student Government Association of Smith College is organized as follows: There is a House of Representatives representing the students of each house on the basis of one representative for each thirty students. These representatives act in the houses as House Presidents. The House of Representatives exercises the legislative power jointly with the Student Council which consists as hitherto of eleven members, in whom both legislative and executive power is vested.

There is also a Judicial Board composed of seven members from the Council and House of Representatives, which deals with cases of punishment referred to it by the college authorities. (See grant of powers.) Contrary to public opinion this is not a new power in the hands of the students but has been exercised before by the Judicial Board of the Council.

Besides these bodies there is a Conference Committee composed of the Administrative

* We are glad to be able to give space to this article here instead of in the later issue promised in the footnote on page 187. Martha Aldrich 1919, who wrote the article, is the president of the S. C. A. C. W. and is the member of the Student Council who perhaps has had most to do with drawing up the plan.

Officers of the College; five members from Council, and five from the House of Representatives. This Conference Committee gives decisions on matters not granted to the student body in the grant of powers. Such matters are referred to the Conference Committee by the House and Council in form of a recommendation. Upon acceptance of the recommendation it becomes a bill and is voted upon as such by Council and the House. The Conference Committee exercises veto power over any recommendation.

The President of the Student Government Association is nominated by the whole College and elected at a joint meeting of Council and eleven members of the House. She acts as President of Council. The President of the House of Representatives is elected by members of the House. The Council holds weekly meetings, the House fortnightly.

A grant of powers is distinctive of true Student Government. On matters lying within our grant of powers the Student Government Association is supreme. A bill may originate in either house and receive final decision in the other house. Matters not within the grant of powers are dealt with by the Conference Committee. (See above.) One of the chief ends of our Student Government is to have a body large enough to represent public opinion adequately now that the College is so large. It is, therefore, one of the chief duties of a member of the House of Representatives to represent the opinion of her house. A vote of each house may be obtained at the request of the Council.

The Grant of Powers follows:

GRANT OF POWERS

In view of the proposal made by the Student Council for a more highly developed form of student government, the President and Faculty of Smith College, empowered by the Trustees, authorize the Student Government Association to exercise the following privileges and responsibilities:

1. The maintenance of quiet and order in the college buildings, both academic and residential. Power to

legislate regarding study hours and the ten o'clock rule is included in this provision.

2. The registration of students who go out of town or who are away over night from the houses in which they live.

NOTE—Registration at the opening of College or at the close of vacation is not included in this provision.

3. Chaperonage regulations and arrangements, including the approval of eating places to which students may go without chaperons.

4. Responsibility for the management of student meetings and entertainments. . . . (Control of the number and type of entertainments, on account of their bearing upon the academic work and the reputation of the College, must remain in the hands of the faculty and officers of the College, with the understanding, of course, that recommendations of the Association shall have great weight.)

5. Control of the Point System.

6. Responsibility for auditing the accounts of student organizations.

7. Responsibility for maintaining a system of fire drills and for making and enforcing rules for the prevention of fire.

8. The making of house regulations so far as these are in accord with the necessary authority exercised by the Head of the House, the Superintendent of Buildings, and other officers of the College.

9. Power to deal with cases of discipline which arise from infraction of the rules of the Association or which are referred to it by officers of the College. In general, all cases of discipline, except those having to do with academic matters or with laws of the Commonwealth, shall be so referred. The Association shall have the power of inflicting penalties to enforce its decisions, with the understanding that the penalty of suspension or expulsion can be inflicted only after ratification by the President of the College and the Administrative Board. Offenses which, if repeated, may lead to suspension or expulsion shall be reported by the chairman of the Judicial Board to some designated officer of the College, so that due warning may be given to the parents of the students concerned.

10. The making and enforcement of regulations on matters not specified above and not affecting the academic work of the College, its health regulations, its financial affairs, or its relations with the world outside the College. When question of jurisdiction arises, the case in point shall be referred to the President of the College and the Administrative Board.

The President and Faculty reserve the right to revoke all or any part of these authorizations at any time if the exercise of them by the Student Government Association shall prove to be unsatisfactory or impracticable.

THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD

The National Industrial Conference Board offers a prize of \$1000 for the best monograph on any one of the eight industrial subjects named on its Prize Essay Contest folder. Manuscripts must be mailed on or before July 1, 1919, and anyone desiring information concerning subjects and terms should apply to the National Industrial Conference Board, 15 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

ROOMS FOR COMMENCEMENT

As usual, the available rooms in the college houses will be open to the alumnae at Commencement. *Members of the classes holding reunions should make applications for these rooms through their class secretaries*, through whom also payment should be made. Rooms will be assigned to as many of the reunion classes as possible in the order of their seniority. For a minimum of five days the price of board and room will be nine dollars. Alumnae to whom assignments are made will be held responsible for the full payment unless notice of withdrawal is sent to the class secretary before June 1. After June 1, notices of withdrawal and requests for rooms should be sent directly to the Alumnae Office. At this time any vacancies left by the reunion classes will be assigned to members of the classes not holding reunions, in the order in which the applications have been received. So far as possible, alumnae who expect to be present for only a day or two should engage places off the campus, reserving the campus rooms for alumnae who remain during the whole or the greater part of the Commencement period.

The campus rooms will be open as usual after luncheon on Friday before Commencement.

COLLEGE PINS

Alumnae desiring to procure college pins may send to Miss Mary Eastman, Smith College, for an order upon Tiffany and Co., who will forward the pin upon receipt of the order and the price of the pin. The price is \$3.50, with full name and safety clasp.

LANTERN SLIDES

The Alumnae Association has a set of lantern slides illustrating the campus buildings and college life. Pictures of President Neilson and the Smith Unit have recently been added to the set. Any alumnae organization desiring the slides may apply to the General Secretary, College Hall, Northampton. They may also be used by any alumna for exhibition to schools or clubs. The only charge is express and breakage.

REPRODUCTIONS OF BAS-RELIEF

Small bronze reproductions of the bronze bas-relief of President Seelye, presented by the Class of 1904 as its decennial gift to the College, may be had by sending \$2.00 to Miss Florence Snow, College Hall, Northampton.

RECORD OF PRESIDENT SEELYE'S READING

Copies of the record of President Seelye's reading from the Bible may now be ordered from the Alumnae Office at a cost of \$1.75, including packing, postage, and insurance (\$2.00 to the Pacific Coast). Special quantity rates will be offered to clubs which wish to order a number of the records at one time. The record, presented by the Class of 1886 as its thirtieth reunion gift, contains the selection from the twenty-eighth chapter of Job concerning wisdom and understanding, and the "Dearly beloved, my joy and crown" passage from the fourth chapter of Philippians, which President Seelye used to read at the first and last chapel exercises of the year during the period of his presidency.

AN ALUMNAE MARCHING SONG

Lost: the above named article somewhere between 1879 and 1918. Please return to the Alumnae Office immediately. See February QUARTERLY for description and act now!

THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

The Publicity Committee is good enough to attribute the large registration of Smith graduates for the preliminary lectures to the article about the school in the February QUARTERLY. There were 16 registrations from Smith—more than from any other college excepting Columbia. The list follows: Margaret Alexander 1914, Louise Benjamin 1912, Anna Billings 1891, Irene Brown ex-1903, Constance Churchyard 1908, Mary (Palmer) Fuller 1909, Clara Guggenheim ex-1920, Helen Hemphill 1910, Ethel (Puffer) Howes 1891, Grace Hubbard 1887, Ruth Mitchell 1910, Katherine (Garrison) Norton 1895, Caroline (Mitchell) Bacon 1897, Emma Sebring 1889, Jeanne Wertheimer, Katharine Wilkinson 1897.

THE SMITH ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

For some years the Alumnae Association has watched the rise in price of printer's ink, and paper, and wages, and has resolutely declined to yield to the temptation to increase the subscription price of the QUARTERLY, preferring to let the margin of safety grow very small indeed.

But we are convinced that the ideal alumnae magazine should be a self-supporting business, fully meeting its own manufacturing and overhead expenses, and should also contribute to the support of the alumnae association of which it is the organ. At one dollar a year the QUARTERLY cannot do this.

The printers of the *Atlantic Monthly* say: "We do not see any prospect that printing costs are to be lower—in fact, in view of the increasing demands for shorter hours and higher wages, we think it is quite probable that printing costs have only begun to increase."

Therefore, we trust you will approve the reluctant decision of the Alumnae Association that after June first, 1919, the price of the QUARTERLY will be \$1.50 a year.

There is a legendary 10% of a given subscription list which shrinks from an increase in price, no matter how small it is. In this case it amounts to 12½ cents every three months. We realize that even this sum is not lightly to be considered, but we count on your sense of good value and your loyalty to a Smith project to prove this reported 10% decrease to be only a myth, and supplant it by a 10% increase in promptly renewed subscriptions.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF SMITH COLLEGE
per the Board of Directors.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., MAY 1, 1919.

To Non-Subscribers:

Your signature below and a dollar before June first (\$1.50 thereafter) will bring you the SMITH ALUMNAE QUARTERLY for a year, brimful of news about Smith College in Northampton, in France, and the Near East,—and your friends everywhere.

Maiden name..... Class.....

If married, husband's name.....

Address.....

Date.....

(If you are already a subscriber you may use this blank for a renewal. The date for renewal will be extended for subscribers in foreign countries.)

The attention of subscribers is called to the fact that the date of the publication of the spring QUARTERLY has been changed from April 25 to May 20.

All editorial mail for the QUARTERLY should be sent to College Hall, Northampton, Mass. Material for publication in the July QUARTERLY should be typewritten and should reach Miss Hill at College Hall by June 16. Please send subscriptions to Miss Snow at 10 Depot St., Concord, N. H., or College Hall, Northampton. Correspondence concerning advertising should be sent to Elizabeth (Eddy) Watt, 123 Wren St., West Roxbury, Mass.

The dates of publication are November 20, February 20, May 20, and July 30, and subscribers failing to receive their copies within ten days after those dates should notify the business manager as otherwise she cannot always furnish free duplicate copies. She asks for coöperation in prompt notification of change of address, as second class matter is not forwarded by the post office without additional postage.

Our policy has been to assume that unless you notify us to the contrary, you wish your subscription to continue. But there is a time limit to this assumption for the Industries Board discourages sending copies beyond the date of the paid up subscription. Be careful to see that your subscription is paid to date—and if possible in advance.

SENIOR DRAMATICS, 1919

Applications will be received after March 1, 1919. Every application received after that date will be considered a *final order* for tickets and no request to confirm the application will be made. Each alumna who applies will be held responsible for the price of the ticket unless she cancels the application before June 1.

The price of ticket desired should be indicated in the application. The prices for Thursday evening, June 12, are \$1.65, \$1.10, and \$.83, and for Friday evening, June 13, \$2.20, \$1.65, \$1.10, and \$.83. Each alumna may apply for only one ticket for Friday evening, as the Friday tickets are so limited and the demand so great, but extra tickets may be requested for Thursday. Money may be sent with the application, or may be paid when securing the tickets on arrival in Northampton, in College Hall.

At 5 o'clock on the day of the performance all unclaimed tickets will be sold, unless word has been received to hold them later at the box office.

FLORENCE HOMER SNOW, *General Secretary*, College Hall, Northampton.

COMMENCEMENT 1919

Commencement this year has resumed its familiar appearance, with the old-time celebrations in their accustomed order, as before the war. There will be a new flavor, however, in the presence of our uniformed members from overseas, and a new interest in the plans afoot for the development of the College.

The reunion cup, given to the Association by the Class of 1910 and won in 1914 by the Class of 1913, in 1915 by the Class of 1880, in 1916 by the Class of 1896, in 1917 by the Class of 1897, and in 1918 by the Class of 1917, will be awarded at the Alumnae Assembly on Tuesday, June 17, to the class having the largest percentage of graduate members at reunion.

Alumnae who have served overseas and are to be at Commencement in June are asked to send their names to the chairman of the Alumnae Parade Committee, Mrs. Parmly Hanford, 748 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

PROGRAM OF EVENTS

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 12 AND 13

7.30 P. M. Senior Dramatics. "The Yellow Jacket." (Saturday performance not open to alumnae except as guests of the seniors.)

FRIDAY, JUNE 13

3.00 P. M. Annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, followed by tea.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14

9.00 A. M. Chapel Service, the last of the year.
10.00 Annual Meeting of the Students' Aid Society. Graham Hall.
2.15 P. M. Alumnae Council Meeting. Seelye Hall 5.

SUNDAY, JUNE 15

11.00 A. M. Baccalaureate Service (open only to the senior class).
8.00 P. M. Organ Vespers.

MONDAY, JUNE 16

8.45 A. M. Alumnae Parade.
10.00 Ivy Procession. (The Indoor Ivy Exercises are not open to alumnae except as guests of the seniors.)
10.15 Annual Meeting of the Alumnae Association. Students' Building.
3.00 P. M. Closing Concert by Students of the Department of Music and the Smith College Symphony Orchestra.
4.00-6.00 Society Reunions.
6.30-10.00 Illumination of the Campus. Admission by ticket only.
7.00 College and Alumnae Sing, led by the Glee Club. On the steps of the Students' Building.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17

10.30 A. M. Commencement Exercises.
2.30 P. M. Alumnae Assembly. (Alumnae are requested to wear reunion costumes and sit by classes. Each reunion class will be given an opportunity to sing one of its reunion songs.)

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Women's Gowns

Expressing the vibrant spirit of peace, woman is emerging like a butterfly from the sober conservation dress into new and festive frocks.

Fresh serge and tricotine models for street wear, cut on more plastic lines than formerly, often with a bright, black jet trimming; afternoon frocks, rich in detail, of *newest* tricollette; and dainty creations in voile or smart gingham for-in-between-times are a few suggestions from the complete assortment we are now showing.

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Organdie Embroidery \$3.75 yard.
Sketch shows how effectively this material can be made into neckwear.

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HELEN BARNUM, Secretary,
College Hall, : Northampton, Mass.

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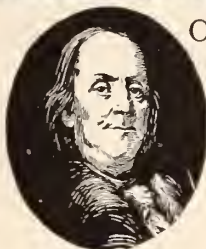
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The
Smith Alumnae
Quarterly



Published by the
Alumnae Association of Smith College

♦ ♦ ♦
July, 1919

THE SMITH ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

July, 1919

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JOHN M. GREENE (About 1870)



THE CLIMAX OF THE PARADE

The Smith Alumnae Quarterly

VOL. X

JULY, 1919

No. 4

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Concord, New Hampshire, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

“VICTURAE SALUTAMUS”

There are two men to whom we as alumnae will always pay grateful homage, for to them is due the vision of Smith College. We can think of no more fitting way with which to open this magazine which records the events of our forty-first Commencement—or, as we like better to say, the fortieth reunion of the first class to be graduated, the Class of 1879—than by reproducing pictures of those two and by setting down their words—words which tell us of their vision and challenge us to service yet undreamed of. The picture at the top of the page is from a daguerreotype of Dr. John M. Greene, our first trustee and one who served the College until his death three months ago. The “likeness” was taken at about the time he wrote the letter to Sophia Smith which we publish in part. The second picture we need not name. It was taken this June as our beloved President Seelye walked down the lines and greeted us on this his forty-first Commencement; and the words of his which we publish here were spoken at the Alumnae Assembly with a triumph and a glory that shall never be forgotten so long as Smith College shall endure.

Extracts from Dr. Greene’s letter, dated Hatfield, Mass., June 7, 1868:

MISS SOPHIA SMITH,

Dear Madam:

“ . . . One of the finest opportunities ever offered a person in this world is now offered to you. You may become during all time a Benefactress to the race. I refer to the endowment of a Women’s College. The subject of Women’s education, Women’s rights and privileges, is to be the next great step of progress in our State. You can now by a codicil to your will appropriate the sum . . . and have your name attached to the first Women’s College in New England. . . . Somebody will very soon endow in this state a Women’s College. I wish that honor might be yours. It seems to me that I can see the hand of God in prompting Mr. Clark to endow the institution for deafmutes that you might do this nobler and wider-reaching work for the women of New England.

“ . . . If you will make arrangements for the carrying out of such an enterprize I will engage to remain here, if God spares my life, so long as you live and do all in my power to give the completest success to your plans. I have given no little thought to the study of this subject, and am sure that God now offers you a golden prize.

“ . . . Your name may stand by the side of Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Mary Lyon as conferring upon woman what has too long been denied her, equal opportunity with men for a higher education. . . . ”

PRESIDENT SEELYE SAID, IN PART, FIFTY-ONE YEARS AFTERWARDS:

. . . You have come here to-day with your gifts of money, but what you are doing for Smith College is something which no money can adequately represent. I have word from too many of the alumnae of what they are doing

in the various circumstances where they are placed to feel that their worth can be measured by money or by words. . . .

You are the advertisement of Smith College. You make it known not only on the fields of France and Germany and Belgium, but you make it known all over the world. There are those in India and China and other countries who are manifesting the same spirit which you manifest here to-day. I cannot tell the story. It has touched my heart deeply, and I want you to continue to carry forward that spirit.

I wish I had time to speak more of what that first class accomplished, the great work they did in establishing this spirit of loyalty which has pervaded all the alumnae. How glorious was their work! They graduated forty years ago to-day with great simplicity. Of the eleven graduates—one a president of a college; another a professor in a college; another a trustee of a college—eight teachers, seven married, thirteen children—these are only illustrations of what has been done by that first class. . . .

I am reminded of the title of the poem which was read at the first Commencement, written by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps,—“Victurae Salutamus,” About to live we salute you. It might seem as if it were more fitting for me to-day to recall that saying of the gladiators as they went into the arena, “Morituri Salutamus.” I do not utter any such sentiment. I prefer the spirit of “Victurae Salutamus.” Having passed my eightieth birthday—I am about to live! Smith College, having passed its forty-first Commencement, is about to live! It will live to carry on this work. Greater things will be done for Smith College than have been done. I rejoice in all that my successors have accomplished. I rejoice in all that my future successors shall accomplish.

“What matter, I or they?
 Mine or another's day,
 So the right word be said
 And life the sweeter made?”

“Others shall sing the song,
 Others shall right the wrong,—
 Finish what I begin,
 And all I fail of win.”

“Ring, bells in unrequited steeples,
 The joy of unborn peoples!
 Sound, trumpets far off blown,
 Your triumph is my own!”

“Parcel and part of all,
 I keep the festival,
 Fore-reach the good to be,
 And share the victory.”

Let that be the sentiment of all these classes to-day.

THE SEELYE CHILDREN AND THE EARLY CAMPUS

HARRIET SEELYE RHEES

The editors thought that it would be pleasant to turn from the college of 1919 with its 389 graduates to the days in which the eleven "young ladies" who graduated in 1879 were blazing the Smith College trail, and so they asked Mrs. Rhees, who is President Seelye's daughter and a graduate of 1888, to "reminisce" a little for us. The following article is her delightful response to our request.

One evening at supper, while we were still living in Amherst, my father told us that he had been giving examinations to the first candidate for the new college, and that she had missed a word in spelling. She had spelled it "lettice," and we were thereupon drilled in the correct spelling of "lettuce" so that we should never forget it. We told each other eagerly how we would listen under the windows of the new college while the classes were reciting, and when any student missed "lettuce" we would shout out the proper way. In this anticipation we spelled "lettuce" to each other so frequently that the word still calls up a bright memory, but I find it is the only recollection I have of anything connected with Smith College during our Amherst life; nor have I any idea how long it was, after the brave first candidate presented herself, before we moved to Northampton. My chief memory of that drive across the Hadley "flats" is that we carried nine cats—two mother cats and their respective families which had inconsiderately come into the world just before moving-day. There seems to have been no thought of leaving them behind.

The campus, as I remember it in those early years, was rather sketchy. The elms, which now give it dignity and shade, were, with the exception of the big one behind the president's house, the merest spindling sticks, marching in a double row, with the gravel road between, from the gateway straight across the campus, down the hill and around the meadow below in a wide circle. The meadow and the slopes leading down to it were covered with wild flowers from the time the first violets showed themselves, and were white with daisies in June; there was a tiny brook at the foot of the slopes, so hidden in the grass that one was apt to step in it, and this led down between alder bushes to a spreading old willow near the present location of the plant house—a willow with accommodating lower branches, most inviting for housekeeping and Swiss Family Robinson impersonations.

As far as the college was concerned, the whole lower campus was practically ignored. There was, it is true, a petunia bed somewhere near the drive, but anything beyond the present site of the library seemed remote, uncivilized, and suggestive of snakes, and was seldom visited except by the president's children, who used to ride the pony around the circle in summer and coast down the slopes in winter. There were a few times, however, when the students penetrated its unknown wilds, for I remember that the young ladies of the Dewey House abstracted the squares of oil-cloth from beneath their slop-jars and coasted down the hills on them of a moonlight night. It is pleasant to think that they dared so much in those early days.

The campus was a relatively narrow strip from Elm Street to the river, being the two lots formerly belonging to the respective houses which had stood

where College Hall and the president's house now stand. A picket fence led from Elm Street close to the present north wall of the Art Gallery, straight to College Lane, along the lane and up the hill again in a straight line, running, I should say, close to where are now the north corners of the Lawrence and Tyler houses to somewhere in front of the Music Building site. The iron fence ran along the Elm Street front, following its present curve around the Main Building about as far as the Music Building. Two white houses with alluring barns stood in the places of the Music Building and Lilly Hall, and several similar houses fronted Green Street all the way down the hill.

The Lyman house had been moved down on Green Street to make room for College Hall, the main building; but the house which had belonged to the Dewey family was moved from the site of the president's house to where Seelye Hall now stands, and an ell was built on it to make it suitable for a dormitory. The Dewey garden was allowed to spread its fragrant perennials behind the president's house for a while, and, even after the exigencies of a lawn and croquet ground had crowded it out, grape hyacinths and an occasional daffodil still pushed their way up, and a few yellow roses were allowed to keep their places near the cherry tree. There is no doubt that the apples and pears from the Dewey and Lyman trees were beyond any fruit produced in these degenerate days. Were there ever "water-core" apples like those from the tree which shaded the cellar door of College Hall? We used to eat them while we were sliding down the door and listening for someone to misspell "lettuce." Our vegetable garden was also crowded farther and farther away; at first our barn stood in front of where the Wallace House now stands, with the garden behind and the cow browsing under the apple trees, but just as the asparagus bed had reached perfection for the table and offered high feathery bushes to play fairy in, it was sure to have to be moved, and a new building shut out more of the sunset. In all my happy childhood I remember nothing that equalled the exaltation proceeding from promenading among the asparagus bushes in fairy dresses. These were made by pasting gold or silver paper stars over an old white dress, and we always kept them on hand, my sister and I. The asparagus bed was their proper background, so of course we resented the removal of the garden; but the new buildings afforded excitement, nevertheless, and there was always one going up in those days, the cellar being dug in the fall and the brick-laying begun as soon as frost was out of the ground, so as to have the building ready for September, which it never once failed to be.

During the first years, however, College Hall and the Dewey House were more than adequate for all needs of the infant college. The Dewey House had so much space that we went to school in one of the unused upper rooms of the ell—perhaps a dozen children with one of the students to teach us; I have wondered since when she attended her own classes, for we seemed to claim her quite for ourselves, but she evidently managed it. My father was anxious lest the new girls should be homesick or bored, and those early students might have been badly spoiled if they had been made of weaker clay. I remember we were sometimes allowed to stay up when they were invited to the house, and I have visions of charades, "Twenty Questions," and other gaieties. All

the early classes will remember how my mother called on each new girl until the college quite outgrew her strength.

College Hall was also vast and empty; the fourteen students of the first class occupied at morning prayers the front row of chairs which, with the empty ones behind them, faced the door, with the desk and piano conveniently near the private entrance from the president's office. I don't remember how long it was before the third story was finished, but I know that for some time it offered a beautiful place to play, and that it and the tower were among our favorite haunts. I have a vivid picture of one morning when men were laying the floor of the third-story hall and, annoyed by our climbing about, kept repeating to us, "Don't travel on them boards"—a phrase that delighted us so hugely that we kept on "traveling." It may have been soon after the floor was laid that an upright piano was placed in that square upper hall and another one in the small second-story office to the north of the stairway, and these, with the chapel piano, were used for practicing. I believe the Dewey House piano was also available for that purpose, but it was only in College Hall that one could stand on the stairs and hear "Nearer My God to Thee with Variations" played in three different styles at the same time. Later, Mr. Champney's art classes were held in the upper hall, under the skylight; my mother and some of her friends joined these classes, and the hall was full of easels and casts. The Art Gallery was the large room which occupied the space now given to the Alumnae Office—the room later used for the library. It seemed very grand, as I remember it, with its casts of the Apollo Belvidere, Venus de Milo, Diana, and others, and its tall screens with photographs of famous paintings of Europe. The Art Gallery opened by folding doors into the next room (No. 10), and that by folding doors into the Social Hall, so that for any large function they could all be united. Although the largest room was used chiefly for chapel, the name "Social Hall" on a white porcelain plate on the door seemed to imply that it was primarily designed for mild gaiety, and it was thought to live up to its name in those days, for it lent itself to concerts, lectures, readings, and at least one reception a year.

In an article on Smith College which was published in *Scribner's Magazine* (later *Century Magazine*) in those early days, there were several wood-cuts of the new female college; I remember one of the front of College Hall, another of a bedroom in the Dewey House in which two young ladies were shown studying, with a cat lapping from a saucer on the floor, and another of a reception in Social Hall in which voluminously draped women and a few men stood about in a stately way and a cosy fire burned conspicuously in the large fireplace which originally gave dignity to the west end of the hall.* It was a handsome fireplace and it formed a suitable setting for Miss Sophia Smith's portrait which hung above it, but I doubt if it ever held a fire, and in my memory its stones looked always clean and new until it gave place to the organ, and the chapel chairs were faced about.

Social Hall was also used for gymnastics for the first few classes. Between five and six in the winter afternoons the chairs were pushed aside, and the

* The editors took great pleasure in reprinting this article and the pictures in the *QUARTERLY* for November 1913. In this issue also was a reproduction of the original map of the Smith College lands, dated "4 January, 1872."

young ladies devoted themselves to "calisthenics." My sister and I used to love to come in with a young friend or two and go through the exercises with the class, and I am sure we must have been a trial for I remember once we went with our pockets full of refreshments, and during the marching one of us dropped a cracker and it lay there—I can see it plainly in front of the fireplace, a large one of the kind known as "Boston cracker"—in the path of the procession. We were too scared to pick it up, and we basely hoped the class and teacher would think one of the students had let it fall, but we watched with horror as the procession crunched over it and gradually reduced it to crumbs. It is a painfully vivid memory. I have no idea what the young ladies—we never spoke of them as girls—wore for gymnasium costume, but I remember being thrilled to see one of the dignified first class slide down the banisters of the main staircase, one day after calisthenics.*

Ah me, how near it all is! The picket fence and the daisy fields seem less strange than the campus of to-day,—and yet the young ladies of that famous class of '79 are coming back to their fortieth reunion! Long may they flourish! All honor to the pioneers for blazing so noble a trail for the rest of us to walk in and all honor to the beloved Guide who has pointed us along the way, making it smoother and broader, more sunny and flowery as the years have passed, until he could leave to his successors a beautiful and splendid path along which they may guide the thousands yet to come.

*We hope at some future date to enlighten the alumnae concerning the gymnasium costume because we have at hand a most entertaining little "Handbook of Light Gymnastics" written in 1881 by Lucy B. Hunt, instructor in gymnastics at Smith College. A hasty glance through the book brings such phrases as "twilled flannel," "flannel drawers," "plaited flounce," into strong and alluring relief!

MISS JOSEPHINE CLARK AND THE LIBRARY

President Neilson told us at the Alumnae Assembly that we were about to lose the services of one of our alumnae "whose mark will remain upon the College for as long a time as we can look forward to." He meant that Miss Clark is resigning as librarian. We can hardly think of the Library without Miss Clark for she has presided over it since it opened its doors in November 1909. More than that, it is she who virtually made it one of the best—although one of the smaller—college libraries in the East, for she pored over and criticized the plans in every particular. In October 1909 the QUARTERLY published an article in which it described the new library in great detail and with much pride. We are no less proud of it now. It has stood the test of ten years' service well, and its 23,000 volumes have increased to 74,000. It is both beautiful and useful, and we gratefully acknowledge our debt to Miss Clark—a debt which will stand on our books "for as long a time as we can look forward to," but the interest of which we shall gladly pay in remembrance and goodwill.

THE COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

VIRGINIA CROCHERON GILDERSLEEVE, PH.D., LL.D.,
DEAN OF BARNARD COLLEGE

The paper here published is a stenographic report of the address. It has, however, been revised and authorized by Dean Gildersleeve.

Mr. President, Members of the Graduating Class, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Nothing could possibly sustain me under this fearful responsibility of being the first woman to speak at a Smith Commencement, except the realization that your President himself is partly responsible for my education. He knows the worst, and if I disgrace his training, on his head will it be. I am glad indeed to be able to bring greetings from Barnard College to this great sister institution, and especially to bring them at a moment when it is happy in being presided over by so distinguished a scholar and inspiring a leader.

This is in many ways a blessed Commencement season. For the first time in many years we can send out our graduates—we of the colleges—with a light heart. For the first time since the Class of 1914 went out, all unconscious of the fearful significance which future ages were to attach to its class numerals, for the first time since 1914, we send our graduates out into a world comparatively, at least, at peace. The Class of 1919 is to be congratulated, I think, warmly congratulated, on the era in which its college life has fallen. You have passed your college career during some of the most critical years of the Great War: years which have seen the entrance of our own country into the conflict, victory coming to our arms, and finally, the dawn of peace. What a wonderful experience! Never will you forget these great days during which you have lived and worked together.

As the title of my Commencement address at this moment, I have chosen the phrase "Ordeal by Fire." My subject is one about which you have already heard a great deal, I am sure, but which you could hardly hope to escape at this Commencement season—that is, the test which the war brought to our women's colleges; the way we stood the test, and what we have learned from it. This test came at an opportune moment. The colleges of liberal education were already under fire. A battle was raging between the advocates of liberal education and of technical or vocational training. Women's colleges, especially those of us here in the East, were accused of being obsolete and old-fogyish and unpractical. Now personally, I have never thought that the issue between vocational and liberal education was so sharply cut. I have felt quite certain that we all needed both of these,—we needed general, all-round training to make us better human beings, and we needed training in the particular handicraft or vocation or profession with which we were to earn our livelihood,—to render some service to the world in return for our living. But at all events, when the war came, there was a chance for us to get some light on the problem as to whether this liberal education of the women's colleges did make us better all-round human beings. And as the colleges appeared in the light of war, did they seem old-fogyish, unpractical, obsolete? I do not think they did. They seemed far from perfect;—we perceived ways, many ways, in which we might have been better; but on the whole, we seemed to be of use.

We had, at all events, not so trained our graduates that they were unconscious of the call of service and patriotism, because, as you all know, college women flocked by the thousands into the service of the Government—flocked into a thousand different varieties and types of work of which they had never dreamed before the call to war came. In a rather hasty compilation which we at Barnard made of the war service of our graduates, we found that they had been in over 260 varieties of organizations, Government departments, and types of work. They ranged from confidential secretaries in the Department of State, to hoeing corn eight hours a day, and to scores of other fields,—a variety which you, of course, from your vastly greater roster at Smith, would have far exceeded.

In all these many types of new and strange work, the women college graduates showed certain traits for which we like to think a college education at least partly responsible. They showed brains to an appreciable extent! We hoped we had some brains, and we were glad to see evidence that the power of straight thinking in almost any line of work, from hoeing corn to drawing up State Department documents, was useful and practical. They showed also, to a less extent, knowledge, a little knowledge at least, which came in handy at certain times. Only I think we all felt that our knowledge might be more thorough, and might be more accurate.

They showed one thing which a few years ago—well, not a few years, but perhaps even twenty years ago—might have seemed more surprising: they showed great physical strength, health, and endurance. I think that the work of the Woman's Land Army and of other similar enterprises must have annihilated finally the last relics of that "clinging vine," "fainting female" idea of Mid-Victorian times; and it annihilated also any relics of the idea that a college education wrecked the health of a girl. We noticed in some of the Woman's Land Army groups with which I was in close touch, that the college women were much stronger and could stand more hard work than the so-called working girls. Of course they *should* have been able to, but popular ideas would not have imagined that before the war. I know of one unit where the feeling had been that college graduates were to stand about as captains of squads of factory girls who were to do the hard work; but the college graduates proved so much more hardy that they had to turn in and do all the hardest work, and leave the lighter types to the working girl! That, of course, was naturally to be expected, but it had not been the theory of the effect of college education held some years ago.

We found also that the spirit of the women college graduates was one of service, self-sacrifice, and devotion. The Land Army managers, to use that organization again as an example, told me that they liked to have in each unit at least a few college women in order to put the proper spirit, zeal, and enthusiasm into the group,—to put what possibly you at Smith, as well as some undergraduates in other colleges, call "pep" into the unit. And I think that was a very high tribute to the spirit of the college woman.

We found also that the college graduates showed to a rather striking degree, as compared with non-college women, the power of team-play, of coöperation, of subordinating their own preferences for the moment in order to secure the greater end of efficiency for the whole group.

They showed also very strikingly the power of adaptability. That is a very important quality, which we had hoped college graduates might have. Even in normal times, you see, it is almost impossible in a woman's education,—far more difficult than it is in a man's,—to train her for the specific thing that she may hereafter be doing in life,—some specific, technical job. Because we cannot foresee surely what her work is to be. And the jobs that developed during the war were of the sort that no human being could have anticipated. Who would have thought of training girls in college to inspect gas masks, for example, and yet that turned out at one moment to be an important form of service.

At Barnard College we conducted for some months a training school for the Y. M. C. A. overseas women workers, and we graduated 1998 from an intensive one week's training course during which they learned French, hygiene, recent history, geography—oh, much more than that—the manners and customs of our Allies,—British, French, and Italian,—canteen cookery, story telling, recreational games, and physical culture! It was not only a training school; it was also a trying-out ground—that is, metaphorically speaking, we jumped them over hurdles so that we could observe their reactions and see how they would be likely to react overseas. It was very interesting to see how well, on the whole, college graduates adapted themselves to this queer performance. I don't, of course, mean that all college graduates were better than all non-college graduates, but they averaged much better in catching on quickly, in good temper under these strange and trying proceedings, and in learning these new tasks that were so suddenly imposed upon them. It was an interesting experiment, to determine the adaptability of various types of women.

I think another thing we all learned during the war about college graduates and other people was the truth of William James' theory, expressed in his essay called "The Energies of Men," where he tells us that we generally use so small a fraction of the powers at our command. We dawdle through life in a sort of half-awake manner; we could do so much more if the pressure came. The pressure did come, and under that tremendous stimulus many of us did a thousand times more than we had ever thought we were capable of. That lesson, I think, we should hold through our lives, that realization that *if we only care enough*, if the great call comes, there is more power within us than we have dreamed of.

Since college women showed these traits, the demand for them grew very great. In Government departments, for example, plagued with illiterate stenographers, there was an outcry for women college graduates: who, though they might not know much stenography, would have some general intelligence. A call came from the great nursing profession, calls from the Army for clerical workers, and so on,—such that the colleges were quite unable to supply the need. I remember the Government departments asked us if we could not improvise college graduates. They said, for example, "College women make very good nurses. Can't you take a *whole lot* of women, give them a three months' course in college, and then make them nurses?" And we said, "Yes, but then they won't be *college* women, you see."—And that I found difficult to convey to the practical minds of some of the Government departments.

I have spoken about college graduates. How about the institutions themselves? There was not very much that the women's college, as an institution, could do different from its usual work, in comparison with what men's colleges were called on to do, under the stress of the Students' Army Training Corps. And I remember that last September at conferences in Washington, it seemed as if we were being very selfish, comparatively, in going on with our usual course of work while our brother institutions were being practically obliterated under this new organization. It was not that we were not willing to put into the scrap heap, if need be, our organization; it was rather that the Government said that the most useful thing we could do was to continue to turn out our usual product. You must all remember how reluctantly you came back to work last fall, feeling perhaps that it was selfish, but being assured that that was what the nation needed—that you should complete your training.

The officers of our women's colleges served, of course, in many fields, and many of us adapted our courses of study to some extent to meet more nearly the immediate need. Several of the institutions, of which your own was one, used their plants in summer sessions for particular kinds of technical training:—a special form of social work here, nursing at Vassar, and this strange training course for the Y. M. C. A. women at Barnard of which I have spoken.

How has our curriculum appeared in the light of war? That, of course, is the point for which we were most severely assailed some years ago. I think one thing that stood out with reference to the value of our curriculum was of course the tremendous importance of technical knowledge. Without technical knowledge our civilization would have been crushed beneath the German war machine. When the Germans invented the use of the poison gas, had our chemists not been able to devise the answer in gas masks, our cause would have been lost. Instances like that made a tremendous impression, naturally, on the minds of all observers.

When, in the conferences of last September,—those Washington conferences regarding women's colleges,—we surveyed our curriculum from the point of view of technical, practical usefulness, we found, somewhat to our surprise, that every single subject taught in the curriculum of the average women's college except one—possibly two—was of direct practical value to the Government at that moment. We found then, to our surprise, that we were more practical, more vocational, than we had suspected. We found also that this technical knowledge was not always given in such a thorough way as it might be. We found that the women's colleges were cursed along with the rest of the country with that national vice of superficiality and slovenliness which frequently afflicts us. Hereafter, perhaps, we can do this technical aspect of our work with more thoroughness and more accuracy.

We found, I think, though I don't know if everyone would agree with me, the great educational value of student activities in college life. A good many years ago, before he occupied his present exalted position, President Wilson said that in our colleges the tendency was for the side-shows to swallow up the circus in the main tent. But the "side-shows," the student organizations and social life, are by no means useless. The value of these activities in developing the trait of team-play, coöperation, is striking. College grad-

uates showed themselves rather better able than others to get on with other kinds of human beings, they had learned to rub off the sharp corners of their own characters. They had learned that you can't always get all that you want, you must take what you can get. The usefulness of this experience in human nature, team-play, adaptability, coöperation, struck us very much, and I think that in future years the colleges should use this student activity, student government, college life part of the curriculum—if I may include it in the curriculum—more consciously for educational purposes, that they should make more effort than they do to see that as many students as possible profit from this very valuable experience.

We learned also, of course, that the liberal side of our curriculum was of supreme importance. By the liberal side I mean especially the subjects of political science, of philosophy, of literature, and all aspects of all subjects which tend to develop the spirit, ideals, and knowledge of the point and purpose of human affairs. We saw in the case of Germany how technical knowledge and skill alone, not directed by proper spirit and purpose, might be worse than useless. I have remembered very vividly for the past two years or so a striking remark of Mr. Norman Angell who said that in time of war it was very important, of course, for a nation to have guns properly constructed; and it was very important also for a nation to have men skilled in operating these guns; but far more important than these was it to have the guns *pointed the right way*. You see, if the guns point the wrong way, against the forces of righteousness, then the better they are, the worse they are. That aspect makes one realize the supreme importance of the liberal side of our education. How much better it is even to be ignorant of technical things, provided you're headed right! I think that in the future, in the women's colleges, we can perhaps apply more directly to the problems of the present day than we have done in the past the subjects of political science and philosophy and literature, and bring them more in touch with the life of the moment.

Another thing that the war showed us with reference to our curriculum, was the value of scholarly research. Now it is not the primary purpose of the college to produce scholars. Of course the world at large has a strange superstition that any woman college graduate is a paragon of scholarship. You know—I know—that that is not true! Students in college should, however, appreciate the value of scholarship and of creative research. We were shown striking examples of this during the war, unexpected to some extent. We might have expected, of course, that a great physicist would discover some method of detecting the presence of a submarine. No one would reject physical research as unpractical. But take the archaeologist. Could anything have seemed more useless to the practical mind than archaeology, especially than the work of one scholar whom I know, who spent many years happily as curator of ancient art and medieval arms and armor at the Metropolitan Museum in New York? Now, if that appeals to you as it does to me, it seems a delightful way to spend one's years, but *useful!*—it is incredible to think that it could have been. But the world changes from time to time, and old customs return. And when the Government needed trench helmets, it sent for the Curator of Arms and Armor of the Metropolitan Museum and he was

transformed into a major in the Ordnance Department. He developed a very superior variety of trench helmet, which was of immense service to us in helping to win the war. I could give you other examples of the same sort of thing. We learned, then, that scholarly research may be useful. That is a good argument to use with the general public, but it shouldn't be a necessary argument to use with a college audience. We ought to know that you never can tell whether it is going to be of use, and that whether it is ever going to be of any practical use or not does not really matter, because the mere pursuit of truth, the widening of the boundaries of human knowledge, is worth while just for its own sake.

Another change that came to us out of the war was a new attitude toward other nations. I heard a very charming and talented woman from Chile speak a few months ago and give her impressions of our country. She had visited the United States in 1911 and stayed here for a year, and she said politely that we were a very charming and delightful people at that time, but so concerned in our own affairs, almost unconscious of the existence of other nations, so occupied were we with the aims, interests, and activities within our own great boundaries. "And now," she said, "I have returned to you in 1918, and had I known nothing of the history of the world during the last four years, had I been a visitor from another planet, I should yet have realized that some great thing had happened. *Now* your mind is full of the other peoples, you are thinking always of how to help them, you are the friend of all the world—the friend of all the world!" I thought that a very striking description of the change which has indeed come over the minds of so many of us. The colleges, I think, have been very quick to respond to this new feeling toward other nations, this new sense of responsibility as citizens of the world. It has been said, you know, that the intellectual class of the East was largely responsible for the entrance of America into the war—that is, for the development of public opinion here which resulted in our entrance into the war. Whether that was true or not, I think that the women and the men of the colleges did realize more quickly, perhaps, than some classes in the community, our responsibility to other peoples in this great crisis.

We realize now, I think, the desires of the peoples of the world for closer coöperation, closer friendship, hard though it may be for politicians to devise the actual political machinery to put these desires into effect. Even the senior senator from this great Commonwealth may still indulge at times in the good old American pastime of "twisting the British lion's tail," but we non-political, thinking people realize very acutely that on the right sort of understanding and friendship between the great English-speaking peoples rests more than on any other single thing the hope of the world to-day.

Now how can we of the women's colleges in these next critical years help to give effect to this yearning of the peoples for understanding and for coöperation? We can help of course, in the first place, by striving to get acquainted with the women of other countries, the university women of other lands who are reaching out their hands to us across the sea. I am sailing next week for England as a representative of the college and university women of this country, in response to an invitation from the university women of Great Britain that

we two nations jointly should begin an international federation of university women.* By some such inspiring organization as that, by the exchange of the right sort of women professors, women instructors, and students between the institutions of the various countries, we can hope to learn to know the women of other lands.

But it won't help us to get to know them unless we drop that strange provincialism with which we, like other peoples, are still afflicted. We must learn to realize that people can be different from ourselves and yet no worse than ourselves—in fact, perhaps better.

You remember how hard it was for the British and American soldiers to get over their amazement at that purely superficial habit of the French soldiers of kissing each other occasionally on the cheek. How hard it was for them to realize that a French general kissing a soldier on the cheek might exemplify the most superb and dauntless heroism of the war. If we exchange women professors and women students, and if you stand off and say, "Oh, but her clothes!"—"Have you noticed her strange manners?"—if you stand off like that, then this mutual understanding and coöperation won't prove effective. We must forget the superficial differences and get at the real fundamental similarities and worth.

The statesmen at Paris are now trying to construct, in the face of immense difficulties, a political machine to give effect to this desire for coöperation among the peoples. But there is something even more important,—that is, a great web of friendship and understanding and good feeling among the peoples of the earth, without which no political machine can work. Now *we* must help to weave that web, and each individual friendship between persons of different nations is just one more thread in that great web, one more safeguard against future international misunderstanding and perhaps enmity. And that is why this work, this interchange of knowledge and students, is so important,—perhaps one of the most pressing duties that face the college and university women of America to-day.

For you of the graduating class who are going out, the path has been blazed by your sisters who have gone before. To take just one example, the Smith College Relief Unit, pioneer of the women's overseas units, exhibited these traits of intelligence, devotion, courage, adaptability; stretching out the hand of helping friendship to another country, heroic and devastated France, they showed these qualities which I have been trying to set forth as characteristic of college graduates. And you, fired as you must be by them and by the visions that have come to you during these four great years, should be able to better their example, should be able to render even greater service to the country, should be able to make the name of your College even more illustrious as the mother of useful citizens of our republic and "friends of all the world."

And to you, as you go out to-day at this great moment, I give all good wishes. May your success and happiness be as great as the year whose name you bear! Good fortune go with you, 1919!

* Dean Gildersleeve is the chairman of the Committee on International Relations of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.—THE EDITOR.

THE GRANDDAUGHTERS OF SMITH

(COMPILED BY JEAN SPAHR 1921)

To be sure the granddaughters of Smith are also the daughters, but they are so designated here to indicate that they are Smith daughters of the daughters of Smith, and as the first one of them graduated in the Class of 1904, which this June held its fifteenth reunion, and the last class to have a daughter at Smith—1899—this year held its twentieth reunion, the QUARTERLY thought it high time to look into the records and see how many mothers and daughters there are who claim Smith as their common Alma Mater. The editors interviewed Jean Spahr 1921, who is herself a granddaughter,—Jean Fine Spahr 1883 is her mother,—and asked her to take our Quinquennials and the records of the Granddaughters' Society which has been in existence here at college for some years, and make a list for us. We never dreamed that it would be much of a task, and neither did she, but she came to us quite exhausted after many days and reported that she had found 148 granddaughters! We are very much indebted to her for her "research work" and publish her lists for your entertainment and instruction. If by any chance you have a Smith granddaughter—pardon us, we mean daughter—who is not here recorded, please send in her name for addition to the ever-growing number. Of this 148, forty-six are registered with classes still in college while a number of those who have already graduated are now married and mothers of Smith great-granddaughters-to-be.

1879.—Kate (Morris) Cone	Alice (Cone) Perry	1913
Harriet (Warner) Palmer	Winifred Palmer	1918
1880.—Justina (Robinson) Hill	Justina Hill	1916
Helen (Miller) Moore (ex)	Alice Moore	ex-1912
1881.—Martha (Bryant) Cary	Alice (Cary) Newlands	1906
Mary (Barnard) Daniell	Marguerite Daniell	1914
Charlotte (Cheever) Tucker	Elizabeth (Tucker) Cushwa	1912
Harriette (Dunton) Dana	Marion Dana	1904
“ “ “	Constance Dana	ex-1917
Marion (Cunningham) Freeman (ex)	Marion Freeman	1914
“ “ “	Janet Freeman	ex-1916
Julia (Joel) Conn	Bertha (Conn) Bien	1914
Laura (Saunderson) Hines	Marion Hines	1913
1882.—Grace (Greene) Clark	Julia Clark	ex-1910
Caroline (Hungerford) Mills	Frances (Mills) Cox	1909
Mary (Hammond) Northrop	Eleanore Northrop	1909
Alice (Peloubet) Norton	Margaret Norton	1906
“ “ “	Grace Norton	ex-1908
Nella (Phillips) Stuart (ex)	Christine (Shuart) Hammond	1907
Laura (Fitch) McQuiston (ex)	Marjory McQuiston	1913
Mary (Mix) Barber (ex)	Lucie (Barber) Barber	1912
Lucy (White) Palmer (ex)	Gladys Palmer	1912
“ “ “	Helen (Palmer) Rideout	1912
Elizabeth (Wright) Hatch	Alice (Hatch) Nelson	ex-1905
“ “ “	Helen (Hatch) Cheney	ex-1905
1883.—Frona (Brooks) Brooks	Frona Brooks	1922
Mary (Clark) Mitchell	Blanche Mitchell	1914
Jean (Fine) Spahr	Margaret Spahr	1914
“ “ “	Elizabeth (Spahr) Lytle	ex-1916
“ “ “	Jean Spahr	1921
Evelyn (Forman) Clerihew	Catharine (Clerihew) Northrop	ex-1910
Henrietta (Clark) Harris	Henrietta Harris	1909
“ “ “	Hart-Lester (Harris) Allen	1913
“ “ “	Ambia Harris	1919

1883.—Elizabeth (Lawrence) Clarke	Elizabeth Clarke	1916
(Cont.) " (Miller) Whitman	Helen Whitman	1916
" " "	Sarah Whitman	1918
Margarette (Osgood) Hitchcock	Harriet Hitchcock	1914
" " "	Katherine Hitchcock	ex-1918
" " "	Margaret Hitchcock	1919
Jessie (Scott) Richardson (ex)	Jeanne (Richardson) Chase	1909
Minnie (Stephens) Allen (ex)	Marjorie (Allen) Seiffert	1906
Helen (Tupper) Murkland (ex)	Marie Murkland	1906
1884.—Marion (Clough) Burdett	Ruth (Burdett) Dabney	1909
Mary (Duguid) Dey	Harriet Dey	1916
Katharine (Jameson) Greene	Katharine (Greene) Pangburn	1915
" " "	Helen Greene	1921
Alida (Mehan) Fessenden	Frances Fessenden	1916
" " "	Anna Fessenden	1918
" " "	Florence Fessenden	1919
Ella (Perkins) Pillsbury (ex)	Anna Pillsbury	1914
Helen (Rand) Thayer	Dorothy (Thayer) Greene	1915
1885.—Mary (Haines) Soule (ex)	Theodate Soule	1917
Clara (Stetson) Clark	Doris Clark	1915
Clara (McFarland) Hobbs	Helen Hobbs	ex-1916
1886.—Margaret (Atwater) Jones (ex)	Margaret Jones	1916
Marion (Bradbury) Hovey	Grace Hovey	1916
Ellen (Davis) Wood	Eleanor Wood	1917
Mabel (Kidder) Selden (ex)	Katharine Selden	1918
" " "	Marion Selden	1920
Elizabeth (Freeland) Curtis	Florence (Curtis) Harrah	1910
Kate (Haggett) Warren	Helena Warren	1917
Helen (Kyle) Platt	Theodora Platt	1918
Margaret (Vennum) Hedges (ex)	Harriet (Hedges) Tappan	1910
Lucy (Wright) Pearson	Dorothy (Pearson) Abbott	1911
" " "	Elizabeth (Pearson) Gillum	1914
1887.—Antoinette (Bancroft) Pierce (ex)	Catharine Pierce	1912
Ruth (Bowles) Baldwin	Ruth (Baldwin) Folinsbee	1912
Jessie (Carter) White	Barbara White	1920
Mary (Foskett) Boswell	Elizabeth Boswell	1917
Alice (Gale) Jones	Anna Jones	1915
" " "	Helen Jones	1918
Celeste (Hough) Drury	Marion Drury	1913
" " "	Irene Drury	1919
Maud (Luce) Hunt	Louise Hunt	1918
Antoinette (Smith) Angle (ex)	Gertrude Angle	ex-1917
1888.—Lucy (Brooks) Weiser (ex)	Catharine Weiser	1917
" " "	Helen Weiser	1921
Jennie (Chamberlain) Hosford	Caroline Hosford	1917
Frances (Lyman) Burt	Margaret Burt	1912
" " "	Catherine (Burt) Crocker	ex-1916
Lizzie (Parker) McCollester	Catharine McCollester	1914
Martha (Plack) Fisher	Constance Fisher	ex-1914
Margaret (Whitney) Chapman (ex)	Mary Chapman	1920
1889.—Grace (Blodgett) Seelye	Barbara (Seelye) Dottome	ex-1919
" " "	Rebecca Seelye	1922
Ella (Abbot) Wilder	Florence Wilder	1922
Suvia (Davison) Paton (ex)	Suvia Paton	1919
Anna (Gale) Lindley	Ella Lindley	ex-1918
" " "	Charlotte Lindley	1921
Sarah (Newland) Rushmore	Muriel Rushmore	ex-1917
Elizabeth (Paine) Palmer	Georgiana Palmer	1921
Bessie (Smith) Warner (ex)	Harriet Warner	1917
1890.—Adaline (Allen) Davidson	Myrtis Davidson	ex-1914
Helen (Folsom) Swift	Virginia Swift	1922
Gertrude (James) Derby	Eveleth Derby	ex-1918
Jessie (Rand) Goldthwait	Margaret Goldthwait	1921
Marie (Barnes) Chippendale (ex)	Elizabeth (Chippendale) Dwight	1915
1891.—Susan (Fuller) Albright	Elizabeth Albright	1921
Eliza (Pitkin) Barber (ex)	Mary Barber	1914

1891.—Lucy (Pratt) Short	Mary Short	1921
(Cont.) Georgia (North) Ayer (ex)	Marjorie Ayer	1918
Constance (Waite) Rouse (ex)	Winifred Rouse	1918
“ “ “ “	Mary Rouse	1919
Matilda (Wilder) Brooks	Ruth Brooks	1921
1892.—Winifred (Ayres) Hope	Winifred Hope	1922
Mary (Crehore) Bedell	Eleanor Bedell	1919
Ruth (Cushman) Anthony	Alice Anthony	1921
Katherine (Haven) Upton	Elizabeth Upton	1920
Laura (McConway) Scoville (art)	Margaret Scoville	ex-1912
Mary (Jenner) Wagner (ex)	Christine Wagner	191
Rose (Nichols) Reed	Constance Reed	1920
“ “ “ “	Emily Reed	192
Carrie (Putney) Bryant (ex)	Sara (Bryant) Lyon	191
Mary (Rankin) Wardner	Isabel Wardner	1916
“ “ “ “	Elizabeth Wardner	1918
Emma (Scripture) Marshall (ex)	Pauline Marshall	ex-1919
1893.—Harriet (Holden) Oldham	Margaret Oldham	1918
Anne (McConway) McEldowney	Alison McEldowney	1918
Clara (Mensel) Bush (ex)	Emily Bush	1918
Charlotte (Stone) MacDougall	Charlotte MacDougall	1922
Florence (Jeffrey) Carlile	Dorothea Carlile	ex-1922
Grace (Stevens) Wright	Wynna Wright	1921
1894.—Mabel (Seelye) Bixler	Elizabeth Bixler	1922
Elizabeth (Wakelin) Urban	Lisbeth Urban	1920
Bertha (Watters) Tildsley	Jane Tildsley	1918
“ “ “ “	Margaret Tildsley	1922
1895.—Clara (Burnette) Adams (ex)	Christine Adams	1920
Pearl (Gunn) Winchester	Margaret Winchester	1919
“ “ “ “	Katharine Winchester	1922
Helen (Goodrich) de Groat	Helen de Groat	1922
Edna (Little) Taggart (ex)	Miriam Taggart	1922
Annette (Lowell) Thorndike	Marion Thorndike	1922
Edith (Mott) Davis	Dorothy Davis	1921
1896.—Clara (Bates) Clarke	Muriel Clarke	ex-1922
Flora (Clark) Winchester	Barbara Winchester	1921
Martha (Hale) Harts	Mary Harts	1922
Sophia (Washburn) Bateman	Lois Bateman	1920
1897.—Alice (Gates) Hubbard	Elizabeth Hubbard	1922
Agnes (Jeffrey) Shedd	Marion Shedd	1921
Frances (Hale) Wales	Jeannette Wales	1922
Grace (Kimball) Griswold	Emily Griswold	1922
Ellen (Lormore) Guion	Adelaide Guion	1922
Grace (Morris) Bassick (ex)	Elizabeth Bassick	1920
Mary (Shepard) Clough	Dorothy Clough	1920
1898.—Jessie (Bingham) Kimball (ex)	Jean Kimball	ex-1920
Florence (Hall) Marion (ex)	Beatrice Marion	1919
1899.—Margaret (May) Ward	Margaret Ward	1922

THE SMITH COLLEGE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORK

The first summer session of the Smith College Training School for Social Work began July 7 with 29 students distributed among the courses as follows: 17 in psychiatric social work, 6 in medical social work, and 6 in community service.

THE NATIONAL THRIFT CAMPAIGN

In the May QUARTERLY there appeared an article by Alice Peloubet Norton on the "Thrift Campaign." In this article Mrs. Norton explained the nature of the campaign and told us the part that college graduates are expected to play in it. The editors have recently received a communication from the Savings Division asking them once more to emphasize Mrs. Norton's appeal and particularly to note that the Savings Division is seeking to enlist college graduates "as leaders in the campaign to increase national prosperity through thrift and thus secure their coöperation in local campaigns to spread the habit of regular savings."

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE COMMUNITY SERVICE ASSOCIATION RALLY

MARY GOVE SMITH

Miss Smith was graduated at Smith in 1902. She is one of the organizing secretaries of the Association and is a member of the faculty of Mount Holyoke College.

When President Neilson, in John M. Greene Hall, on the evening of May 19th, gave welcome to the delegates and friends of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association, education and social service joined hands as though they rightly stood upon common ground and together pointed out the way to their common goal. And, as Dr. Kingsbury said in acknowledging the hospitality so cordially offered, the Association was particularly happy to accept from Smith College its first invitation for a rally and general conference for it was to Smith College some thirty-two years ago that the I. C. S. A. owed its inception, when four alumnae started their venture,—one of the pioneer settlements of the country,—and soon after founded the College Settlements Association.* The Association flourished under its baptismal name for more than a quarter of a century; and it was rather in the nature of a confirmation than a change when two years ago it acquired another initial, thereby developing the "C. S. A." into the "I. C. S. A." and "college settlements" into the more timely "community service."

The make-up of the Conference was suggestive of the relationship which the Association bears to the settlements, to the community, and to education. The work of Mrs. Eva Whiting White, who gave an address upon "The Contribution of Neighborhood Organizations during the War," illustrates the relationship which the I. C. S. A. still bears to its three college settlements and to the settlement movement at large. Mrs. White was for some years the director of the Elizabeth Peabody House in Boston. During the last part of her headworkership she was officially associated with the Boston School Committee in establishing evening school centers. Then came direct war-time service, most conspicuously, perhaps, as a member of the Commission on Training Camp Activities. Now Mrs. White comes back to settlement work with strengthened faith in it, as headworker of the New York College Settlement, and asserts her belief in the essential identity of social service and education by accepting the newly-created office of Director of Training of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association.

So with the College Settlements Association it became increasingly evident that to call college women to the support of the settlements, and to offer them the interests of the settlements only, was not enough; that the Association must open all avenues of approach to social readaptation and reconstruction; that, especially to college girls, it must, in justification of its ideals, fling wide open all doors to sustained and progressive social thought. Yet while the Association assumed a more comprehensive name, and accepted wider respon-

* The "four alumnae" were Jean (Fine) Spahr 1883, Jane Robbins 1883, Vida Scudder 1884, and Helen (Rand) Thayer 1884, and the College Settlements Association was formed in May 1890. Readers of the QUARTERLY are referred to a very delightful article contributed to the QUARTERLY for April 1911 by Mrs. Thayer, entitled "Blazing the Settlement Trail."

sibility, it retained allegiance to the College Settlements, urging their continued effectiveness and appealing for their continued support.

The whole experience of the war toward community organization has turned attention back upon the ways of the settlement. During the entire war period former settlement workers were again and again found in places of high responsibility. Pioneers of the settlement are leaders in causes of national concern. The National Conference of Social Workers, with an attendance of fully five thousand at its recent impressive annual meeting, was presided over by a president whose long and intimate association with a social settlement is well known, and who holds a national office created by social workers, among whom the experience of settlement workers counted for much. So the I. C. S. A., not content to limit interest to its settlements, nevertheless presents and supports them with renewed faith, as one of the very effective forces in this reconstruction period.

The number and variety of meetings make it impossible to report the Conference fully in this place but at least some of the most important must be noted. The relation of the I. C. S. A. to the Community was shown in the very interesting, though necessarily brief, reports of the undergraduate electors in the conference. Members of the chapters are doing volunteer work in schools, nutrition clinics, and noon hours in factories; with Bureaus of Educational Experiment; in Associated Charities, settlements, hospitals; with Commissions for the Blind, Americanization boards, Red Cross; in Food Fact Bureaus, school clinics, community centers, recreation centers; in protective and probation work. The Social Service Observation Trips, whether those of a few hours, or those covering a consecutive period of five days during vacation, were enthusiastically reported. Christmas and Easter, or longer summer-time apprenticeships, offering opportunity for observation or for volunteer work, gave girls experience, which, according to their own reports, books and lectures could never give. A student who observed for a week the proceedings of a juvenile court came to the Conference enthusiastic for "digging" during the rest of her college course, with an entirely new conception of the value of an intelligent foundation for her after-college work. And questions and discussions all through the session gave evidence of the community spirit "going back home."

The relation of the Association to the general field of education is of course obvious. With its undergraduate membership of nearly 4000 from chapters in some 20 colleges, and from sub-chapters in about 40 special or preparatory schools, and in addition its large college-alumnae membership, it is necessarily quite as much an educational organization as an organization for social reconstruction. It is significant in this connection that the president of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association—Dr. Susan Kingsbury—is Director of the Bryn Mawr Graduate School of Social Research; that the vice-president—Helen F. Greene—is a trustee of Smith College; that a member of the Executive Committee—Helen Rand Thayer—is a former trustee; and that another member serves on the Pennsylvania State Board of Education. Further, one of the eight student conference groups was led by the head of the Economics and Sociology Department of Mount Holyoke College, Miss Amy

Hewes, and another by Miss Laura E. Comstock, extension professor of home economics of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and leader of County Work for Women.

The eight student conferences were so arranged that two could be chosen, but it proved difficult to know which six to omit. The conference given over to Settlements, led by Miss Davies of the Philadelphia College Settlement, attracted more students than any of the others, except the one on Housing, conducted by Mrs. Edith Elmer Wood and Miss Eleanor Manning. Mrs. Wood anticipated her conference by sending on a part of the exhibit of the National Housing Association which was up before and during the session. Miss Manning, of a Boston firm of architects, brought a business experience together with a socially constructive outlook, and it naturally added to the students' interest to know that she was the designer of the Army and Navy House on Boston Common. The Mount Holyoke alumnae elector, Mrs. Irene Sylvester Chubb of the American Association for Labor Legislation, led the group who chose Protecting the Workers by Legislation. Miss Hewes, whose college granted her absence to become Supervisor in the Woman's Branch, Industrial Service Section of the Ordnance Department, and who conducted a course at Mount Holyoke's Training School for Health Officers in the summer of 1918, opened up the conference on Women in Industry, and Miss Comstock started the ball rolling for the girls who especially wanted to know about the Social Opportunities of a Rural Summer. Miss Lucy Wright was preëminently the one to talk to the group on equalizing chances for the handicapped. And in passing let us note that Miss Wright has recently placed her achievements to the advantage of the I. C. S. A. by coming on to its Executive Committee. Mrs. White and Mr. Allen T. Burns led conferences on Community Work and Americanization.

Mr. Burns gave, too, the third address of the session. To the various phases of community building developed by Dr. Kingsbury and Mrs. White he contributed a new emphasis. As director for the Study of Methods of Americanization, New York, Mr. Burns spoke on the "Treatment of Immigrant Heritages." His talk was delightful and stimulating, revealing without malice some of the damaging stops we have put upon immigrant heritages, and fixing upon Americanization the obligation of adapting ourselves—our social machinery—to serve the foreign born as well as the native.

Throughout the session, in the addresses and in the student conferences, the dominant note was construction, not just prevention. The note accords with the constant desire of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association to direct college women into such relationship with the social problems of the time that their cue will be positive civic and social promotion of health rather than negative prevention of disease; into such relation that their sanity and their vigor will keep humanitarian effort for the abnormal at a balance with constructive will toward the normal society with freedom and joyful opportunity for all.

“THE LITTLE AMERICAN LADY AND THE BIG RUSSIAN JOB”

The QUARTERLY has followed with interest the high adventures of Elizabeth Boies 1903 in Russia where she has been under the Y. W. C. A. since the summer of 1917. Now that she has returned to this country and the first chapter of her story is ended, we quote with great gratification from the *War Work Bulletin* of the Y. W. C. A. and also from an editorial in the *Boston Herald*. Miss Boies is at present recruiting secretaries for Russia and has just sent two units into Siberia and one to Northern Russia.

The *Bulletin* publishes the following under the caption with which we head these paragraphs:

“Paris, January 3 (by mail). She seemed just a little, unobtrusive American woman in a very big fur coat when she came to Paris yesterday. But to-day she is famous. Everybody in the Hotel Petrograd, the Y. W. C. A.’s big Paris hotel for women war workers, is calling her the ‘woman from Russia’ and pointing her out to all newcomers in the crowded dining room.

“Elizabeth Boies is her name. She comes from Cincinnati, O. For two years she has lived amidst the snow and ice and revolutions of Russia. She has fought her way past the armies of the Bolsheviki, up through the foodless, snow-swept north of Russia, into the northernmost point of land in Norway and back again across the ice-choked Norway fiords. All this to get to a port in Russia from which she could sail out into civilization. And she has come to civilization to get six American girls to send back to Russia.

“She left five American women in Archangel. All of them like herself are Y. W. C. A. women. They are really fugitives—refugees from a variety of revolutions that drove them out of Moscow and Petrograd where they had been working. But they have been very busy since they arrived in Archangel in the early fall. The whole Archangel district, extending out into long Russian miles of vast, bleak woods and frozen swamps, is dotted every few miles with a little group of American soldiers. At practically every outpost there is a headquarters train of box cars where the troops live when they are not on actual guard duty. The American women have taken turns maintaining a kind of clubroom in one end of the last box car in some of the American trains. When the hostess has anything to serve, she has a tea. But food is very scarce. She tries to bring a bit of home into her corner of the box car. But there is nothing in the snow-covered wastes of the land that can be used for furnishings. While she is running her clubroom her own ‘apartment’ is an improvised bed in one corner.

“The men of one group have no communication with those of another because the snow and ice make traveling impossible.

“In the city of Archangel proper, this little band of women who were under Miss Boies’ direction, are hard at work. They have opened a Hostess House on the order of the Young Women’s Christian Association’s famous American cantonment hostess houses. ‘But, oh, how different it is from our American and French Hostess Houses,’ Miss Boies added. ‘It has been impossible to get the simplest furnishings. Cloth, for example, is unobtainable. A doctor in the Red Cross Hospital there at Archangel gave us a bolt of ordinary bandage

gauze and the Michigan Engineers who are up there, contributed a pot of blue paint. The cloth and little pot of paint were more precious than rubies and all the money in Archangel could not have bought them.

“With the paint the cloth is to be stenciled for curtains. You cannot imagine what an event the hanging of those curtains will be. Thread is unheard of up there. All of us brought into Russia what seemed to be a great deal for our personal use but long since that has been used up. What we have now is some rescued from a box of supplies sent us by our New York headquarters. Unfortunately the ship that the box was on went down in the White Sea. It was later salvaged and much of its contents used. The thread came out of the episode many-colored and rotten, but it is all we have and we are using it.

“The Hostess House is used by the American and British troops quartered in the city and passing through it. There are only two other American women there, besides ourselves. These are two Red Cross nurses. The Russian girls come here. It is the only decent gathering place for men and women.

“Archangel is frightfully congested. There is a big foreign population both of Allied soldiers and officials. Members of all the embassies, the Military Mission, the International City Bank, newspaper men and other foreign merchants who fled from Moscow and Petrograd about the time we did, are living there. Besides these there are a great many Russians of the intellectual class living there to escape the revolution terrors with which they have no sympathy.

“Archangel was only a little village before this year. It was never meant for so many people. The result is it is almost impossible to get living accommodations there. We Y. W. C. A. workers are literally living on top of each other.

“Supplies of all kinds are either non-obtainable or so expensive they are out of reach. I paid the equivalent of \$37 for a pair of shoes that I had to have. And they were really only toe slippers with a piece of leather over the toes and a strap around the ankles. We have been given some oatmeal and a little sugar for our Hostess House by the United States commissary there. That is about all we can get so we live on canned goods and tea mostly. But the Americans have enough of this kind of food.

“When we six women first arrived in Archangel the authorities were doubtful as to whether we could stay or not. They kept saying we were taking the places and eating the food of six men, which was true enough. But now they have asked me to bring six more back with me. The American officials, and indeed all of them, are helping us in every possible way.’

“The forced departure of this group of women from Moscow to Petrograd, and then finally on September first out of Petrograd, reads like a dream adventure. They got into Petrograd just after the head of the counter revolutionary committee had been assassinated. All foreigners were in particular disfavor and danger. When they arrived in Petrograd they left the railway train in which they had been living during their trip from Moscow for a tour of the city not knowing of the assassination. In their party were a number of embassy members, American Y. M. C. A. men, and other allied officials. About half of the party were arrested on the streets of Petrograd. After a bit, all were released and the party proceeded up through Finland to Stockholm.

“We stayed ten days in Stockholm, just revelling in civilization once more. We bought a great deal of food there and carried most of it in big baskets. I tell you we were sick of the sight of that food before we arrived in Archangel, but we had to eat it because it was all we had except canned stuff. . . .”

The *Boston Herald* adds to the same story:

“The exploits of our ‘boys’ have been told from time to time, but very little has been heard of the work of our ‘girls.’ Now we hear more about them because of the arrival at Paris, after two years in Russia, of Miss Elizabeth Boies, the leader of the small Y. W. C. A. band, affectionately named by her colleagues, ‘the sister of the boy who stood on the burning deck.’ How she got out of Russia is one story. . . . But, perhaps more remarkable still, is the account of how these six young women, forced to leave Moscow and then to leave Petrograd because of the Bolshevik terror, made their way to Archangel.

“They were arrested on the streets of Petrograd, but afterward allowed to proceed to Finland, whence they crossed the gulf of Bothnia to Stockholm. Next they traveled north the whole length of Sweden, and on through Lapland into Norway. Turning east, they crossed the frozen fiords in ice-breakers, thus reëntering Russia in the neighborhood of Kola. Thence they turned south along the Murman railway till they left the Arctic circle and passed the White Sea, and finally went east over the frozen marshes to Archangel, ending there the hard journey of some 1600 miles from Stockholm. ‘We had to go in this out-of-the-way fashion,’ says Miss Boies, ‘because we were going around the Bolshevik army; it was the only way we could do it and get back into Russia.’ True, but, as the Norwegians told them it would be, it was a ‘terrible trip.’ Yet their leader wishes to return and take six more with her. . . .”

CURRENT ALUMNAE PUBLICATIONS

COMPILED BY NINA E. BROWNE*

- Calkins, Mary W.**, 1885. The Personalistic Conception of Nature, in *Philosophical Review*, Mar.
- Daskam, Josephine D.**, 1898. (Mrs. Bacon) Superior Perrys, in *Ladies Home Jour.*, Mar.
- Davis, Fannie S.**, 1904. (Mrs. Gifford) Red Seed, in *Atlantic*, June.
- Deyo, Hazel G.**, 1913. (Mrs. Batchelor) A Rainy Day in a Book Store, in *Pictorial Rev.*, June.
- † **Gilchrist, Marie E.**, 1916. Springtime Theft. A Friend in France, in *Contemporary Verse*, May.
- † **Herrick, Elizabeth**, 1894. Ever the Wide World Over, in *Scribner's*, Apr.
- † **Hildebrand, Alice L.**, 1906. It Pays to Advertise, in *The American Missionary*, May.
- † **Nicholl, Louise T.**, 1913. Song for April, in *Scribner's*, Apr.
- Russell, Annie M.**, 1886. (Mrs. Marble) Standish of Standish (by Jane Austen) Dramatization. Boston, Houghton.
- Sherman, Ellen B.**, 1891. The Second Genesis, in *Lyric*, Apr.
- † **Tuttle, Berenice R.**, 1902. Save Vermont Babies, in the *Vermont*, Vol. 23, no. 12.
- † **Wead, Eunice**, 1902. A Catalogue of the Dr. Samuel A. Jones' Carlyle Collection, *Ann Arbor, Univ. of Michigan*.
- † **Wood, Georgia**, 1892-93. (Mrs. Pangborn) The Dead Maids and The Daffodils, in *Scribner's*, Apr.

* Notification of omissions or corrections is requested. Copies of the publications are wanted for the Alumnae Collection.

† Already in collection.

THE SMITH COLLEGE UNITS OVERSEAS

The War Service Board is composed of the following members: Mary B. Lewis 1901, chairman; President Neilson, Dean Comstock, Mrs. Elizabeth (Cutter) Morrow 1896, president of the Alumnae Association; Anne M. Paul 1894, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Alumnae Association; Florence H. Snow 1904, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Helen (Rand) Thayer 1884; Martha Wilson 1895; Mrs. Hannah (Dunlop) Andrews 1904; Mrs. Alice (Lord) Parsons 1897; Mrs. Ethel (Woolverton) Cone 1907; Dorothy Douglas 1913, Elizabeth Wyandt 1920, president of the Student Council.

On May first the headquarters of the War Service Board were transferred to the Alumnae Office, College Hall, Northampton, Mass., where all communications concerning the Smith Units should be addressed.

The correct mailing addresses of our various Units are:

THE SMITH COLLEGE RELIEF UNIT, Grécourt, par Nesle, Somme, France.

THE Y. M. C. A. CANTEEN UNITS, 12 rue d'Aguesseau, Paris, France.

THE NEAR EAST UNIT, care of W. W. Peets, care of American Committee for Relief in the Near East, care of British Military Post Office, Constantinople, Turkey, via London.

The workers in SERBIA should be addressed care of the American Embassy, Belgrade, Serbia.

Mrs. Thayer, chairman of the Personnel Committee, suggests that we make frequent use of these addresses, as letters are greatly appreciated by all the Units.

The annual report which the Unit Committee made to the Alumnae Association a year ago began in this wise: "The Alumnae Association of Smith College made perhaps the greatest venture in its history when a year ago it voted to send a Smith College Relief Unit to France." That is probably true, but it is also true that never since the momentous vote was taken have we once regretted our decision. Indeed, so sure are we that the Unit went over to do a real job that, although the war is over, we think it altogether fitting to have the report of the War Service Board this year begin by telling us that at least a small unit is to stay over until its directors and the Paris Committee decide that its work is done. The report of the War Service Board concerning the status—financial and otherwise—of the S. C. R. U., the Y. M. C. A. units, and the new, but very vigorous, Near East Unit follows:

In April, Marie Wolfs, the present director of the S. C. R. U., Ellen Emerson, associate director, and Harriet Ford and Louisa Fast, members of the Paris Committee of the S. C. R. U., at a conference in Paris attended by Alice Lord Parsons of the Home Committee (who had just made a short visit to the Unit), recommended that the present type of work be continued until the fall, when the farm bureau and store might close, and urged that a small group be left to carry on the children's welfare and the public health work through next spring. This has been confirmed by a cable which arrived June 15:—

"Plan cabled April holds. Working toward community center with library, cinema, eventually under French. Think finances adequate. French approve. Small Unit of Smith quality sufficient. All well. Greetings."

Thanks to the splendid support of the alumnae, there is enough money on hand to carry out this plan. From June 1, 1918, to June 13, 1919, over \$119,000 in donations has been sent to the War Service Board. This sum is being distributed by clubs and classes and, when all the pledges are sent in, the complete lists will be published in the QUARTERLY.

We may all feel very proud, not only of the amount raised, but of the great number of contributors. Almost all of it is Smith money and represents the loyalty and devotion of Smith women. It will be seen by the table below that there is no club in the country which has not contributed toward the fund. Most of them have filled their quotas and some, like Chicago and Boston, have gone over the top by the thousands.

RECEIPTS FROM CLUBS JUNE 1, 1918, TO JULY 1, 1919

CLUB	QUOTA	TOTAL RECEIPTS	EXCESS	LESS THAN QUOTA
Berkshire	\$840	\$1,371.03	\$531.03	
Boston (including Gloucester and Winchester)	15,630	19,596.36	3,966.36	
Bridgeport	840	1,135.00	295.00	
Buffalo	1,260	2,194.56	934.56	
Chicago	5,824	8,200.09	2,376.09	
Cincinnati	518	525.00	7.00	
Cleveland	2,954	1,134.70		(1,819.30)*
Colorado	616	652.35	36.35	
Columbus	252	260.00	8.00	
Detroit	1,260	514.00		746.00
Eastern Conn.	700	740.00	40.00	
Eastern N. Y.	2,100	2,646.09	546.09	
Fitchburg	700	953.50	253.50	
Hartford	2,870	2,455.00		(415.00)*
Indiana	1,008	105.00		(903.00)*
Kansas City	700	1,137.50	437.50	
Maine	1,680	2,300.00	620.00	
Merrimac Valley	490	419.88		(70.12)*
Minn. and St. Paul	1,904	1,832.83		(71.17)*
Nebraska	378	420.00	42.00	
New Hampshire	1,960	1,307.25		(652.75)*
New Haven	2,100	2,250.90	150.90	
New Orleans†	630	98.00		532.00
New York	25,000	25,226.25	226.25	
Northern Calif.	784	579.00		(205.00)*
Philadelphia	3,817	4,437.56	620.56	
Pittsburgh	2,100	1,184.69		915.31
Portland, Ore.	392	150.50		(241.50)*
Rhode Island	1,400	2,151.83	751.83	
Rochester	1,120	719.06		(400.94)*
St. Louis	1,092	1,141.07	49.07	
Salt Lake City	238	150.65		87.35
Southeastern Mass.	560	1,001.00	441.00	
Southern		490.75	490.75	
Southern Calif.	1,100	1,408.34	308.34	
Syracuse	840	823.25		(16.75)*
Vermont	1,680	838.85		841.15
Washington, D. C.	2,100	2,676.79	576.79	
Western Mass.	4,200	4,215.90	15.90	
Western Wash.	966	1,246.00	280.00	
Wisconsin	910	945.62	35.62	
Worcester	1,680	2,351.30	671.30	
	\$97,193	\$103,987.45‡	\$14,711.79	\$7,917.34

* Pledges to cover this sum are in hands of club treasurer.

† Relieved of responsibility of raising quota by request because of peculiar local conditions.

‡ Includes \$12,142.36 received since the annual report was compiled on June 1, 1919.

Any doubt as to the wisdom of the Unit's remaining through the winter is removed by what Mr. Barry Smith, director of the National Investigation Bureau, says in a recent letter and in a report to the War Chest members of the National Investigation Bureau on the Foreign Relief Situation:—

"I recently had the opportunity of visiting the work of the Unit at Grécourt, where, as you know, they have charge of some fifteen villages. I was greatly impressed, as was Mr. Persons before me, with the character and value of the work being done. We know enough of conditions in the immediate vicinity to enable me to say with some emphasis that the work should be continued if possible for at least another year. . . . It would be a most unfortunate thing if the American people ceased to support these activities, which must unquestionably be continued. The fact that the French people, both individually and as a government, are making every possible effort to solve their own problems is merely an additional argument for the continuance of American assistance."

The *Survey* of June 7 quotes Col. Homer Folks and Mr. Frank Persons to the same effect; and a letter from M. H. Congardel to Mr. Ford of April 3, 1919, says: "En tout cas,

dites bien à Mr. Persons que nous demandons à l'Amérique de nous aider et que nous avons le plus grand besoin de son secours."

M. Ribot, ex-premier of France, is quoted by John O'Brien in the *Boston Transcript* of June 5 as follows:

" . . . And since our country was the theatre of the war, since it was in our homes the struggle raged, must we bear alone all the consequences of the war? . . . No, it is an injustice. Those nations who fought by the side of France must be aware in the depths of their hearts that they would be false to the highest principles of equity if they left us to bear the burdens alone."

You will remember that the money for administrative expenses was to be raised by the trustees, the undergraduates, and the alumnae. The trustees and undergraduates have already paid their share and, of the \$2500 to be raised by alumnae, \$2134.50 has been raised. If you have not already sent your 75 cents for this to the Alumnae Office, please do so before the two million dollar campaigners ask for perhaps \$75!

The Unit has had a few changes in its personnel since the May QUARTERLY was issued:

Isabel La Monte and Mabel Grandin returned to this country in June at the end of six months of splendid service. [They were both at Commencement as were many others of our illustrious Unit members and other overseas workers, but the editor hereby refuses to steal the thunder from her description of the Alumnae Parade and Rally by enlarging in this place on the added glory which they and their flags shed on all Commencement.]

Ruth Joslin and Dorothy Brown arrived the last of June. The former, you may remember, has had charge of the housekeeping ever since the girls returned to Grécourt, and a look at the returned members will show how well she performed her task. The latter was the head of the motor department, and we have heard of no other organization which still has running and in good condition all the cars it took over in 1917. Miss Ryan returned in April and soon started on a speaking tour in the West of which we hear gratifying reports.

Alice Evans 1905, who has been in France as reconstruction aide with the A. E. F., joined the S. C. R. U. in May. She has been helping Mary Stevenson with the children's department, and when the latter returns in August will probably carry on the work.

Dr. Gove, an associate of Dr. Hopkins in Marseilles, came to the S. C. R. U. in April, and everyone hopes she will like us well enough to stay through the winter.

The following is a list of the members who were with the S. C. R. U. July 1: Marie Wolfs 1908, Catharine Hooper 1911, Frances Valentine 1902, Elizabeth Biddlecome 1904, Mary Stevenson 1909, Edna True 1909, Ida Andrus 1910, Rosamond Grant 1913, Alice Ober 1905, Ellen Emerson 1901, Fannie Clement 1903, Dorothy Ainsworth 1916, Sarah Hackett 1909, Alice Evans 1905, Dr. Gove.

Marie Wolfs and Ellen Emerson and many of the others will be in this country by fall, but a small unit is assured for the winter. The "Smith quality" goes without saying, of course, but we remark in passing that Anne Chapin 1904 is once more going over and will be the director.

Of the first ten in the Y. M. C. A. Canteen group, Edith Souther, Mildred McCluney, Edna Witherbee, and Helen Durkee have returned. Pauline Fullerton was at Beaune with the American Library Association. Jean Wilson, Stella Tuthill, and Mary Howe were in Germany; the others have not been heard from recently.

Of the second group, Margaret Nash has been transferred from her work with the sailors in England to work in France. There are extracts from various "canteen letters" in the pages which follow.

Of the third group of 30 who were guaranteed places overseas by the Y. M. C. A., only seven actually sailed,—Katharine Vermilye 1915, Katharine Knight 1914, Helen Hodgman 1913, Harriet Hunt 1913, Katherine Beane 1908, Gladys Wingate 1908, and Sally Frankenstein 1912,—as the Leave Areas in France were closed on May 15 thereby releasing enough workers for canteen duty, and so the War Department cancelled the sailings. Elizabeth Hugus 1916 went with the Y. M. C. A. business unit.

Some of the appointed and disappointed candidates have been offered work in the Y. M. C. A. huts at camps on this side. Eleanor Brodie 1913 is at Camp Merritt, and Carol Brown has signed for work with Dr. Grenfell in The Labrador.

The Near East Unit has added to itself a fifth member—Elma Guest 1917. She was recruited from the field and arrangements had already been made for her maintenance, but equipment similar to that of our other four workers is being sent her. The last letters reported the Unit still at Derindje, 40 miles from Constantinople, with the way to Harpoot becoming a possibility in the near future.

The Alumnae Association ratified the War Service Board's plan to use \$2000 of the \$100,000 fund for supporting the work of the Armenian group. Five hundred dollars of it will be added to the fund of \$1500 already received by the board for supplementing the maintenance and equipment allowance of our workers, \$1000 will be at the disposal of the Unit itself for any special relief work, and the balance of \$500 for cables, for the sending of special supplies, and for traveling expenses of the Unit after they land in New York, an obligation which we assumed when the A. C. R. N. E. gave some help in equipment.

We publish below the annual report of the secretary-treasurer "on this side."

SMITH COLLEGE WAR SERVICE BOARD

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER, JUNE 1, 1918-MAY 31, 1919

RECEIPTS		
June 1, Balance	.....	\$50,435.32
Transfer of Y. M. C. A. Canteen Unit acc't	.....	1,469.80
Gifts	.....	115,902.69
Autos and bicycles	.....	834.17
Administrative expenses:		
S. C. Council	.....	\$500.00
Trustees	.....	1,000.00
Association members	.....	2,134.50
Near East Unit	.....	3,634.50
Miscellaneous	.....	1,705.00
Christmas Fund for S. C. R. U. from clubs	.....	10.88
Interest	.....	153.10
Refunds on S. C. R. U. equipment	.....	1,416.01
purchases	.....	3,254.08
		2,587.36
1901 for Gaines book	.....	666.72
Hartford Club for Dr. Greenough	.....	25.00
		175.00

\$176,488.19

EXPENDITURES

Committee Expenses	.....	\$51.82
Postage	.....	157.74
Office Supplies	.....	137.64
Cables	.....	239.11
Telephone and telegrams	.....	272.28
Treasurer's salary	.....	1,032.40
Treasurer's expenses	.....	429.16
Publicity	.....	401.53
Express	.....	53.61
Songs	.....	8.00
Office Expenses	.....	225.17
Exchange and protest fee	.....	8.39
Auditor	.....	70.00
S. C. R. U.: Supplies to France	.....	149.86
Expenses of members		
(Passage and first month's maintenance)	.....	5,460.50
Refunds	.....	3,599.74
Drafts sent	.....	1,860.76
Money cabled	.....	33,438.44
Automobiles and bicycles, storage, shipping, insurance	.....	85,000.00
Y. M. C. A.: Maintenance	.....	1,412.85
Refunds	.....	6,300.00
		1,628.90
Units for relief	.....	4,671.10
Units for equipment	.....	2,725.00
Plattsburg Convalescent Home workers' expenses	.....	187.50
S. C. R. U. for Gaines Book	.....	101.28
advanced for 1901	.....	500.00
Near East Unit, allowance 4 members	.....	500.00
Traveling expenses	.....	2,000.00
Supplies	.....	160.86
Advanced for California Publicity trip, May 1919	.....	35.20
Forwarded to Dr. Greenough	.....	500.00
Balance, May 31, 1919	.....	175.00
		39,983.49

\$176,488.19

NOTES ON ANNUAL REPORT

Sources of gifts for 1918-19 to June 1, 1919:	Items included in "gifts":	
From clubs	\$91,845.09
Unassigned districts	495.00
Undergraduates	10,301.70
Class gifts	12,888.90
Administrative expenses		
Total	3,634.50
Credited to clubs	175.00
		3,459.50
Miscellaneous	777.00
		\$119,767.19
		\$115,902.69
		3,634.50
		55.00
		175.00
		\$119,767.19

The total of \$10,301.70 from the undergraduates includes \$4,499.70 in payment of 1917-18 pledge and \$5,802 for 1918-19.

Since June 1, 1919, the undergraduates have contributed \$3,922.80, making their total gift for 1918-19 \$9,724.80.

Calls for more workers come from the American Committee for Relief in the Near East for a year's service, exclusive of the voyage, and from the Y. W. C. A. for Russia. We quote from a letter from the Y. M. C. A.:

"We are looking particularly just now for a physical director for Armenia, three physical directors for Russia, three recreation leaders for the Canal Zone, and several business and employment secretaries for Russia and Armenia. We particularly want a very capable employment vocational secretary for the small group of five whom we are sending to Constantinople."

Please send your applications to the War Service Board, Alumnae Office, College Hall, Northampton, Mass.

From the Smith College Relief Unit

The Unit has really been "chez elle" ever since the May QUARTERLY and practically all of its letters are dated from Grécourt. Ellen Emerson writes on April 1 of the difficulties of getting supplies:

. . . It is very difficult when you are not on the spot, to realize how long each thing takes that must be done. For example, suppose we order 100 hens, which is all the White can carry;—we order them by letter or telegram from a woman near Vichy. The railroad will only transport as far as Paris. As even a telegram takes two days to get there by mail from Paris, her reply telling us when the birds will reach Paris has to be three days en route to us, and then we have to get the truck to Paris (a long half-day's trip) to meet the fowls and extract them with difficulty from the railroad. Sometimes they are a day late in arriving—and then the truck has another five-or-six-or-eight hour trip back with them. Another example of lengthy dealings is our obtaining French papers. The authorities in Paris told Marie to get them in Amiens. She spent a whole day there going from one bureau to another and finally was told they could only be gotten in Paris. She tried in Paris for three days, and then the Tardieu Mission stepped gallantly forward and said, "Let us get them, for it will be so much quicker," and now they have had our police papers and passport numbers and photographs for two weeks, but never a "carnet d'étranger" do they send us!

Mattresses we need by the hundred. We can only get them in Paris—to get them shipped by freight is endless, and yet the Army will not loan us a truck because we are no longer in the A. E. F. under the Red Cross, and the French can't seem to provide one. Our own White is too small to carry a load that would justify sending it to Paris. These are just instances. Meanwhile people come back each day, fly to us for beds, and often have to sleep on the ground for weeks before we can get a mattress.

. . . Anna Ryan came up this week and is to escort George McCallum up for the next week end. She also got the loan for one day only of an army truck, which is to bring up our seed potatoes and some furniture and gasoline on Friday. She made a good try to get the truck assigned us for a month, but the Army refused, as we are not A. E. F.

Captain McCallum writes of that visit in part as follows:

I started up for my visit to *les dames de Grécourt*—words to conjure with—with a dislike of the waste of funds of their first attempt. I now know myself wrong on this point. They, these women of the Smith Unit, gave the added essential impetus to enthuse not only their own 16 villages, but the whole section, and in minor degree all devastated France.

I hoped to reach the Gare du Nord Saturday morning in time to secure seats for Miss Ryan and myself, and although I was called at 6.30 for an eight o'clock train, the Smith Unit, in one person, was waiting for me with seats reserved. The Smith Unit an hour later provided a *dejeuner*, in the meantime giving me a running, vivid history of places and actions in the war, and present conditions of towns we passed through. We arrived at Noyons at 10:30. Shortly a Smith Unit car arrived. The businesslike young woman stated that she must look up possible express shipments. She brought down a nurse from the Unit who needed something from Paris. From the time Miss Ryan adopted me right up to the end I felt much like the fifth wheel. "You are only a man; we are the Smith Unit"; and these twelve women very definitely put it over, not only over me, but over men, women, children, poilus, M. P.'s, German prisoners, French mayors. These *dames de Grécourt* are law and order and hope and inspiration in 16 villages. Do not fail to support them in their work. Do not expect them back for Commencement. Support them and allow them to do their work in seeing their people through the harvest; and then

support a small group who shall keep up the morale of these people who once before have tried to reestablish their homes and who in the coming winter will need the steady influence of a few such women as these. Someone had written them, "We hope that now you have running water." A picture was taken of it; their tame Boche, Heine, who carries endlessly two buckets of water from a condemned well—"dangerous even for washing"—one at each end of a wooden saddle. . . . A moated estate, the moat decaying green scum, seemingly thick as molasses, it looks as if you could step on it and not sink; a half-way decent entrance gate, a horror of a red brick and limestone chateau. . . . Now, after the second period of German occupation, the presence of these *dames de Grécourt* is the biggest thing in the lives of 210 families, and each day the number increases.

A quick and capable repair of a flat tire by a girl who pulls off her gloves to do it, sits down on the road and does her job. That was typical of them all. They did and are doing their job, with smiles, laughter, jokes, like any group of undergraduates, while their work-a-day clothes are dirty and torn, and their hands grimy with hard work. Our load was sheets and wool in skeins. Miss Ryan sat on the bundles; I where I could look out on the country from the back of the camionette. This country was twice in German hands; on their second departure they burned the houses or destroyed them with dynamite . . . and in 16 villages the work of restoring order is directed by the Smith Unit. It is only early spring; they must "carry on" till next harvest. A ton of potatoes for seed covered with mattresses was stuck in a near-by shell-holed field. The army driver and two joy-riding lieutenants were digging it out with the help of the four Boche aids whom the French give the Unit. We passed them as we walked to the nearest village. Each girl has her assigned work and villages. She knows the needs and sells or advises as each case warrants. The store on Saturday sold nearly 2,000 francs' worth. One girl sold 700 francs of mattresses. The potatoes are eagerly awaited; so too the onions which we later got at another wooden shanty of a railroad station, also pitchforks. The store handles almost everything; and these people building up their homes for the second time need everything. They live in some small hole which leaks in places if it rains; and spend their time on their fields and gardens, working like beavers, ready to buy if there are things to be had; and so far the Unit is the only sure source of supply for clothing, utensils, seeds, cattle, fowl, rabbits; and they are buying, breeding, raising these things, nursing, teaching, working till they are ready to drop, and then over the night meal playing like kids.

They live in a wooden barrack. . . . There are vent holes of a half inch between each floor board; you can look through every partition, and through the walls everywhere. The wind whistles through on cold, windy days and nights. The wood for the stoves is often either green or wet. Yet life is far better here than in other places where the Unit has lived.

Spring was in the air. Groups were working in the fields, a few here and there in the ruins of their home and town, all smiling at the girls in the Ford car, and realizing that it is these girls who made reconstruction possible once, and will do it again. This second time, when it is so much harder, the destruction so much greater, the health and morale of the refugees so much less, do you think a puncture and a slow leak half an hour later bother the combination executive, doctor, nurse, chauffeur, farmer? Not a bit. Just a part of the job to get that load of mattresses delivered. Does a child need its head cleaned, an infected finger cared for, bad burns dressed, does an invalid require two feet of water pumped from what was once a cellar, do the bones in the French cemetery unearthed by exploding shells require reburial, the Smith Unit does it. Four of them have been here from the start of the Unit, were part of the big spectacular "bit" which women did among our retreating troops. Not only do they wish to keep on,—they can see no sense or reason in returning for Commencement. There is work to do right there where they are. I hope they will be given funds to remain.

Early in April, Marie Wolfs attended in Paris a luncheon-conference of relief workers. She writes in part on April 4:

. . . Frances (Valentine) and I went down on Friday afternoon in the old jitney. The Somme has not heard yet that it is spring and it snowed and hailed all the way. Since the wind shield on that car has long been a matter of past history we nearly froze. . . .

In the morning we went to market early, found the hens too expensive, but got some fresh vegetables to take home. We also found enough groceries to start Madame Gourbiere of Hombleux in business and completed the load with fodder for the cows. . . .

Capt. Van Keuren, in charge of the Red Cross warehouse in Amiens, gave the luncheon and invited one representative of each oeuvre working in the Somme. The guests also included the prefet of the Somme, the sous-prefets of Peronne and Montdidier, the mayor of Amiens, and the presidents of the largest French Relief organizations having branches in this district, who came to Paris for the occasion. There were 35 people in all and outside of Capt. Van Keuren and the two women who are his associates I was the only American. It was very interesting to me to see the other people who are working with us in trying to make life a little more bearable for these people who must come back and start their farms if they are to live another winter. After lunch there was an informal discussion of methods of relief work and transportation problems, followed by short speeches. What was my horror to be called upon to address the meeting! Monsieur Vernes, our old friend and neighbor from Nesle, sat opposite me and before I could say a word he rose and asked permission to speak for me. If I had told him beforehand what I wanted most to have them know about our work it could not have been better. There was a great deal of applause when he finished, and he asked if I wished to add anything and I told them nothing but an invitation to them to visit us. The prefet of the Somme then spoke and told what American women had done for France since the beginning of the war and expressed the hope that the signing of the Peace treaty would not take us away while the people still need us. He spoke especially of the methods introduced by us in our social work and wants them firmly established before we go—in fact the thing we stood for, he believed, if firmly rooted, would always remain. Monsieur Lanny of the S. B. M. then told us of the proposed plans for the Red Cross in times of peace which will shortly be discussed at Geneva. I almost forgot to say that Ida Tarbell was at the luncheon and said that the whole meeting was the most hopeful sign she had seen yet for the reconstruction of France. I can't begin to tell you the questions I was asked about what we were doing and how and what we expected to do. Where we bought our chickens, how we had managed to introduce Brittany cows into the Somme where they were unknown—was it possible to teach the peasant children cleanliness, and a thousand more.

If I had ever doubted our welcome in the Somme before, that meeting would have dispelled it forever.

. . . . We have already started to buy books and have two collections out, one in Brouchy and one in Sancourt. We always speak of Alice Leavens in connection with our books. We are about to start a very simple library system as suggested by Louisa Fast.

Below is a stirring tale of how the new cars were brought from Bordeaux to Grécourt by Dorothy Brown, who did fifty per cent of the bringing:

. . . . As the freight between Bordeaux and Paris is a question of years, as soon as we learned the two new cars from America had arrived on this side, Ruth Joslin and I were commissioned to proceed to Bordeaux and get the same. We are a trifle short on papers, passes, and other useless pieces of paper at present, so Biddles, our best French scholar, wrote out a few orders for us, and as they sounded official to the French, and the American M. P.s couldn't read them, we traveled like lords, and everything went along swimmingly until Crisis No. 1 arose. We were hermetically sealed in a first-class coach with four Frenchmen and had been fighting the battle of the window for an hour; we finally succeeded in getting a crack at the top of one window, and, turning a deaf ear to the four protesting males, had decided to take a nap when we were accosted by a first lieutenant in the U. S. Army who hastened to inform us that he was representing the Criminal Investigation Bureau. In a few important and terrifyingly official words he told us a crime had been committed in Bordeaux by four American women, "one was very tall" (here he looked at Ruo), "one was very short" (from his scrutiny I couldn't help but feel I was number 2), "one had grey hair" (he assured us there was a woman in the next compartment answering to that description), the fourth he evidently hadn't located. It took us quite a while to persuade him not to take us off the train and put us behind bars. We finally convinced him we were too weak-minded to commit any crime and were eminently respectable members of a Unit doing a noble work miles from the wicked city of Bordeaux.

At Bordeaux for two days we commuted between twenty-odd bureaus and docks and wharves and finally located our two cars crated on top of many others. We were feeling a bit cheerful and our morale was going up in spite of the steady rain, hail, and snow that made each day on the dock a wee bit wetter than the previous, when a telegram arrived from the great Ellen saying to come home at once, the cars had arrived in Paris. We debated awhile over a possible nervous breakdown on Aunt Ellen's part or a ruse on the part of the C. I. B. man to entrap us. At all events, we thought two cars in the hand was the better part of valor, so we decided to get the two we had located and if there were any

more in Paris, so much the better for the S. C. R. U. The uncrating took two days of hard labor, and figuring how we were to get all their contents to Grécourt took two nights of harder thinking. The crowd was ten deep and open-mouthed on the docks as we began to haul everything from Quaker Oats to baby clothes out of the depths of the cars. The Red Cross at Bordeaux allowed us the use of their garage in which to oil, grease, and get the cars running. The ocean trip did not agree with them,—they were terribly mildewed, rusted, and warped,—as one was packed and crated May 27, the other in September, 1918, it is not surprising,—we had a little trouble at first, but finally all was done and we set sail at noon on Thursday, April 3, loaded to the brim, everything aboard but the four bicycles which we shipped to Noyon. We stopped at Angoulême, Pottiers, Tours, Chartres, Paris. We had but one puncture en route. Ruo and I took turns driving the different cars.

We couldn't make much time as the cars were stiff and pretty well loaded and the roads none too good. We kept in convoy all the time in case of trouble, taking turns in the lead, so that at the end of the day one wouldn't be any cleaner than the other. The weather was perfect, no rain, but terrible dust. These French hotels have poor garage accommodations so we couldn't do much to the cars in them as they were always dark and crowded. Hence we used to stop by the road between 12 and 1 while Ruo made some coffee on a sterno and cooked some eggs, and we made our necessary repairs and lubrications.

We drew into Paris, Monday afternoon, April 7, two of the dirtiest and tiredest ladies you can imagine, but we had the cars, and both are filling daily an urgent need. Before, we had a car for each department, but if one went to Paris or Amiens for a load or an emergency arose, there was no car to fill in. Now we are very well fixed to meet any such crisis and the wonderfully generous supply of tires and tubes sent along saved the day for us, as we are sort of "on our own" now with no Red Cross to draw on.

Ruo as housekeeper raved over each article of food that was enclosed and the Unit as a whole is raving now. We are now back at Grécourt, still trying to get the kinks out of our backs and the delightful swaying motion of touring in Fords out of our brains. . . .

Mary Stevenson writes on April 17 of the start of the work with the children:

We are now trying to get the schools started, for the children need both the education and the discipline after four or five years of running wild or intermittent schooling wherever they may have been as refugees. Also they need occupation to keep them out of the dangerous fields and away from the ammunition: we have had five or six children badly hurt and one child killed, already. Some mothers are waiting for the schools to open before letting their children return. After Easter there will be three schools in session. The other villages have no school teacher as yet, nor a building large enough to use as a school.

I go to every village once a week to play games with the children, to get acquainted with them, and to find out their individual needs. All ages appear from the babies who come with their older sisters to boys and girls of 12 or 13 years—older than that they have to work in the gardens and fields. They all have colds and are more or less dirty, but why shouldn't they be? The water must be carried usually quite a distance, as only a few wells remain serviceable, and they have no handkerchiefs or towels. Four little boys joined a sewing class the other day just so they could hem a dish towel to give to their mothers as they had none at home.

They love to play games with balls or toys because they have so few playthings or possessions of any kind, poor things. A picture, or even copies of American Christmas Carols are treasured. We gave a little party in each village last month and the girls all received dolls. I told one very dirty family of three little girls to try and keep the dolls clean and wash their hands when they played with them; the next week they brought the dolls to show me, and when I exclaimed at their beauty and cleanliness they told me they had kept the dolls in a trunk!

[We wonder if the following letter is from one of those small girls:

Mademoiselles: At the party which the American ladies gave on the 25th of March, I received a doll dressed in a very pretty costume. The young ladies have allowed me to thank you for the pretty costume, and I shall not forget to do so, for I am deeply touched by the mark of sympathy which you show for us, and I beg you to be assured of my very sincere thanks.

VALENTINE MIGNOT, Brouchy, par Ham.]

We have now about 50 books to begin our children's library, but hope to have more soon. [See later letter.] The children who can read at all are eager for them, and knowing that we had them last year, before the German drive, ask for them the first thing! As we have about 250 children now and the number increases from day to day, you can see how much we are in need of them.

The physical condition is astonishingly good, but I suppose, as with the adults, it is a survival of the fittest; with the exception of colds and a prevalent infection of the eyes the children are pretty well. We do find conditions of poor nourishment in some cases, and often they appear anemic and undersized. It is two years now since they lived with the Boches and most of their terror and fear has disappeared, due undoubtedly to the work of the girls here last year, and the short memory of the children. I feel the need now is for the schools where they can get steady and systematic application to some definite end, after the excitement and restlessness of the last five years.

Extracts from Ellen Emerson's letters, April 24 and 27. She says their cherry orchard is lovely, but there are lots of chilly rainy days which have the advantage of keeping the spring in cold storage and delaying the plague of flies that will come with warm weather.

Our Dr. Gove is here; she came yesterday for a mutual trial of two months, and we hope she will like us as much as we do her.

This morning I went with the doctor to Sancourt and Douilly to see patients and arranged to have a dispensary in each town on Mondays. In Douilly we found a farm shed that the mayor will have cleaned out for us to use, and in Sancourt there is a side aisle of the nave of the church that has enough of a roof to make it possible for a clinic. We also called on the *medecin-chef* at Ham and offered coöperation and he was very affable and entirely ready, nay eager! to turn over the care of several villages to her at once. We are getting a full set of obstetrical instruments to keep here and loan to all the military doctors in the region.

It is cold again the last two days—a freezing wind and the barques are again well ventilated, but the spring flowers and birds are everywhere and it is lovely outdoors.

I wrote my cousin, who was health commissioner for New York City and is a colonel in the chief surgeon's office at G. H. Q. of the A. E. F., to ask about probable epidemics in the summer here and got all the information as to what to expect and how to prevent it! He has access to all the records of illness in all sectors of the line last summer, so he looked up our sector and could tell just what to expect in the water here. Dr. Gove and Fannie at once got busy to work along the lines he suggested.

You wouldn't believe the way things pile up at times. For example, to-morrow when we have to be in Gournay, 100 K. away, with a car to bring hens from the hen market which are ordered and can *only* be gotten to-morrow, a freight carload of stoves arrives at Nesle, a freight carload of potatoes also reaches Nesle from Amiens, the man from Brittany arrives with two carloads of cows and several young calves that cannot yet walk, and at just that moment the two army horses we use are "malade" and have to go back to St. Quentin, so we are obliged to do what we can to unload the awful conglomeration in the very short time the railroad allows us with our own autos which can at best carry two wardrobes a trip (there are 27!). Of course they were expected on different days, but everything is much delayed, or a little delayed, and all comes at once. Oh, for a huge truck for just two days! However, the Unit always manages and this will be done somehow—no doubt of that.

Three days I have lived potatoes and what I don't know about shovelling them out of a freight car into a bag, piling them on to a mule cart or into a camion, weighing them, breathing their dust, eating their dust, handling their value in dirty French bills, inscribing their sales, chanting their praises, even eating them for dinner and dreaming of them at night, is not worth knowing! The "crise de transport" has been met and conquered, as I predicted, by the superhuman efforts of all the Unit and the brains of Frances and Marie.

From Ellen Emerson, May 9:

We had a delightful visit from Mrs. Clive Day 1895 and took her on Sunday on an all-day trip through the English and German trenches to the northeast of St. Quentin. The English position we visited was in the Holnon wood and we found dugouts with the bunks still in place and each marked with the name of the man who last inhabited it, apparently a Gloucester regiment. The woods were full of the most delightful wild flowers and it was hard to realize that it was only a few months since active warfare was going on there. The German lines farther on were quite different; we found there deep dugouts into which we slid through mud and débris, down flights of very steep wooden steps, the rooms where the men lived being probably twenty feet below the entrance. We explored several, finding our way with a stick from one entrance through the subterranean passage to the glimmer of light marking the next entrance. A little later we explored some artillery positions and were escorted by two Frenchmen whom we met who were for-

tunately provided with candles. I was somewhat horrified to find by the light of the candle that the floor of the dugout was strewn with hand grenades which the men picked up and laid aside lest we tread on them. It seemed quite fortunate that the director's cane had not happened to hit one in the previous dugouts.

Our latest farmyard news is a very successful sale of 22 cows and a goat yesterday, not to mention seven calves.

Extracts from Marie Wolfs to Mrs. Thayer, April 29:

I went to Amiens last Thursday and after hunting all day finally discovered in a back room in a short street that has three names in two blocks the rural engineer for our district. I had with me a letter from the Ministère des Régions Libérées in Paris. The man seemed perfectly astounded at an American who seemed interested in the sanitary condition of 15 villages. Before I got through explaining to him what we wanted to do he offered to come himself and make our survey. He suggested bringing with him a doctor who has charge of public hygiene. The combination is just what we want. He assured me that the doctor would be most enthusiastic about anyone who wanted to help the people in the rural communities. I expect them on Thursday to spend the day. At that time we shall probably determine on some plan for our public health work. It may be necessary in order to carry this out to change our work around somewhat. The girls who have been doing the visiting are getting the families pretty well covered and I think they can keep up with the new comers without much trouble. We shall probably add to their work, supervision and testing of wells or any other things which the doctor or Fannie suggests. It certainly will make an interesting program and the girls are eager to get started on it. [See Fannie Clement's letter.] . . .

As to next winter. Frances Valentine will not be able to stay, but her work will be practically done and the French Service Agricole should be working in good shape by spring. It seems as though the store would have finished by August. The people will be pretty well supplied with as good furniture as they will need until they have their permanent homes. This will narrow down the work to a dispensary and public health program and transportation. It looks now as though the small stores which we manage to get started might need a little assistance in the line of a good hustler to buy supplies for them and keep them stocked up. It is pretty hard for these peasants to do that for themselves, and it is certainly true that an American woman in Paris can do a thousand times more than a French peasant on the same errand.

Marie Wolfs to Mrs. Morrow, May 6:

The carpet you gave to our living room arrived on Sunday. It has created nothing less than a sensation on the Somme! [It will be remembered that the Unit mourned sincerely the beautiful red carpet given them by Mrs. Morrow for the Mairie École.] I found Celine yesterday standing in the middle of it, lost in admiration; she hopes that we may leave it in France and that she may fall heir to it. This time it is dark blue as that seemed best to suit our scheme of interior decoration. It certainly adds the touch that was needed and also serves the useful purpose of keeping the grass from growing up in the cracks of the floor.

Isabel LaMonte and I had a great trip last week. Every Tuesday there is a "marche aux volailles" at Gournay-en-Bray. Frances has been several times after chickens and rabbits and planned to go last Tuesday. As it turned out, everything arrived at the same time, cows and chickens from Brittany, and stoves, mattresses, and buffets from Paris which had to be unloaded at once in Nesle. It looked first as if Ellen and I would have to go along. We offered ourselves bravely enough, knowing all the time that if anything happened to the internal workings of the Ford we should have to spend the night on the road with the chicken crates. We only asked that a searching party be sent out in case we did not return within a reasonable time, say, three days. The fact that neither of us knew a thing about a hen seemed a minor consideration; fortunately for all parties concerned, it was decided at the last moment that Isabel should be spared from the cow sale and that I should accompany her.

We got up at four o'clock and we were well on the way to Roye before five. It was dark and chilly and I couldn't help but think of the morning of the retreat when we left Grécourt, and I tried to explain to Isabel how the guns sounded. We arrived at Beauvais at 7:30 with only one puncture and were in Gournay before nine, drawing up to the curb of the chicken market with considerable style. The crates were out on the sidewalk, leaving rabbits to be put in the bottom just by lifting one slat. It looked at first as if there wouldn't be much business as the peasants seemed to have brought turkeys, ducks, geese,

guinea fowl, and everything but chickens. Finally, however, funny little country wagons drawn by ponies and donkeys began to arrive and from under the seats came many pairs of hens tied by the feet, to be stretched out limp and helpless on the stone floor. We knew what they should cost which was an invaluable piece of information, so we found fault with each hen in turn until the peasant reduced his original price to our figure. It was hard when you know the only thing you want on earth is chickens, to try and convey to a group of peasants sharpened by many seasons of bargaining, that although you have crates with you, you would be just as happy to fill them with vegetables for the return trip. I found it a little difficult to pay out the money, get the receipts, untie the legs of the hens and put them in the crates all at the same time, but it is wonderful what a little practice will do even when you have brand-new chilblains on your fingers. . . .

It was a very remarkable sight to go from the beautiful rolling farm lands of the Oise to the pile of ruins which is Montdidier. The city is on a hill so that you can see it all at once and it looks as though débris had been dropped from some huge aeroplane.

From Marie Wolfs, May 10 and 12:

. . . Florence Harrison 1906 came up one day this week and spent the night with us. She is working in a hospital hut in Brest with Florence Nesmith 1904. Mabel Grandin and Isabel LaMonte left to our sorrow on May 1 and soon we must lose Ruth and Dot too.

We like Dr. Gove very much. She reminds us of Lucy Mather and we could pay her no higher compliment. She has three dispensaries each week at Grécourt and goes to San-court and Douilly on Monday, to Canizy and Offoy on Wednesday, and to Muille-Villette and Verlaines on Friday. I think we will try and arrange a traveling dispensary in the Ford camionette which was given to us by the Red Cross. Dr. Woodruff gave us the medical supplies she promised from the Red Cross and also sent us some office equipment, which is a great help to us. The Red Cross cannot give out any medical supplies at present until some arrangement is made with the French Service de Santé about drugs. I took Dr. Gove to Amiens Thursday and Captain Van Keuren let her select anything she wanted from the stores he had on hand. She found some instruments and a number of supplies. We had just received a large order of drugs bought from Roberts in Paris.

. . . Lieutenant Pouzet of the Tardieu Mission was here yesterday, bringing with him Mrs. I. Tucker Burr who is to be head of the Duryea Secours in Lille. She said that the Unit had been recommended to her as a model, and we begin to feel like a three-ring-circus expected to be ready at any moment to put on a performance for the distinguished guests of the Tardieu Mission.

We spoke some time ago about buying a three-ton truck, but I think now that it would be a mistake. The Ministère des Régions Libérées is going to have delegates in all the large towns and is putting trucks at their disposal. The man in charge of this service in Nesle is willing and anxious to help us, and in the last mattress and potato "crise" brought several loads for us.

A great deal of interesting literature has just reached us from the Congress Interallié d'Hygiene Sociale, which has been held in Paris during April. It has to do almost entirely with work in the devastated region and covers every subject from sanitation to infant mortality. Fannie is thrilled and I translate it to her by the hour.

We have started on our sanitary survey in earnest; each girl is making a plan of her own village, putting in houses and the wells. When the wells are cleaned they will be marked blue on the map.

Mme. Pottier has just returned to Hombleux, bringing with her the sweater she finished for me just before the retreat last March; she carried it with her when she was evacuated and has kept it all this time, thinking that we would be here when she got back. It was light blue and is as beautiful and fresh as though it had never left the most carefully planned knitting bag. You can imagine what it must have been through, and I thought it quite touching that she kept it!

Sadie Hackett writes to May Lewis, May 17:

I feel like a very minor part of the Unit and so anything I say can be judged as though coming from an outsider! The one thing that has impressed me about the Unit is the fact that it is carrying on such a real business in its farm department, its store, and its medical work. I don't think these people realize that a thing is being done for them. . . .

. . . I think it is the highest kind of a tribute to the work the girls are doing. (You see as an "outsider" I am throwing bouquets.)

This afternoon three people from the Wellesley Unit have been here, and some Y. M. C. A. people also appeared. Last night it was French Army officers who were to be received, Frances and Ellen doing the honors.

My own job seems to be to play this little Corona quite steadily, and I shall feel very lonely if it ever leaves my person again. I arrive at the office shortly after breakfast (I room next to the directrice, so I have to arrive early), and my first duties are similar to those of Florence Bond at the City Club—I sweep the floor, dust the room, fill the ink wells, and then build the fire in the stove. Occasionally it is the reverse order, but usually it is not, as I always think it is going to be warm enough and then it never is. There is a very penetrating chill in this air. During my first three weeks here there was a constant down-pour so there was no doubt in my mind, but now the spring and the sunshine seem to have come to stay. I also have as one of my duties the task of keeping a few flowers on the directrice's desk. After that, the hard labors begin, and I pour out the souls of either Marie or Ellen, on paper, sometimes in English, but quite often in French. For such a linguist as I it makes little difference which! If that bit of work is not occupying me, I am writing down on cards how many litres of *pois* or *avoine*, Mme. Pottier of Hombieux bought in the store a week ago last Thursday, or how much money Frances can collect for the *vaches* the next time she goes to Amiens. Occasionally I am interrupted by one of the black hens coming in the window in search of a place to lay her egg or an irate woman outside whose *buffet* or *armoire* or *matelas* has not been delivered as we promised.

Fannie Clement writes concerning the "public health problem" so dear to the hearts of the Unit. The letter is dated May 22:

. . . It seems to me the French peasants are unusually responsive, which makes working among them easy and delightful. Living in villages and not being isolated as are many of our country people at home undoubtedly makes some difference. This is the psychological time to make new suggestions too when everybody is starting a new life and reaching out for help and comfort from any available source. I am constantly impressed with the attitude of the peasants towards the Unit members. Very frequently they relate how the girls have shared with them some of their hardships as well as their pleasures. We late-comers all recognize the value of what our predecessors have done towards making more direct for us the way to their hearts.

There is every reason to believe we shall be able to carry out our original plan for public health nursing even though we may have to travel by indirect routes occasionally. My ten weeks here have been spent largely in getting acquainted with the villages, with the customs of the people, and in acquiring some knowledge of French resources whereby our American standards for public health nursing may be most advantageously interpreted. Mr. Ford and others too have given us much help in regard to the latter question.

This is by far too large and scattered a section for one nurse to do much besides nursing especially if the broader field of educational work is to be developed. I have done some bedside nursing however in all of the villages hoping to further the idea of nursing care in the home. With the aid of the Social Service workers I am keeping a record of all pregnant women and making regular visits to them. It seems to be an easy matter for prospective mothers to attend clinics in the city, and I believe that as soon as a definite consultation center is established for our villages, it will be the same here. The military hospitals at Ham and Nesle look after all such cases that report to them and I consider it part of my work to see that the women get to the hospitals. . . . The whole question of proper care for these women we shall have to take up later on, no doubt. . . .

It may be advisable later to supplement the salary of a good French physician for our villages for the sake of having a civilian doctor for the people and to give us opportunity of working with him along the lines of public health as long as we stay.

I think the Unit is especially fortunate in having Dr. Gove for its medical work as long as we have a Unit physician. . . . As would be true of any other American doctor, however, she is restricted as to the writing of prescriptions, the performance of operations, and the collection of fees. The past few weeks we have been working together in the establishment of clinics for the more distant villages. The various "maires" have posted notices and this week the program for clinics is complete. Three mornings a week, the same days the store is open, clinic is held at Grécourt and the other three mornings in other villages under some shelter which at least affords protection from the sun. There is really nothing incongruous to these people in the idea that the doctor and the nurse with a folding table and several folding chairs with a few bottles and bandages should establish a weekly consultation at a demolished cow-shed or church in their villages.

There have been but few very sick people since I came. Several children have been to the hospital with severe wounds from hand grenades and other explosives. One elderly woman was badly burned on hands and face and she too was cared for in the military hospital. Several less severe burns among the children we have cared for in the home.

The old people who are back as a rule are very husky, considering their age. We had five in the Dispensary one day this week, all eighty years old and over. Their usual complaint is trouble with eyes, joints, or stomach. Warmer weather is bringing the old people back now in larger numbers. They frequently visit the Dispensary a day or two after arrival with a tale of their sorrows and hardships through which they have just passed. One old woman who had arrived the day before her visit to Grécourt said her eyes were sore as she had cried so much over her ruined home. Another repatriot from Bouverchy said that when her husband was released and came back to find her gone and their home destroyed, he hanged himself. . . . A man with an epithelioma on his lip told the story recently of a German officer coming up behind him and pressing a lighted cigarette against his mouth thus causing the wound that resulted so disastrously for him. One woman walked from Brouchy to Grécourt last Saturday, a distance of seven or eight miles, for some cod-liver oil for her daughter and was expecting to walk back that evening. We made it convenient, however, to do some errands in Brouchy and took her home in a car. This woman lost her husband and two sons in the war and is now struggling along alone for her three younger children. These peasants still find much to live for and are always very ready to laugh. Strange as it may sound, I have not infrequently heard them joke over the fact that they had so few household utensils and for a bed perhaps nothing but a homemade one with an improvised mattress of straw.

The children of course form the one great object in life for these people who have lost everything else, and there are indeed many lovely children among our peasants. We have not done any systematic health work with them as yet, as undoubtedly that is best done through the schools. Now that the classes are starting we shall begin with a routine examination of all the children by the doctor and have the follow-up work in the home by the nurse as it is done at home.

There is a big problem of "clean-up" in many a household, but it seems remarkable to me that there is not more. So few families have wells at hand. The majority carry water by the painful from one end of the village to the other. There is usually but one family towel in use though I regularly hear an apology for this in the expression that they lost all their goods in the retreat. Sheets are being used to some extent but one can hardly wonder at the fact that the few wonderfully large and heavy sheets seen on the shelves of some of these peasant homes are not used very much when the question of water supply is universally such a serious one. Now that the Dispensary program is established I expect to spend more time in the homes. To make this possible we have to-day started a young French girl as assistant in this Dispensary.

In conjunction with the Social Service Department a survey of wells and outhouses in all the villages is being made and a more particular sanitary survey of Esmery-Hallon, the largest of our villages. Lack of proper sanitation is a prominent feature among the immediate needs of the peasants. Usually there is overcrowding in the one, two, or three rooms occupied by small as well as the largest families. If there is any window in these it invariably is so nailed up with the heavy transparent tar paper supplied by the government for the devastated area, that it admits light only. The wells have all been poisoned with every kind of débris and then a manure pile shoved in on top. Pumps have everywhere been destroyed. The result is that there are no wells yet in proper sanitary condition and the same is true of outhouses. The trouble in getting anything done to improve these is the scarcity of boards. Marie Wolfs has gone to Amiens to-day and among her many errands is that of finding out how our peasants may obtain boards for such purposes. We have on hand a simple model for a sanitary outhouse ready for exhibition purposes as soon as the material for their construction is available.

I am very anxious to get a French nurse in the field now. . . . If this nursing work proves successful in our villages and the officials at Amiens become interested, they may wish to extend this Department throughout the Somme. Marie Wolfs is planning to see some of the health officials at Amiens to-day about making a visit here to see if we cannot establish some coöperative plan with this in view. We must start some sort of French organization here soon to help finance and direct the work until they are ready to assume full responsibility for it. It would be wonderful to leave two good nurses here working under the Prefecture and who would be capable of extending the work as soon as such opportunity offered. So much for our aim at least. . . .

Extracts from two exceedingly "constructive" letters from Marie Wolfs covering events up to June 11.

. . . Alice Evans has joined us for work in the children's department. She started right in to look up the folk songs and folk dances which the little children have never had

a chance to learn and which certainly will be forgotten if someone doesn't take an interest in them. I went to Nesle on Sunday and found an old dancing master who has promised to come this week and show us all of the steps he knows. It was the custom, I found, in this part of the country to gather in the squares on certain feast days and dance, young and old together. I think this would be a very pretty custom to revive and we are going to see what we can do about it.

We have been supplying benches, tables, blackboards, and other supplies to the schools that are in session. The school in Sancourt starts this week and the one in Muille-Villette is ready for the teacher's return.

Dr. Lacomme, inspector of hygiene, and Mr. Peirson, primary school inspector, have spent a day here. Dr. Lacomme thinks we can do more than anyone in establishing better living conditions among the peasants. Mr. Peirson found American ways extraordinary but rather liked them.

We stopped in Ham, where the girls' school was having its opening. There were 64 of them, ages ranging from 4 to 15, all in the same room. The paint had been mostly burned off the wall, but the little that remained was being used for a blackboard. M. Peirson will allow us to introduce medical inspection into the school as well as school nursing. We are sure of his coöperation in anything we may want to start.

I wrote you that we were considering the advisability of starting a community center. Mr. Ford sent me word that there would be a meeting to discuss the subject in Paris on Thursday, so I went up to attend it. There were representatives from such organizations as the Foyer de Campagne, the Maison pour tous, and the Foyer Civique all having the same object, to establish in both towns and rural districts some kind of community center. The Commissaire General á la Reconstruction des Régions Libérées, who conducted the meeting, said that the time for immediate relief was coming to an end but there was something the people needed quite as much, and he wished to call our attention to the Foyer Civique. The French people are essentially individualists and have never learned either to work or play in groups. The time to change that is now when the war has rooted up their age-long traditions, and the place is the liberated regions where everything has to start new. The Americans brought the idea to France when they established the Foyers du Soldat and they are the only ones, he thinks, who can introduce it into civilian life. For that reason, he begged us to help start the Foyers for civilians and train French people to carry them on. He means by a Foyer Civique or a Maison pour tous, a community center comprising the following: dispensary, library, reading rooms, baths, cinema, milk station, health center, local war museum, each foyer to be adapted to the needs of the community in which it is situated. He was quite humorous in speaking of the baths and suggested that some person would always be found who would take a chance and finding it did him no harm, might encourage the more timid to try! It was even within possibility, he thought, that someone might enjoy it and be moved to recommend it. I convinced myself that the personnel can be found among the French to carry on the work if started.

Now for the relation of the community center to our problem, because of course we have one to solve. Need for immediate material relief is becoming less, due to our having worked every second since January. Katy Hooper has sent in what will probably be her last store order and the store itself will close in a month. The people will be relatively comfortable during warm weather, but we are sure to have a great deal of suffering when the cold weather comes, as the makeshifts they are living in are totally inadequate for the winter and there is no prospect of better housing. In that sense the emergency can be said to exist until another spring.

The Foyer as described at the meeting includes some activities which are already ours, such as dispensary, library, milk center, and public health work. We could add the cinema and anything else we wished. Our books could be sent out to them just as they are now.

I invited the head school teacher from Ham to déjeuner on Saturday, as I knew he was a very intelligent man who might be able to help us. I found that he had taught in Esmery-Hallon for seven years and of course knows every family for miles around. He suggested Hombieux as the best place to start our Foyer because it was the intellectual center, if you could call it such, before the war; at any rate, it rejoiced in a singing society and Sunday afternoon club for boys and one for girls which had been started by the priests. Alice Leavens had apparently reached the same conclusion, so once more we agree. A serious search for a location will be started at once.

The place for a library center would be wherever the Foyer is, of course. We now have about 400 books, each one beautifully covered with heavy brown paper and with a pocket and charge card. Knowing that they should be catalogued before the situation became more complicated, I sent Mary to Paris to consult Louisa Fast and to learn what she could

about French library systems. She found out that French libraries in Paris and elsewhere have always been reference libraries only. They were amazed at the A. L. A. for loaning books for people to take home and ever expecting to get them back. Inspired by our example they are trying it themselves and are finding that it works. As for cataloging, they are as busy as possible installing our method, so it hardly seems worth while to study theirs. Alice Evans has taken charge of all the children's work, while Mary does nothing but the books. She is busy making the double card catalogue recommended by Louisa. Mrs. Day has done wonderful work for us. Of course she is a finished French scholar, as well as a teacher, and took the time to come up and get acquainted with the children before she started her work. She has sent us a large shipment. . . . We have had the help of such men as M. Bertin, who is responsible for starting rural libraries in France and the primary inspector of the Somme, as well as some friends of Miss Benton's in Paris. Mrs. Day was making a study of French school systems and through the French minister of education had entrée to all the schools in France. Mr. Lefevre of Sancourt and M. Petit of Brouchy have been consulted, both having been recommended to me by the primary inspector of the Somme. We are lending books to adults as well as to children. As the library is to be a memorial for Elizabeth Russell, Ellen suggests that we have a book plate made to put in each book.

It would be wonderful if the class of 1903 wanted to pay the salary of the person in charge of the Foyer for a few years. It would give us a much better chance to choose who that person should be and of course the success of the Foyer greatly depends upon the woman in charge.

A "French" nurse came to us to-day. We are all pleased with her personality and if she works in well another problem for the winter will be solved. She is English by birth but has been in France so many years that she speaks perfect French.

The American Red Cross commissaries are selling some of their stores to a few select people. As we are included in this list I am going to try and lay up a supply of canned goods and dry groceries, blankets and warm clothing for the winter. Captain Van Keuren has given us quantities of material and when we open the *ouvroir* in the fall as I think we shall have to do to keep the women employed through next winter all these supplies will save us a great deal of money.

Our tractor has been running three weeks and according to the peasants is the best one around. It does beautiful work. Our sulky plow has just come.

Fannie and I spent a morning with the rural engineer, who has just been appointed to the district around Nesle. We arranged to have a number of wells cleaned. In Esmerly-Hallon we will have one constructed at the Mairie as a model for the village. As Harriet Ford said when we were talking it over, it is hard to realize when you say "devastated district" that not only the houses are ruined, but absolutely every other thing is laid waste as well. For example, some pumps could be mended if only there were something to mend them with. We need lead pipe, but even in Amiens pearls and diamonds are more common. Madame Patté in Bacquencourt should have a piece of thick leather for a washer and perhaps Elizabeth Biddlecome can find it in Paris, but think of the time it all takes!

From the Smith Canteen Units

Pauline Fullerton is working at Beaune at the American E. F. University under the A. L. A. She writes from Beaune, May 5:

. . . I have been working under frantic pressure—about eleven hours seven days a week.

The University is going to close June 7 and we are very uncertain as to our fate. We may be ordered home, or the Y. M. may still be able to use me for canteen service; or, if the authorities permit, I hope to stay on this side for some weeks' rest.

I wish I might picture for you this University—but the journalists have done it for you far better than I am able. Of course it has been a very costly experiment for so limited a time; but apparently it was not foreseen that the return of our men would be so very rapidly accomplished.

The money which was sent me for welfare work is by no means all spent. It has been a great pleasure to use it and has enlarged my opportunities beyond the limits of my own small personal funds. Of course it has bought innumerable cigarettes, mainly for our boys; but it made very happy some English Tommies whom we found very lonely and solitary in the dear little southern town of Arles. The francs have given teas to the boys and dinners at the hotel during our leave period; they have made possible the luxury of

much fudge, egg sandwiches, real meals (in contradistinction to mess) during my weeks at the Canteen. They have also bought little treasures for some dear French children struggling against inherited tendencies to tuberculosis, and for several French refugees, the much treasured condensed milk, sugar, and chocolate. . . .

A letter from Anne Bridgers dated Le Mans, France, May 7:

I was assigned in Paris to the Le Mans area, the concentration point for the American troops. All the divisions have been sent through here for paper work and delousing—don't laugh, they are the two serious things for troops going home. There is as much rivalry in the divisions over the number of cooties found as there is over who has the best show. Florence Eis is also in Le Mans and Rebecca Scandrett came through in her stock company just before I arrived.

At my very urgent request I was assigned to the rolling canteen. The rolling canteen comes nearer my ideas of real gypsy life than anything else I have ever experienced. We pack up our equipment, supplies, stove, wood, and everything in a one-ton Ford truck and roll around the country, serving chocolate and cakes to soldiers who have no access to a Y. hut. We carry a victrola, if we can get one, and have music while the water boils. Sometimes the boys themselves do stunts—there are real professionals among them of course. And sometimes we just talk. We started out to find the M. P.'s somewhere between Le Mans and Paris. . . . It was impossible to get information about the troops, so we never knew one day where we would be the next, we never knew how many men there would be to serve, we never knew when the truck was going to stop halfway up a steep hill and refuse to go any further. There is more water in the gasoline than gas. But we had the best-natured driver in France. He is an automobile racer. . . .

MAROLLES, May 28.

. . . We were fortunate enough to reach Nogent le Rotrou the very day on which three companies of Military Police were called into that town. They were the boys we were sent out to reach. Huge red and yellow signs on each side advertised ourselves and we stayed two nights and gave real parties.

There is a very attractive little theater in Nogent le Rotrou. We announced the picture show at eight. About 6:30 the boys began coming in. We gave them the victrola and a table full of magazines. The door to the room where we were making chocolate had to be locked, for when the boys heard there were apples and smokes inside we could not keep them out. After the picture show they lined up and came through the room. It is second nature to a soldier to "line up." They say in Paris not long ago three soldiers happened to get in line position. In five minutes there was a line of doughboys two blocks long. In Nogent le Rotrou they lined up 250 strong. . . . Just out of Chartres in the grounds of a deserted chateau we found a labor battalion of nice old Southern darkeys. You know I come from the land where they grow and these were the "real thing." They take life in France as they take it at home—as it comes. They did not seem restless or discontented, although they hadn't the slightest idea why they should be working the roads so far away from home. They howled and guffawed over the picture and I wish you could have seen their eyes shine when we handed out apples and chewing tobacco.

Margaret Nash writes to Mrs. Thayer, May 1:

Here I am in Paris awaiting my red worker's permit, before starting on my next assignment at Vierzon, 100 miles south. This is May 1, a holiday rather fearfully awaited by the Paris authorities, and, as we were all warned to stay indoors, I am using it as an opportunity of writing my long-postponed letter to you about my work in Plymouth, England. I have often wondered if we late-comers were worth our salt, and except when I talk to veteran workers of the war, I really do believe we are doing worth-while work, different as it is from theirs. There is no heroism required now and there is none of the old-time thrill, and I myself have met no hardships yet. Our particular task is to keep looking on the bright side of things when the rest of our little world has lost its ability to do so. We have to combat the tendency of the boys to find fault with their surroundings. If they are lonely and blue in England and dying to get home, then there is nothing right about England. If their waiting is done in France, then France is all wrong, and everything French is odious. We had exactly the same experience with the boys at Camp Upton after the armistice. . . . America is great in action, but waiting is not in her line; at all events, with the younger part of the nation, and our Army is very young we must remember. The Navy, bless it, younger still. Why, half the boys in Plymouth were under twenty it seemed to me, and one cannot expect the tolerance and judgment of mature men from youngsters in their teens.

My work at Plymouth was almost altogether with the Navy. There was a naval base there and it was the headquarters of a squadron of the gallant little sub-chasers and a group of destroyers. In the good old days before my time there had been thousands of "gofs" to care for in the town, but by the time I arrived all the destroyers had left and half of the chasers. The rest of the chasers with their mother ship left about three weeks later, and then we had the base boys only and the occasional ship for ballast and repairs. Our hut was open to all the allies, and the convalescent British were quite fond of us, and also the Canadians and Australians.

I wonder how many of the people in America realize that most of the actual work in connection with our canteens has been done by English volunteer workers. We had a hundred working for us in different groups, each one giving from four to sixteen hours a week, and we should have been nowhere without them.

The "Y" really has done a great work in England in helping to cement the bonds of international friendship. From the nature of its work it has had to rely on local volunteer help in most places, and this has meant friendly, happy intercourse. Then it has opened its doors to all the allies, which has already borne much good fruit in the goodwill of the English people. The Octagon, as our hut was called in Plymouth, was the most respected and admired American institution in the town.

From Mildred Roberts, May 17.

The 28th of March our Battalion—the 312th Machine Gunners—pulled stake and started on its march to the sea—a desolate place it was after everything was pulled out. The boys hiked with full pack, except those who drove the escort wagons and "led" the mules of the gun carts. It was an interesting sight to see the whole battalion marching along in companies, the officers riding the C. O. and the old rolling kitchens smoking away with the dinner cooking en route, the cooks trailing on, stirring the food when necessary and feeding the fire with the "precious wood" carted along with them. During the hike we enjoyed typical French weather—rain, rain and snow and hail—always the 79th moves in rain or worse. We were billeted in little French villages and set up our cocoa outfit in many a curious corner. . . . Eventually the 79th boys entrained at Rimaucourt for the Nantes section. The ten days that the boys entrained were interesting. All the "Y" girls of the Division were collected in Rimaucourt to serve chocolate, sandwiches, and cigarettes as the outfits pulled out—usually about 1 o'clock we would come down to the hut and serve from 4:30—talk to the boys and wave till the train pulled out, go back to our barracks and sleep and then were back to prepare for the afternoon shipment. This we did for ten days, then Sunday morning Col. McCaskey sent six of us of his Brigade through in the Ford Convoy—it was in this trip that our Ford cashed in—we completed the journey with our 79th Supply train on the big trucks. There had never been any "Y" girls with this outfit and they were delighted to have us along. We stopped in Montaigu, near Nantes; we were the first American troops there and the inhabitants couldn't do enough for us all.

The saddest time of all was when we went down in the troop train to St. Nazaire, went down to the dock and shook hands with every one of our boys and saw them sail out.

From the Near East Unit

Justina Hill writes on April 5:

The Smith Unit finds itself here at the base for the expedition, waiting for the way to open to Harpoot, to which we have been officially assigned. Whether the wait will be one of weeks or months, no one knows at present. It appears to be a place worth waiting for, however, to judge from the following, taken from the letter of a Danish missionary who has been there through the war:

"As we had been short of money lately, we had stopped taking up new children although the need had been and still is very great. But after having received your letter (from Mr. Luther Fowle) and seeing that you hope to be able to care for all the children we take up, we have decided to take up, if necessary, 100 of the most desolate and suffering children who are left out in the streets. Just now the government has given a very strict order that all Turks who have any Armenians under 70 years old, shall at once put them out, and these last days a number of young girls and children who until now have been in such homes have been sent out without anything at all, and as these children and girls have no place, and no friends, we must take care of them. I am trying as far as possible here in Harpoot to make everyone do some kind of work so that they won't learn to be beggars. The number of such women, children, and girls I am sure will be very great as

we know that a great number are living among the Arabs and Kurds, and they are w for the very first opportunity to run away. We are in very great need of bedding clothing. For my 900 children I have about 300 beds. And we are in desperate ne medicine; not even the most simple remedies can be found. These are only the ne those who are under our direct care, but then there are also thousands of poor w and children outside of our institutions, and in the villages on the plain, who have struggling and suffering more than any of us will ever know. . . ."

This was dated Harpoot, February 4, so it is recent for this country.

Volunteers were asked for, so of course we wrote at once that we were ready to g whenever it might seem best. No one knows much yet about Harpoot conditio People from nearby Harpoot are fleeing to Constantinople in fear of massacre, but w grounds they have for that, no one knows. We do hope to start soon, and have no f of any danger.

Meantime, we are all trying to learn patience here at Derindje on the Gulf of Arid, some forty miles from Constantinople. Thanks to the British, our perpetual Life-Sa, the originally German grain depot here has been turned over to the A. C. R. N E. fo use as a base. Consequently our supplies and most of the personnel are here with t Be in- to-Bagdad" on one side, the gulf on the other, and otherwise surrounded by th nly beautiful "purple hills of Asia." But for them to preserve a wide sense of pro ar atmosphere would be decidedly a combination between a western mining t d in armed camp. Our men live on the fifth floor of one corrugated iron warehous and he women are similarly situated in another. There are various lower sheds including the mess-hall á la U. S. Army, the wash-house, headquarters, and so forth. Our war-li, e aspect comes from the piles of Turkish shells placed under canvas around us and the Turk ish guns that point their harmless noses at our sleeping quarters. The "front yard" of the women's warehouse is full of mines, which we find quite convenient as benches for sunset observation.

Our army consists of Serbian soldiers to guard our supplies, Turkish soldiers to guard Turkish supplies, including the first two floors of the warehouse within which we sleep; British soldiers to guard the railroad, and various "M. P.'s" of our own, women who patrol the warehouse with bat-like clubs, chiefly to prevent pilfering.

Our navy is as queer as our army. A comfortable, put-your-faith-on-me sort of British war-ship with business-like guns of goodly size and with great potential power; our own sub-chasers that supply us with wireless and a means of transportation to "Constant," and, in addition, a big Russian battleship, held by the British, the Turee-German Goeben, and various smaller boats down to curiously painted and carved rowboats very convenient for fishless fishing.

The largest part of our land forces is made up of the Armenian laborers who do the actual heaving and hauling; "hamals" is their proper name, I believe. A more pictur- esque, filthy, flea-smitten, childish lot of people we never saw. One urges them on by say- ing "Come on, shake a leg," whereupon they grin and say "Shakalak" and move in due time anything from a kerosene engine to 150 crates of beds. Esther Greene and Elma Guest and I are particularly saturated with the peculiar atmosphere of the hamal, as we work in the warehouses, and it is part of our daily progress to get things moved by these human carriers. After we had made aisles through boxes of everything from electric washing machines to sapolio and hundreds of cases of shoes, we knew the nature of the hamal quite well. Our only fear is that we shall employ the term "shake a leg" inadver- tently upon our return to more cultured circles. However, the stuff is now fairly well sorted and we can load units with some fair amount of efficiency, as we discovered when in an emergency the other night we loaded a hospital car with everything from a stretcher to kerosene lamps in two hours.

Ruth Henry is helping with our canteen, a modified Berlin-to-Bagdad freight car. She does out our weekly supply of nuts, candy, and so forth, and our yearly supply of four yards of cloth, and receives our letters over the counter like a professional post-mistress.

Alice Moore is at present the "tractor lady" and is trying to teach Turks to run tractors in French, a combination quite as ridiculous as many others here.

What I meant to say first in this letter was that your cablegram reached us safely and that we are all most grateful to you for your thoughtfulness. We had all subconsciously reached the stage when we wondered what was going on at home. Mail has started to trickle in, but nothing under a month old has arrived, so that the cable was exactly what we wanted.

The Unit was invited to serve tea in the new rest-room last Sunday and did so quite suc- cessfully in its "one dinner gown," with the hot water in ex-kerosene tins, the tea in white

and will let you know. Dr. White said there could be only one answer to the question of whether or not more Smith people could be used, but there has been no time for anything definite.

April 30, 1919.

I am leaving for Aleppo—to help organize the base laboratory. Elma Guest may go along too, and work there until we are picked up by the Harpoot people en route to the Interior. Incidentally, we may have the delightful task of breaking in native medical students to help fill out the rather slim laboratory corps. It will be good to graduate from the warehouse and get back to my own pet work.

Alice Moore writes on April 26:

Your letters came a couple of days ago, and were most enthusiastically welcomed. I say "letters," because of course we exchanged. In the same mail came the first of the Smith Club letters which are to cheer us on our way, and this one certainly accomplished its purpose.

We are beginning to get reports from those that have gone to their stations, and it is good to think that some of the supplies are really reaching their destination and fulfilling their purpose. Letters from the Caucasus tell of really terrible conditions there, people dying of starvation right along. We sent 36 workers up there with a boatload of stuff and I believe another boatload of flour has gone since. Those 36 have been put in almost as many different localities. The Caucasus is not a food-producing district, food supplies are low in Russia from which they usually import their food, and, besides, transportation service is lacking, and many Armenian refugees from other parts of the country are crowding in there. It seems as if there must be more need there than anywhere else. . . .

SMITH COLLEGE ALUMNAE WHO HAVE SERVED OVERSEAS

The Alumnae Office is making a great effort to get a complete list of all Smith women who have served overseas. It is doing this for two reasons: first, in order that the historical records may be complete, and second, in order that there may be a star on our flag for every worker who went overseas. We publish below a list of 267 names with the briefest announcement of the organizations under which the many types of service were rendered. We appreciate the fact that the list is not complete, and—more than that—we realize that in some instances we may have attached the wrong alphabet combination to the names! We therefore ask your indulgence and bespeak your further coöperation in the matter of corrections and additions.

KEY

A.C.D.F. = American Committee for Devastated France
 A.C.R.N.E. = American Committee for Relief in the Near East
 A.F.F.W. = American Fund for French Wounded
 A.L.A. = American Library Association
 A.R.C. = American Red Cross
 S.C.R.U. = Smith College Relief Unit
 A.E.F. = American Expeditionary Forces
 Y.M.C.A. = Young Men's Christian Association
 Y.W.C.A. = Young Women's Christian Association

1882	1891
Dr. Josephine Milligan—A.R.C.	Elizabeth Williams—Serbian Relief Committee
1883 (ex)	1892
Jane E. Robbins—A.R.C., Italy	Harriet (Boyd) Hawes—S. C. R. U., Y.M.C.A.
1888	1894
Dr. Jane (Kelly) Sabin—A.R.C.	Dr. Charlotte Fairbanks—Amer. Women's Hospital
Lucy O. Mather (ex-88)—S.C.R.U., A.R.C.	Dr. Clara M. Greenough—S.C.R.U., A.E.F.
1889	Eleanor Johnson—Base Hospital, Reconstruction Aide, A.E.F.
Mabel Fletcher—Hospital in Italy	
1890	
Anna Jenkins—Y.W.C.A.	
May Willard—Y.M.C.A.	

1895

Amy O. Aldrich—A.R.C., Italy
Charlotte Bannon—Dept. of Civil Affairs
Dr. Caroline Hamilton—Resident Physi-
cian, Aintab, Turkey, A.C.R.N.E.

1896

Laura Gay—Y.M.C.A.
Zephine (Humphrey) Fahnestock—Teach-
er of Blind
Frances Jones—Y.M.C.A.
Mary Post—Y.W.C.A.

1897

Ruth (Hill) Arnold—S.C.R.U., A.R.C.
Ada (Knowlton) Chew—French Hospital
nurse
Dr. Alice W. Tallant—S.C.R.U., A.C.D.F.
Anna Woodruff—A.R.C.

1898

Cara Van Cott Burch—French radio
Louisa K. Fast—A.L.A.
Julia McAllister—Amer. Women's Hospital

1899

Harriet (Bliss) Ford—A.R.C., Paris Com-
mittee S.C.R.U.
Carolyn Boynton—Y.W.C.A.
Emily Cheney—Amer. Women's Hospital
Ella Merrill—Y.M.C.A.
Ethel Ridenour—A.F.F.W. motor service
Mary Seymour (B.M.)—Y.M.C.A. Smith
Canteen
Teresa Cloud (ex-99)—A.R.C.
Florence L. Tyler (ex-99)—Reconstruction
Aide, A.E.F.

1900

Miriam Dole—Y.M.C.A.
Adelaide Dwight—A.C.R.N.E.
Marguerite Gray—A.R.C.

1901

Marian Billings—A.R.C. (Army of Occu-
pation).
Ellen Emerson—S.C.R.U.
Amy Ferris—Y.M.C.A.
Edna Foley—Nurse in Italy
Ruth Gaines—S.C.R.U.
Esther Greene—A.C.R.N.E.
Margaret Moore—Y.W.C.A.
June (Richardson) Lucas—A.R.C.
Inez Wiggins—A.R.C.
Jean Wilson—Y.M.C.A. Smith Canteen
Cornelia C. Taylor (ex-or)—Y.M.C.A.

1902

Marion (Aldrich) Allison—Winifred Holt's
Lighthouse
Edith Blanchard—?
Katharine Holmes—A.R.C.
Helen Durkee—Y.M.C.A. Smith Canteen
Lillian P. Hull—Y.W.C.A.
Mary Howe—Y.M.C.A. Smith Canteen
(Army of Occupation)
Carolyn Childs—Serbian Relief Committee
Anna Ryan—S.C.R.U.
Edith Souther—Y.M.C.A. Smith Canteen
Frances Valentine—S.C.R.U., French Army,
S.C.R.U.
Dorothy Young—S.C.R.U.

1903

Virginia Bartle—Y.M.C.A.
Elizabeth Boies—Y.W.C.A. Russia
Fannie Clement—S.C.R.U.
Margaret Cook—Y.W.C.A.

Katherine W. Carson—Y.W.C.A.
May Hammond—Y.M.C.A. Smith Canteen
Charlotte Kreinheder—Y.M.C.A.
Alice Leavens—S.C.R.U.
*Elizabeth Russell—Y.M.C.A.
Rachel Stockbridge—Secretary
Margaret McCutcheon—Y.W.C.A.
Mabel E. Dick (ex-03)—A.F.F.W.
Georgia Read (ex-03)—S.C.R.U.
Luella Stuart (ex-03)—Amer. Transport
Service

1904

Elizabeth Biddlecome—S.C.R.U.
Anne M. Chapin—S.C.R.U.
Elizabeth M. Dana—S.C.R.U., Y.M.C.A.
Hannah (Dunlop) Andrews—S.C.R.U.
May Humstone—Y.M.C.A.
Mildred McCluney—Y. M. C. A. Smith
Canteen
Margaret Nash—Y.M.C.A. Smith Canteen
Florence Nesmith—Canteen
Cathleen Sherman—A.R.C.
Bertha (Thresher) Moore—Amer. Ambu-
lance Hospital

1905

Ruth Blodgett—Y.M.C.A.
Elizabeth (Creevey) Hamm—A.C.D.F.
Alice Evans—R.A., A.E.F., S.C.R.U.
Pauline Fullerton—Y.M.C.A. Smith Can-
teen
Evelyn Hooker—A.F.F.W.
Margaret Lothrop—Stanford Univ. Unit
Alice Ober—S.C.R.U.
Marion Rice—A.R.C. (nurse)
Helen Rogers—Y.M.C.A. Canteen, Eng-
land

1906

Marion Bennett—S.C.R.U., French Army
Harriet Berry—A.R.C.
Edith Flagg—Y.M.C.A.
Mignonne Ford—Women's Overseas Hos-
pital, motor service
Florence Harrison—Canteen
Ida Merrill—S. C. Refugee Unit
Myra Mitchell—S. C. Refugee Unit, A.R.C.
Palestine
Marie Murkland—Y.W.C.A.
Helen W. Tearse—Y.M.C.A.
Mildred Wiggins—Nurse

1907

Mary Hilton—Y.M.C.A.
Kate E. Huntley—Amer. Shipping Mission
Millicent Lewis—S.C.R.U.
Eleanor Little—Y.M.C.A.
Florence McCaskie—Y.M.C.A.
Stella Tuthill—Y.M.C.A. Smith Canteen

1908

Mary Baker—Y.M.C.A.
Katherine Beane—Y.M.C.A. Smith Can-
teen
Elizabeth (Bliss) Newhall—S.C.R.U.
Dora Bosart—?
Antoinette Doughty—Y.M.C.A.
Ruth Henry—A.C.R.N.E.
Perrie Jones—Y.M.C.A.
Edna (Schell) Witherbee—Y.M.C.A. Smith
Canteen
Elizabeth Seeber—Y.M.C.A. Smith Can-
teen

*Deceased.

Lucy Shaffer—S. C. Refugee Unit, A.F.F.W.
 Louise Studebaker—S.C.R.U.
 Charlotte Wiggin—A.R.C. Italy, Serbian
 Relief Committee
 Gladys Wingate—Y.M.C.A. Smith Canteen
 Marie Wolfs—S.C.R.U.
 Clara Michael (ex-08)—?

1909

Marjorie (Carr) Jamison—S.C.R.U.
 Elizabeth S. Clark—Y.M.C.A.
 Mary Gleason—Y.M.C.A. Smith Canteen
 Mabel Grandin—S.C.R.U.
 Sadie Hackett—S.C.R.U.
 Bee Hoiles—A.E.F. nurse
 Helen Spear—Y.M.C.A.
 Mary Stevenson—S.C.R.U.
 Edna True—S.C.R.U.
 *Elizabeth Tyler—Refugee Board
 Willie Young—Y.W.C.A.

1910

Ida Andrus—S.C.R.U.
 Elinor Brown—Y.M.C.A.
 Annette (Hoyt) Flanders—A.R.C.
 Grace MacLam—A.R.C. Hospital Hut
 Dr. Alma Rotholz—A.R.C.
 Gladys Russell—Y.M.C.A.
 Mary B. Scott—A.R.C.
 Mary H. Steen—Y.M.C.A.
 Marjorie Talbot—S.C.R.U.
 Marion Thomas—S.C.R.U.
 Marjorie Valentine—Y.M.C.A.
 Katharine Morse (ex-10)—Y.M.C.A.

1911

Elizabeth K. Abbe—Y.M.C.A. Smith Can-
 teen
 Florence Angell—A.R.C.
 Florence Blodgett—Nurse A.E.F.
 Agnes Bowman—Y.M.C.A. Smith Canteen
 Jessica Crandall—Y.M.C.A.
 Mary Dickinson—Y.M.C.A.
 Catherine Hooper—S.C.R.U.
 Lenore Little—A.R.C.
 †Eleanor Mills—Hôpital auxiliaire
 Marion Moore—Y.M.C.A.
 Winifred (Notman) Prince—Y.W.C.A.
 Maude Pfaffmann—Y.M.C.A., Secretary
 Anna Rochester—A.R.C., S.C.R.U.
 Helen Scriver—A.R.C.
 Elizabeth Sherwood—Secrétariat français
 Alice Smith—Presbyterian Hospital Unit
 Winifred Waid—Y.M.C.A.
 Elizabeth Babcock (ex-11)—Y.M.C.A., Sec-
 retary
 Marguerite Biebinger (ex-11)—A.R.C.
 Augustine Stall (ex-11)—Presbyterian Hos-
 pital Unit

1912

Evelyn Alden—Y.M.C.A.
 Ruth Benjamin—Amer. University Union
 Frances Carpenter—Y.M.C.A.
 Marion Clark—Y.W.C.A. Russia
 Isabelle Cook—Canteen
 Elizabeth Curtiss—Y.W.C.A. Russia
 Marion Denman—Natl. Committee on
 Training Camp Activities
 Martha Dennison—Y.W.C.A. India
 Josephine Dole—A.R.C.
 Sally Frankenstein—Y.M.C.A. Smith Can-
 teen

* Deceased.

† Died while on leave in America.

Hester Hopkins—A.R.C. Nurses' Aide
 Isabel James—Y.M.C.A. Smith Canteen
 Ruth Joslin—S.C.R.U.
 Mary Francis Peirce—Y.M.C.A.
 Mildred Scott—Y.W.C.A.
 Agnes Vaille—A.R.C.
 Olive Williams—Y.M.C.A. Smith Canteen
 Louise Wood—Y.W.C.A.
 Margaret Wood—S.C.R.U., A.R.C.
 Alice Moore (ex-12)—A.C.R.N.E.

1913

Edith Alden—Y.M.C.A.
 Mary Arrowsmith—Y.M.C.A.
 Lucile Atcherson—A.C.D.F., Executive
 Secretary
 Maude Barton—A.R.C. Nurse
 Dorothy Brown—S.C.R.U.
 Katherine (Carr) Wilson—Y.M.C.A.
 Emily Chamberlain—Y.M.C.A.
 Gertrude (Deming) Goodrich—?
 Helen Estee—Y.M.C.A.
 Genevieve Gildersleeve—Allied Amer. Trans-
 port Council
 Rosamond Grant—S.C.R.U.
 Marion Halsey—A.R.C.
 Ruth Higgins—Peace Commission
 Helen Hodgman—Y.M.C.A. Smith Can-
 teen
 Helen Hood—Y.M.C.A.
 Harriet Hunt—Y.M.C.A. Smith Canteen
 Lillian Jackson—Y.M.C.A.
 Isabel LaMonte—S.C.R.U.
 Esther Lyman—Y.M.C.A.
 Mary V. Martin—Dr. Blake's Hospital
 Mildred Roberts—Y.M.C.A. Smith Can-
 teen
 Elizabeth Schlosser—Y.M.C.A.
 Sophia Smith—A.R.C., Palestine
 Dorothy Usher—Intercollegiate Unit
 Margaret Woodbridge—Y.M.C.A.
 Mary (Addison) Reese (ex-13)—Y.M.C.A.
 Margaret Bean (ex-13)—Y.M.C.A. Smith
 Canteen
 Helen Wilson (ex-13)—Serbian Relief Com-
 mittee
1914
 Louise Adams—A.R.C.
 Margaret Ashley—S.C.R.U.
 Louise Cady—Y.M.C.A.
 Margaret Farrand—A.F.F.W., A.R.C.
 Elsie Geitz—Y.M.C.A.
 Margaret Hodges—A.R.C.
 Rosamond Holmes—Y.M.C.A.
 Katharine Knight—Y.M.C.A. Smith Can-
 teen
 Florence McConnell—Y.M.C.A.
 Elizabeth McMillan—Y.M.C.A.
 Blanche Mitchell—A.E.F. French Hospital
 Elizabeth Roby—U.S. Telephone Unit
 Josephine Snapp—Y.M.C.A.
 Grace Snow—Stenographer Chief Quarter-
 master's Office
 Marjorie Taylor—Y.M.C.A.
 Margaret Torrison—Y.M.C.A.
 Katherine Wood—Y.M.C.A.
 Frances Aiken (ex-14)—Dr. Blake's Hos-
 pital (Nurse)
 Virginia Flad (ex-14)—A.R.C. Nurses' Aide
1915
 Elsie Bird—Y.M.C.A. Attached to 4th
 Division

Annie Bowman—Y.M.C.A.
 Pauline Bray—Y.M.C.A.
 Anne Bridgers—Y.M.C.A. Smith Canteen
 Florence Burr—Y.M.C.A. Librarian
 Natalie Carpenter—Y.M.C.A.
 Marion Evans—A.R.C. Roumania, Ford
 Commission
 Amy Greene—Y.M.C.A.
 Katherine Park—Y.M.C.A.
 Lee Ramsdell—Students' Atelier Reunion,
 A.E.F.
 Esther Root—Students' Atelier Reunion
 Mary Frances Semans—A.R.C.
 Lois Sickels—Y.M.C.A.
 Janet Van Sickle—Students' Atelier Reun-
 ion
 Katharine Vermilye—Y.M.C.A. Smith
 Canteen

1916

Dorothy Ainsworth—S.C.R.U.
 Marjorie Darr—A.R.C.

Florence Eis—Y.M.C.A. Smith Canteen
 Elizabeth Hazlehurst—Y.M.C.A.
 Justina Hill—A.C.R.N.E.
 Elizabeth Hugus—Y.M.C.A. Business
 Unit
 Katherine Dougherty (ex-16)—A.E.F.
 Lucie Scott (ex-16)—A.R.C.

1917

Donna Couch—Y.M.C.A.
 Elma Guest—A.C.R.N.E.
 Bernardine Keiser—Y.M.C.A.
 Evelyn Lawrence—British Army Service
 Corps
 Nell B. Lewis—Canteen
 Dorothy Moore—Canteen
 Sara Ravndal—2nd Commission to Pales-
 tine
 Ethel Taylor—Y.M.C.A.
 Shannon Webster—A.R.C.
 Bessie Eisenstein (ex-17)—A.R.C.
 Katharine Groesbeck (ex-17)—A.E.F.

LET US TALK OF MANY THINGS

THE QUESTION OF
A MEMORIAL

As will be seen from
 the minutes of the
 Alumnae Association
 meeting on page 362

the question of an appropriate memorial for
 our overseas workers was much discussed at
 Commencement time. The committee that
 presented the matter suggested that a bronze
 tablet—or possibly two as the names are so
 many—simply made and hand wrought
 inscribed with the names of the 200 and more
 overseas workers be placed in John M. Greene
 Hall. The tablets were suggested as fitting
 for several reasons. In the first place the
 committee felt that it was highly desirable
 that the names be commemorated on what-
 ever memorial was chosen, both as a matter of
 historical record for the College and interest
 to future students,—quite apart from the
 wish to do honor to each individual worker,—
 and it felt that a tablet was the only medium
 by which this could be done. Moreover,
 it is possible to procure for the sum men-
 tioned—\$2000—a really lovely tablet, the
 very best of its kind from an artistic point
 of view. The committee states that posses-
 sion of the tablets would not of course pre-
 clude any other memorial which might be of a
 more practical nature, but with less historical
 interest. We publish below two "let us
 talks" from interested alumnae.

To alumnae who were back for Commence-
 ment, one of the most absorbing questions
 opened to discussion was that of a suitable
 memorial to the activities of the Smith
 College Units overseas. Their best memorial
 will always be the heroic history of their work,
 and its tangible and intangible results may
 be the one they will desire. But that is a
 memorial they built themselves, and we who
 stayed at home still claim the right to witness
 to the high honor and appreciation in which

we hold them, and in which they richly
 deserve to be held. If, then, we should
 undertake to memorialize—not the work of
 the Units, since that is its own best memo-
 rial—but our recognition of it, what form
 should our homage take?

In so far as any opinion was expressed by
 alumnae during Commencement, it was in
 favor of something useful rather than orna-
 mental. Yet the very essence of a memorial
 is perpetuity, and only art is sure of earthly
 immortality.

Standards of utility are nearly always
 relative, and change with changing needs.
 Many kinds of useful things cease from time
 to time to be useful. Standards of beauty,
 indeed, can alter too, but one does not
 supersede another. A beautiful thing may
 survive into ages when no one any longer
 knows how to create that particular form of
 beauty, yet it remains beautiful.

The committee from the alumnae ap-
 pointed to make some suggestion for the
 memorial recommended two bronze tablets,
 to be set into spaces either side of the door
 of John M. Greene Hall, where students
 going in and out of Chapel will see them every
 day. Bronze tablets, of course, are in the
 high tradition of Greek and Roman memo-
 rials, and on them alone could the lettered
 names of all the overseas heroines be them-
 selves an element of decoration. With any
 other kind, the names would have to be
 inscribed upon a small tablet and affixed.

But if the idea of bronze tablets should be
 rejected, would it not be a fine and appro-

priate thing to purchase a piece of French art, either a bronze or a painting or a group of etchings? The committee could call upon the sensitive taste and artistic judgment of Mr. Churchill to help it choose. This would be to select our memorial from among the only things which endure, and also to associate it fittingly with France.

RUTH SHEPARD PHELPS 1899.

The work of Smith College women in France during the great war is a living thing. A bronze tablet with a list of names inscribed is a dead thing. Why not commemorate living service by a living memorial?

A list of names in bronze is personal. It glorifies the individuals who have done the service rather than the service itself. Members of the Smith Unit who responded to the call to work in France put aside all thought of their work as individuals and gave their best services for a great cause. Let us honor them, not in a limited way as persons, but by some big impersonal service-memorial.

A living memorial seems more appropriate than a list of names on a tablet of bronze as a means of honoring service in a war fought for democracy. Bronze tablets, like triumphal arches, are more adapted to a society where victors are being exalted instead of sound democratic principles. We need as a memorial something which will help us to make and keep democracy more democratic.

What form shall the memorial take? Before this is decided, the opinion of the alumnae should be thoroughly canvassed, and many suggestions should be received, especially from those who served with the Unit in France.

A fitting embodiment of the spirit of service which was expressed in the work of the Smith women during the war would be some provision for training Smith women to do greater service in the future. This service may be more effective work in winning some of the battles against our greatest enemies—ignorance, poverty, disease, and crime, or sharing the knowledge and experience of college women of America with other women of the world. The form of the memorial might be a fellowship to enable Smith alumnae to take advanced courses in social work either at Smith or elsewhere, a fund to make permanent the summer school of Smith College established during the war-time to train women for specialized social work, or a fellowship to provide for the training of Smith

alumnae in Europe or the training of European women at Smith College as a means of forming one more link in that great chain of friendship and mutual understanding that will ultimately bind the nations together in peace.

The establishment of a fitting memorial by the alumnae of Smith College for the service of Smith women in the war is an important task. If it is to be a worthy expression of the spirit which sent them forth, it must be a vital service-memorial.

MAUDE E. MINER 1901.

All the training in **THE LURE OF AGRICULTURE*** elimination which one's four years at Smith afford, seems none too much when the enthusiast has to choose between the alluring possibilities offered by agriculture.

Barring the war positions as temporary, there are open to women many excellent positions. So far as my experience goes, these seem to be of three general types. A woman can work up to the management of an estate, a farm, or a business enterprise; she may enter a growing enterprise as partner, or, after a certain amount of experience in her chosen line (even without it, if she has enough of the gambling spirit) she may establish a business of her own.

The combinations of these with the different kinds of animals, not excluding bees and poultry, as well as the three different divisions of plants—vegetables, fruits, and flowers—are enough to tantalize even the cat with his nine lives. To many women the various phases of floriculture are especially attractive, and it is almost universally conceded that women do much better than men in decorating and arranging. In the last Bulletin of the Women's National Farm and Garden Association there is a most interesting account by Miss Burden of her own start in commercial floriculture.

Highly specialized work with market gar-

*Some day we are to have a real "What-Alumnae-are-Doing-article" (to speak editorially) on women in agriculture, but meantime we are glad of this sketch of Miss Clarke's, written on the eve of undertaking her first position, before, as she says, she has had a chance to become discouraged by "drought, flood, or insects." She is to be assistant supervisor on a 300 acre farm in New Hampshire, specializing on vegetables and small fruits. Miss Clarke took a four weeks' summer course at M. A. C. in 1917, was with the Smith unit in Chesterfield for a month in 1918, and also six weeks at the Wellesley College Training Camp, and she has taken the ten weeks' course at M. A. C. this past winter.

den crops offers the greatest money return under especially favorable conditions. In this field, as well as in that of fruit, preserving, and canning present a companion industry of no small importance.

General farming is not looked upon with any degree of favor. To specialize in two or perhaps three things, obtaining the best possible distribution of labor, is the aim of the modern agriculturist.

The initial training need not require a very

long time. While the excellent emergency courses at various colleges may not continue, there are always the state agricultural colleges, and the Ambler School of Horticulture for Women. There the regular and short time courses offer both theory and practice, but experience and improvements of materials and methods must be sought for eagerly as long as one expects to practice with any degree of success.

ELIZABETH LAWRENCE CLARKE 1916.

NEWS FROM NORTHAMPTON

THE BULLETIN BOARD

VESPERS.—Since the May issue of the *QUARTERLY* the speakers have been: Rev. Kenneth B. Welles of the Edwards Church, Northampton, Professor Kirsopp Lake of Harvard University, Bishop E. H. Hughes of Malden, Mass., President Neilson, Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York, Professor Irving F. Wood of Smith College.

CONCERTS.—Afternoon and evening concerts were given by the French Military Band under the direction of Capitaine Fernand Pollain. The afternoon concert was offered as a special favor of the French High Commission in Washington to Smith College.

The eighth and last concert of the evening series was Haydn's Oratorio "The Creation." Professor Bigelow of Amherst directed the Smith and Amherst choruses which were assisted by picked players from the two college orchestras. The soloists were Marie Sundelius, soprano, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, John Barnes Wells, tenor, and Fred Patton, bass.

An organ recital was given by E. Harold Geer, A.M., Mus.B., F.A.G.O., organist of Vassar College.

There have been four senior recitals.

The third recital of the Historical Series by members of the faculty of the Department of Music was given by Miss Bates, Mr. Janser, and Mr. Olmsted.

LECTURES.—The following lectures have been given since the May issue of the *QUARTERLY*: "The New Elizabethans," lecture and readings by Lieut. Robert Nichols; "Arte Español Contemporaneo" by Señorita María de Maeztu, Ph.D., University of Madrid; "Relation of Art to Morality" by Professor Raymond M. Alden of Leland Stanford University; "The Idea and History of the Vieux

Colombier" given in English by Jacques Copeau; "Lecture de fragments poétiques et dramatiques" given by Jacques Copeau in French; "Nor yet the new," open lecture to the Phi Beta Kappa Society, by Charles Hall Grandgent, L.H.D., professor of Romance Languages at Harvard University. There was a lecture on opportunities for graduate work offered by the Harvard Theological Foundation, given by Miss Adelaide Fairbanks and open only to the members of the senior class. At an open meeting of the Voice Club, Miss Grace Griswold of the Theatre Workshop, N. Y., spoke on "The Related Arts of the Theatre." A lecture was given by Professor W. C. Bagley of Teachers College, under the auspices of the Department of Education. At an open meeting of the French Club, Madame Suzanne Bing, one of the players of the Vieux Colombier, read selections from Molière's "L'École des Maris." Under the auspices of the Sociology Club with the coöperation of the Sociology and Hygiene departments, a series of lectures was given by Dr. Eleanor Bertine, director of the Student Program of the Bureau of Social Education, National Board of the Y. W. C. A. The lectures were: "An Introductory Talk on Social Education," "The Physical Aspects of Sex," "The Emotional Aspects of Sex," and "The Social Aspects of Sex." The subject of "Y. W. C. A. Summer Camps" was discussed by Miss Ruby Jolliffe.

FACULTY NOTES.—President Neilson, Professor Amy Barbour, Acting Dean, and Professor Ernst Mensel of the Department of German, attended a conference of the four colleges, Mt. Holyoke, Wellesley, Vassar, and Smith, held at Mt. Holyoke College.

Professor F. Stuart Chapin of the Depart-

ment of Economics and Sociology attended a conference on child welfare held in Boston.

Professors Albert Schinz and Osmond T. Robert of the Department of French attended a meeting of the Modern Language Association held in South Hadley, Mass.

Professor John Spencer Bassett, Ph.D., LL.D., of the Department of History spoke on the League of Nations, at Newark, N. J. At the annual meeting of the Smith College Branch of the American University Professors' Association, Professor Bassett was reelected president, and Professor Amy Barbour of the Department of Greek was reelected secretary.

There will be two changes in the faculty of the Department of Geology for the year 1919-1920. Miss Laura Hatch, Ph.D., who has been absent on war service, is to return to her position as assistant professor. Miss Dorothy L. Merchant 1919 will take the place of Miss Dorothy M. Johnston as demonstrator.

Miss Edith Ware, Ph.D., who has been an instructor in the Department of History, is next year to be in the Department of History at Bryn Mawr College.

Miss Susan Huntington of the Department of Spanish was married on June 27 to Mr. Howard Vernon at the Alumnae House. Mr. Wood officiated.

APPOINTMENTS.—Department of Greek.—Eleanor Rambo, Instructor. Miss Rambo was under appointment for a fellowship at the American School at Athens, and during the war has been acting as assistant curator in the Department of Classical Antiquities of the University of Pennsylvania museum.

Department of History.—Edward J. Woodhouse, Assistant Professor. Mr. Woodhouse comes from Yale where he has been an instructor; Carl Brand, Instructor. Mr. Brand has been a graduate student at Harvard for the past year.

PUBLICATIONS.—Bassett, John Spencer. A second edition of "The Lost Fruits of Waterloo" with an introduction by the author, published by MacMillan Co.

Miller, William J. An article on "The Significance of the Gorge at Little Falls, N. Y.," in the *Journal of Geology*, April.

See page 293 for an account of the rally of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association held at Smith College in May.

IN MEMORIAM.—Dr. John M. Greene, "the Father of Smith College," died on Monday, April 28, at his home in Boston. Dr.

Greene served as senior member of the Board of Trustees and until recent years when his advancing age made it impossible, was an interested spectator at college functions and a guiding power on the Board. Because of the diversity of his interests and the lavishness with which he gave of himself and of his time, his death is a great and widely-felt loss.

Upon going to press (July 18) it becomes our sad duty to announce the death this morning of Mr. Charles N. Clark. Mr. Clark has been one of our trustees and treasurer of the College since 1888.

HILLYER ART GALLERY.—There has been an exhibition of the work of Miss Deborah Kallen's students in the special exhibition room. An exhibition of nine paintings and sketches in oil and fifteen studies in pencil by Mr. Churchill was of great interest and had particular bearing on the Barbizon pictures. There has been an exhibition of reproductions in black-and-white and color of the work of the French Impressionist School, Courbet, and of a few other contemporary French masters. A group of architectural drawings has been on exhibition. These drawings, a recent acquisition, belong to the gallery and are from the firm of Fox and Gale of Boston. Two schemes are shown, one for the remodelling of the special exhibition room, and the other for the remodelling of the entrance hall of the Art Gallery. A still-life by Vincent Van Gogh has been lent to the gallery for exhibition. An exhibition of general interest was arranged particularly for the students taking the course in development of house furniture. It consisted of old furniture, chiefly of the eighteenth century, lent by the owners, mostly residents of Northampton.

UNDERGRADUATE NEWS.—Awards.—The Mary Van Kleeck prize for the best essay on "Women in Industry" was awarded to Ambia Harris 1919.

The Horace Howard Furness prize, awarded this year for the best essay on "Shakespeare and Patriotism," was won by Mary McGuinness 1919.

The Clara French prize for progress in the study of English was awarded to Mathilde Shapiro 1919.

The Smith—I. C. S. A. joint fellowship has been awarded for 1919-1920 to E. Leslie Gates 1919.

ELECTIONS.—Class of 1920: president for

senior year, Katharine Thompson; chairman of the Class Book board, Ina Hughes.

Council.—New members: Alice Jones, Anne Coburn 1921, Eleanor Hoyt 1922.

A victory step sing was held on May 6 during which \$6135.30 was raised in Liberty Bond pledges for the Dormitory Fund.

The new flag which flies from College Hall tower was again the gift of the Class of 1920.

The *Weekly* in its last few issues has been printing interesting and enlightening articles on special phases and developments of our college life—the laundry, names of campus houses. The QUARTERLY has published articles in previous years on these subjects.

DRAMATICS.—The Alpha Society presented "Maidens over the Wall" by Bertram Block.

The Phi Kappa Psi Society presented "Prunella" by Granville Barker.

The Spanish Club presented "El Sí de la Niñas" by Moratin.

The Mathematical Club presented "Figuratively Speaking."

"Beggars," a play written by members of Manuscript with songs composed by the members of Clef Club, was presented in June.

THE CAMPUS CAT.—The board for the past year has been announced as follows: Louise Humphrey 1919, Margaret Broad, Helen Hoyt, Judith Matlack 1920, Edith Bayles, Lynda Billings, Dorothy Schuyler, Dorothy Thompson, and Katharine Walker 1921.

FLOAT DAY.—The regatta with its junior-senior crew contests and picturesque canoe pageant was held on May 26. The juniors made the better showing in point of form as well as winning two of the three races, the final score being 68 to 59 for 1919 and the crew trophy, given to the winning class each year by Dr. Goldthwait, was presented to Ruth Kirkpatrick, captain of the junior crew. Announcement was made of the first all-Smith crew, chosen for rowing ability, neatness, good carriage, and good attitude. It consists of the following students: cox, Eleanor Fitzpatrick 1919; stroke, Emily Crabbe 1919; two, Helen Small 1919; three, Ruth Perry 1919, and bow, Edith Coombe 1920.

The pageant represented the Forty Singing Seamen and May Bossi 1921 was awarded the prize of \$5 given by the Athletic Association to the student offering the best suggestion for the pageant.

FIELD DAY.—The basket ball game was

won by 1921 with a score of 17 to 13 against the juniors. The hockey game was won by 1920 with a score of 3 to 2. The baseball game was won by 1919 with a score of 8 to 3, and 1919 won the cricket game with a score of 136 to 75. The two games out of three required to decide the victory in volley ball were won by 1919 over 1922 with the scores of 25 to 17 and 25 to 18. The interclass tennis finals were played between Irene Drury and Helen Ledoux 1919 and Alice Chapman and Dorothea Nourse 1922, the championship going to 1919. Alice Chapman 1922 won the cup for college champion in tennis singles.

The all-Smith teams are as follows: hockey, Caroline Crouter, Elsie Finch, and Marion Robertson 1919, Barbara Frantz, Marian Hill, Elizabeth Prescott, Gertrude Robinson, Elisabeth Schneider 1920, Dorothy Burr and Jean Spahr 1921; baseball, Martha Aldrich, Catharine Saunders, Alberta Smith 1919, Bertha Bassevitch, Agnes Burnham, Agnes Grant 1920, May Bossi, Frances Holden, Rosa Rosenthal 1921; tennis, Irene Drury and Helen Ledoux 1919, Elizabeth Prescott and Virginia Yates 1920; cricket, Gertrude Gates, Esther Rugg, Eleanor Ripley, Margaret Wilson 1919, Louise Bailey, Elizabeth Bassick, Lois Bateman, Cordelia Merriam 1920, Marguerite Ely, Margaret Morison, Ruth Wood 1921.

The six Smith sweaters were this year awarded to Elizabeth Atterbury, Helen Howes, and Margaret Sherwood 1919; Dorothy Gates, Elizabeth Prescott, and Carol Rice 1920.

HONOR LIST OF 1919

The following students were graduated with honors:

Summa cum laude—Helen Edna Davis.

Magna cum laude—Grace Barker, Helen Cohen, Margaret Culberson, Bernice Decker, Jean Dickinson, Elsie Finch, Thalma Gordon, Marjorie Hopper, Alice McCarthy, Ruth Pierson, Lucile Pillsbury, Emily Porter, Hazel Prentice, Mathilde Shapiro, Eleanor Smith. As of the class of 1918, Marion Lane.

Cum laude—Martha Aldrich, Josephine Allen, Dorothy Atwood, Hortensia Balarezo, Dorothy Bartlett, Miriam Berry, Helen Bingham, Myra Bowers, Gloria Chandler, Dorothea Choate, Edith Coit, Helen Crittenden, Annette Crystal, Katharine Dana, Edith Dohrman, Ethel Emery, Isabel Emery, Margaret Faunce, Daisy Follansby, Mary

Foster, Leslie Gates, Doris Gifford, Mabel Gilbert, Carolyn Gulick, Dorah Heyman, Margaret Hitchcock, Helen Hotchkin, Elizabeth Hunt, Barbara Johnson, Helen Jones, Lucy Kingsbury, Anna Koffinke, Jeannette Laws, Marjorie Lorentz, Helen McClure, Louise McElwain, Lucy McHale, Eleanor McKnight, Constance McLaughlin, Margaret MacLeod, Isabel MacNabb, Catharine Marsh, Dorothy Martin, Rebecca Mathis, Henriette Meyer, Tillie Miller, Alice Mott, Edna Newman, Mary O'Neill, Charlotta Opper, Suvia Paton, Ruth Perry, Margaret Petherbridge, Agnes Pike, Marion Post, Irene Richardson, Caroline Sanborn, Mary Shea, Margaret Sherwood, Doris Smith, Genevieve Smith, Madeline Stanton, Marjorie Stanton, Frances Steele, Alice Stevens, Elise Steyne, Margaret Stowe, Grace Valentine, Isabelle Welch, Mary Whitford, Carolyn Whittemore, Elizabeth Whorf, Inez Wood, Margaret Woodwell.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT HONORS

Botany.—Isabelle Welch.

English.—Ethel Emery, Caroline Sanborn.

French.—Margaret Culberson, Edith Dohrman, Henriette Meyer, Lucile Pillsbury, Mathilde Shapiro, Margaret Sherwood.

Geology.—Marion Lane, Hazel Noera, Dorothy Merchant.

German.—Anna Koffinke.

Government.—Helen McClure.

History.—Margaret Faunce, Constance McLaughlin, Margaret Petherbridge, Elizabeth Whorf.

Mathematics.—Suvia Paton.

Music.—Katharine Adams, Bernice Decker, May Grady.

Philosophy.—Helen Davis.

Physics.—Louise McElwain.

Sociology.—Jean Dickinson, Helen Hotchkin, Catharine Marsh.

Spanish.—Emiily Porter.

THE NOTE ROOM

"The tumult and the shouting dies, the captains and the kings depart." Commencement is over, the campus is green, cool, and deserted, no longer merely the elm-shaded background for gay groups of girls. We thought spring term never *would* come, but now that the intense activities of graduation and reunion have made us crowd the doings of weeks into a few short days, spring term seems

so far in the past that we feel as if it never *had* come.

While we were in the midst of it, however, it was very satisfying, and with a few slight hitches in the way of weather was all that one could ask to complete the joy of living in this happy valley. In fact, so delightful was the countryside that it was difficult indeed to arouse interest in indoor events, and it required public opinions in the *Weekly* on lack of college spirit and intellectual curiosity, and warning or especially alluring signs in the Note Room to produce results. But council members were finally elected, the I. C. S. A. conference was put through with success, and a number of unusually fine lectures given to a crowded John M. Greene Hall. The significance of that building and the value of the life of the man for whom it is named, were brought home to us one day when we stopped in our busy ways to hear the tolling of the chapel bell when Dr. Greene was laid to rest. This bell, by the way, which was the gift of Mrs. Seelye, is now actually to be rung from John M. Greene Hall, as College Hall tower has been hung with the Dorothea Carlile chime of twelve new, shining bells. They are to be played only on occasions of gladness; and in the cool of the evening, the quiet of a long Sunday afternoon, or in the midst of some college gaiety it is refreshing to hear their mellow tones. The simple but beautiful memorial service at their dedication struck the note of joy in living and of high ideals which the Carlile family wish to perpetuate through their gift. And the quiet picture of the whole college standing about in the sunset shadows or strolling slowly beneath the lofty elms to listen to the first notes of those bells just after the indoor service, must have been very gratifying to the donors of the gift. It was like a great, impressive fête—perhaps the more appreciated because the usual effective garden party of Prom was but a thing of dreams this year.

It is said that there is nothing new under the sun, and if one prefers the letter to the spirit, this statement holds true, for no sun shone on May 22, but who, I ask you, has ever before witnessed a Senior Prom at Smith? The long awning from the Gymnasium to the Students' Building was needed this year as never before, with 1919 as well as 1920 having a party, and they were real rainbeaux who appeared at it. Such wetness never was beheld as on these two Prom nights, but never

did parties look gayer when once attained, and the dainty dresses with huge feather fans, together with colored lights and uniformed men, put to scorn the jesting words of the song of a previous step sing. . . .

How you going to make them come to your Prom
After they've seen Patee?

No one "fed them pink tea, under a tree," nor did the men "have to look for periscopes on Paradise." With interchange of dance and theater nights, by automobile rides—in spite of one accident—and at many a tea dance, the weather and mere man were put to rout.

We ought by rights to pen a full column fitly to express our appreciation of the regular Saturday night dances in the Students' Building. They surely have happily solved the "What shall we do with our men" problem and a "good time is had by all."

It seemed a more fair division of labor this spring for both juniors and seniors to have proms just before Field Day—the freshmen and sophomores, having had less years of team play, don't need to have such a preliminary endurance test handicap! The sophomores won basket ball, the juniors hockey, the seniors tennis, baseball, and the Day. Then the six "S" sweaters were awarded, three to 1919, and three to 1920. On Field Day showers were constantly imminent, but never could there have been a more ideal evening than that of the following Monday when the Float Day events were held. Gay crowds on the banks above the Boat House overlooking Paradise with woods and a sunset sky beyond, slim shells on the water moving with a rhythmic smoothness, and later the long line of the canoe pageant coming around the bend to the music at the judges' stand of the song each represented, all certainly helped to make this a picturesque and much-to-be-commended addition to our Smith College traditions.

As one gets the greatest amount of local color perhaps via the Note Room in winter, so one gets it from the step sings during spring term. Tuesday and Friday evenings were always pleasant and the college interest seemed ever to be centered about those Students' Building steps. Here stray returning alumnae would eventually find their way, and all visiting friends and families be brought. Here Novel Club and Pleiades took in, each after its own kind. Through the scattered clusters of people would pass girls in bloomers and middy blouses, stopping for a minute to chat or listen before going on for an after sup-

per crew practice. Automobiles would draw up below the Library, filled with laughing groups returning from some early bat. Girls in twos and threes would still knit busily standing a bit apart from the eager and crowded semicircle around the singing seniors, and yet others would stroll up leisurely to hear the last few songs before going inside to the Christian Association meeting. From the songs themselves, too, one could tell of changing times and seasons. There was the never-failing musical repartee on dates with seniors, clever bits about the latest college fad—this year the lollypop, of course—humorous remarks of instructors "going up to faculty meeting," and last but not least, tuneful references to a certain diamond-shaped pin.

So much for the steps on any Tuesday or Friday in spring term. There was one particular Tuesday in early May, however, when all 1919 transformed itself into row upon row of Red Cross nurses, and all the songs were patriotic; and there were speeches—soul-inspiring and pocketbook-emptying speeches—and parades and much excitement generally; for a Victory Sing was being staged, and Liberty-Bonds-drawing-Dormitory-Fund-interest were pledged by the various classes. One had to be very careful to make her pledge on the proper colored card for competition waxed furious, although eventually 1922 by sheer force of numbers carried off the palm with 1919 a close second as was proper, and a total of \$6135.30 was raised with no difficulty whatever—before the sun went down behind Paradise.

So finally Memorial Day was upon us—pleasant this year from its sunny start to its cheering Tech Show finish—and then the beginning of the end. Exams! What would those tentative marks of midyears do to the final scoring? But one couldn't really worry long even about examinations. The sings, good weather, and—although it seemed incredible—lollypops lasted through them all. Suddenly there was a great exodus of freshmen—they'd "gone out from their mathematics"—and then a frantic searching for self-conscious and elusive juniors from among the sophomores who now take logic, and we knew that the work for the year was over. Clef Club and Manuscript together gave a play that night, the following day was the dress rehearsal for Senior Dramatics, and then, after the hoop rolling, 1918, last class out, and by that same token of course the first class

back, came trooping up to the sing in bizarre costume for its stunt, before the juniors took the steps.

It is trite to philosophize at this point, but with 1919 looking back wistfully at the steps they have just passed on to others, wanting as never before to hold tight to all the precious heritage that college alone can give, we instinctively offer a comforting hand such as we were glad to grasp when we stood where they do. They have gone out from a life that was very dear to them, they have left behind now much that they will never find again. This last spring term was theirs, and we know they wish ever to keep it so. But we haven't always been alumnae, Nineteen-nineteen. Once we stood on those steps, once wanted the happy spring to last for us forever. But "the gate swings wide and you must go," and when you do you will find that the future is "glad and proud in deeds accomplished," and that "tomorrow is to-day." H. A. B. 1913.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK

"To-morrow is to-day" were the last words to 1919 in the Note Room just above; and we are sure that what that really means is, "Just wait until you come back to a reunion, and the minute you steam or trolley or—what is more likely in these after-Hoover days—motor in sight of the Tom and Holyoke ranges, pink with the loveliest laurel in the world, you will forget all about those "to-morrows" that stretched far and away from the College on that day you went out from your Alma Mater and remember only that

You're back once more in your home in Hamp
Where the campus grass is green

as the redoubtable Class of 1776 exulted in and out of season, from the time the first plaidie appeared, days before Commencement officially began, to nobody knows (and nobody dares inquire) what witching hour Tuesday night. (And the present scribe desires to remark parenthetically but emphatically that while she has no intention of entering into any argument as to which class really got here first, she can vouch for the fact that 1162 one-time sorrowing seniors all the way from 1879 to 1918 blotted those "to-morrows" from their life-calendars and, suitcase in hand, streamed up the stairs of College Hall—sometimes with their children, sometimes without, but always with the beaming smile and outstretched hand and care-free air that is the "middle name" of the

reuniting alumna.) And be it said also that the Alumnae Office in its function of guardian, guide, and friend so successfully emerged from its weeks of earnest endeavors to squeeze seven or eight hundred alumnae who were politely clamoring for a campus place into the only 200 places available that it, too, had a care-free air and a welcoming hand for them all (the living embodiment of a large share of its addressograph list, technically speaking). And if you think it strange that there were only 200 places on campus, it is none too soon to prepare your minds for the awful revelation made by the President at last chapel, as well as, for the modest seven-figure bit of business which the alumnae took on this year. There are only 850 beds on the campus anyway and what with the seniors and a choir of 200 and junior ushers and orchestra and—well, the 200 alumnae who got on campus might well count their mercies, because surely campus living with three meals a day set before you at perfectly regular hours in contradistinction to the "just a bun and banana to feed me" of the peripatetic-food-seeking-too-young-to-get-on-campus—"reuner" is a mercy which goes far to console us for the advancing years which are the open sesame to campus at Commencement. We understand that one step higher than campus in the scale of Commencement bliss are class houses where not only does one eat three regular meals a day but does it in a house which flaunts one's own colors—purple for 1904 at Mrs. Burgess, for example, green for the Great Green Dragon of '99 at 41 Elm, and so on—and abounds in class paraphernalia and pictures of husbands and babies and careers, and inside and out is the rallying place for every Heaven-blessed alumna who belongs to that particular "finest class that ever came to Smith."

However, why make odious comparisons! Every last pair of feet that took their owner the rounds in College Hall 8—and we hope they stopped her before every table that bore such signs as "Pay your Association dues," "Subscribe for the QUARTERLY," and so forth, as well as before the table where tickets were given out (only "last vespers," Ivy Day and concert, however, for the President, who so generously talks to the alumnae wherever they insist on being talked to all the year long, has put his foot down on talking to them at Baccalaureate, and tickets for collation went out of print two years ago when the war and the H. C. of L. came in)—took her down

again and up or down some of the "old familiar ways" to a room "somewhere in Hamp," which after all is the important thing. What a sentence that is! And no wonder because its subject is *feet*, and anybody who knows anything at all about Commencement knows that feet simply cannot be kept within any such artificial bounds as commas or semicolons at Commencement time and as for "a full stop," never! The only kind of punctuation *they* recognize is the dash—even the most middle-aged of them will give three cheers for that at any moment.

In the May QUARTERLY Miss Barbour invited us to come back and "show President Neilson what a real Smith Commencement is like"—a "sane, normal, simple" before-the-war Smith Commencement. Well, we came; and we were just as sane, and as normal, and as simple as ever, and we hope that the President doesn't think we are the Alice-sit-by-the-fire type of intelligent gentlewoman! But we did not show him a before-the-war Commencement—there just isn't any such thing any more. Before the war our Commencements were gay and happy just because we all rejoiced at coming back to the College of our love, but since those days there have been two war Commencements—Junes when, although we came back with love and a great pride in the service which so many of our number were rendering to humanity, the grim war cloud shadowed the joy of our returning; but this year there was a thrilling undercurrent of joyousness and content (content that expressed itself in activity, be it understood) that pervaded everything. There was a light in the faces of our friends that was not there last year, there was an abandon in our gaiety, and somehow the fields of buttercups and daisies that we saw as we got out into the country seemed to sway more gently in the soft June air because we knew that flowers were once more blooming in the fields of France where our Unit still works on. And, speaking of the Unit—no, on second thoughts we just won't be rushed into telling about the overseas rally or the Alumnae Parade before we have even been to dramatics, but we note that in those first hours of welcome in College 8 many a greeting was some variation of "Hello, when did you sail for home?" and that meant that there was present in the flesh many an alumna with whose name we have juggled in the pages of the QUARTERLY these two years.

And so this forty-first Commencement of Smith College was really a new thing under the sun, and even the chronicler of many Commencements feels that as she takes the old familiar events—dramatics, Ivy Day, and so forth—out of their war-chests, shall we say?—and hangs them on their old familiar pegs once more, she sees each one suffused with a new light which she must somehow translate into more vivid, hopeful words than any before-the-war dictionary knew how to define.

It is odd that on a peace Commencement one saw red the minute she got inside the campus, but so it was, for 1918 in scarlet caps and capes took possession like a flock of scarlet tanagers very early in the game. For a time we thought that it was only by contrast to their redness that the grass looked so very much greener than usual, but when we remarked it to a hurrying junior usher she replied with deep feeling, "If you had seen it rain this term especially at Prom, you'd know what made things so lovely now." Ah, well, there surely was a silver lining to those clouds, for time after time we heard people say, "Did you *ever* see the big elms and the ivy and the grass so lovely?" and the answer was always, "We never did."

We come to the peg whereon hangs "SENIOR DRAMATICS," and we rub our eyes a bit, for instead of the doublet and hose of one William Shakespeare which have been so carefully brushed and made over these many years by Mr. Young and the seniors, we find a yellow jacket—*The Yellow Jacket*—augustly new and fashioned by Mr. Eliot of the English Department and his honorable assistants and the Class of 1919. We went to see it on Friday night and voted that it became them well. We alumnae are a critical lot; most of us are loyal to the particular style of doublet and hose which "our class" wore, but we bow profoundly to the admirable performance of 1919. It was almost perfect in scenic detail,—and when scenery is not really scenery, perfection is hard of attainment,—the pictures and atmosphere were delightful, and the Chorus and all his "Brothers of the Pear Tree garden" were charming. As for the Property Man, well, someone heard a little Chinese girl in the audience sigh and say that he made her homesick! Again we bow.

"To-morrow is to-day," sure enough down at the Academy on dramatics night, and in

addition to our bows to the illustrious players we found ourselves bowing right and left to almost everyone on our side of the footlights too. Some of us were a bit grayer and some a bit, a very little bit, stouter than when we were seniors, and our clothes were undoubtedly different, but somehow we all looked younger than ever to each other. Maybe 1904 was right when it sang profanely, "Well, we'll say we look a darned sight younger in the styles that we wear to-day." At all events, one of those same 1904ers declared that when one of her classmates turned to her that night when they were nicely settled at Beckmann's over the way and said, "Say, have you done your Ec?" it gave her such a real thrill that she almost dropped her spoon.

We foregathered early the next morning at LAST CHAPEL, for the time has actually come when the capacity of John M. Greene Hall is taxed on that occasion, and at 8:30 Elm Street was staging a moving picture all its own. Speaking of Elm Street, by the way, the city fathers had elected to give it a fresh coat of tar or some dark liquid equally antagonistic to the white shoe, and it took both courage and charm for the dwellers on the opposite side gracefully to pick their way over its blackness without landing directly in front of the swarms of friendly but onrushing automobiles that also, like the Class of 1776, "hold a reunion every year."

The service at last chapel is a bit different from what it was in our day, but it gave us a "homecoming feeling" none the less to hear the President read the "Whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report" passage that so belongs to us, and surely not since we were here last have we sung as we sang "Hark! Hark! my soul" that morning. Then we settled down to hear the annual inventory of the Smith household, for that is what the President's talk at last chapel really is, a kind of history of the year's many happenings, given by the one who knows, a statement of what we have to go on for another year and what particular things it would be well for us of the family to work for. Indeed in that clause may perhaps be found the real *raison d'être* for our homecoming. Keen as we were to hear the story of the war achievements of the alumnae and undergraduates, of the academic accomplishments of the students, of the way in which they kept their heads above the clouds with which the "flu" tried to encompass them, of the inaugu-

ration of the system of class deans—it was when the President turned from deeds accomplished to the vision of the Smith College yet to be that we squared our shoulders and listened most eagerly to catch a hint of what our share in the fashioning is to be. (We note just in passing that the dullest ears in John M. Greene did not fail to catch that hint.)

Again we anticipate, for we must mention certain matters not recorded in previous QUARTERLIES. In speaking of certain points in the curriculum, the President said:

The recent increase in the study of Spanish has held its own. The rearrangement of our sympathies on account of the war has led to a continuous and somewhat embarrassing growth in the study of French. The growth of sympathy and interest in society at large has led to great expansion in the teaching of sociology. On the other side of the account, through what I confess to find bad judgment on the part of many of the political and some of the educational authorities of the country, the teaching of German has shrunk almost to the vanishing point. Our associated countries of Great Britain and France, with what seems to me much greater acuteness of vision, have developed and expanded the teaching of the language and culture of the enemy country, knowing that knowledge is the cure for many things. We have, in this country, in a sort of ostrich fashion, concluded that the less we knew about our enemy, and the less we understood him, the better we could deal with him. Such a point of view I cannot conceive to be permanent, and I trust that this College will be among the first to show a return of intelligence in this matter.

The Infirmary is fast being transformed from a liability to an asset, for the President told us that practically all the rooms have been furnished either by individuals, by classes, or by groups. Many of the gifts serve as memorials to alumnae who have gone—one for Grace Preston, the first college physician, for example, by her classmates of 1882. The reception room will be furnished by Mrs. Frank Mason, the mother of Elizabeth Mason, whose name was given to the Infirmary.

The addition to Chemistry Hall, solidly built of brick and stone and faith, still is on the wrong side of the books; but because the faith is as well-grounded as the brick and stone it, too, will move over. Indeed before Tuesday night much impetus was given.

The various awards of the year are noted on page 324.

The President spoke of numerous gifts which we have received this year—first among them the very lovely Carlile chime,

given in memory of Dorothea Carlile. The chime consists of twelve bells and very many times this Commencement season we listened to their beautiful notes and understood what they will mean to the "general life and atmosphere of the College." The scholarship given by Elizabeth Creevey Hamm in memory of her husband, Captain Arthur Ellis Hamm, was noted in the May QUARTERLY. The gift of other scholarships was also announced: one with \$5000 as the capital sum from the alumnae of the Maplewood Institute of Pittsfield, Mass.; one from Colonel Walter Scott with a capital sum of \$8000 given in honor of his daughter, Edith Scott Magna, who celebrated her tenth reunion this year. Colonel Scott also increased by \$2000 the endowment of the Sadie D. Scott scholarship, raising it to a capital sum of \$8000. It is this same Colonel Scott who has given this year to the Department of Biology a collection of Indian implements and \$1000 for the purchase of an important Belgian work, and who has moreover furnished four rooms for the Infirmary.

Mr. George McCallum, one of our trustees, has given \$600 toward the Hillyer Art Gallery.

For all these gifts [said the President] the trustees wish to express their gratitude and appreciation. Ungraciously, I wish to add as a reminder to the alumnae and to the undergraduates of the difficulties of administration, that welcome as are all these gifts and enriching as they are to the life of the College in various ways, all of them consume their own returns. None of them help us towards defraying the constantly increasing expenses of the College.

It was at this particular point that we squared our shoulders. The President resumed:

Some weeks ago, with a view to answering the questions from the trustees and alumnae, I invited the whole constituency of the College to send me their ideas in regard to the needs of the College—not that I was unaware of these needs, but that I wished to have some idea of the proportionate emphasis which those who are living here especially felt. Smith College has not yet realized the implications of its own growth. It is true that the College has outstripped its equipment, so that to-day we are endeavoring to carry on an institution for 2000 young women with an equipment calculated for 1000. The objections to that are obvious enough. We have an adequate library; we have an adequate building for the biological sciences; we have an adequate but unpaid-for building for chemistry; we have an adequate hall here for meetings such as this. Beyond that I can

hardly go. Almost every other part of the College has grown beyond its physical equipment. The Department of Physics has long outgrown its quarters; the Department of Music is distributed to Music Hall, the upper floor of the Students' Building, the reception room of this building, and to the music annex, and in spite of these additional resources is still hampered for room. The regular teaching, especially of humane subjects, is hampered in many ways, but most of all from the lack of accommodations for that most important part of instruction, the consultation of students individually with the teachers. On the side of recreation, many of you have reminded me that you find the Students' Building inadequate, and those of you who are especially interested in dramatic performances have found our resources in the theater of the Students' Building far from satisfactory. The Department of Physical Education constantly reminds me that the Alumnae Gymnasium was meant for 1000 students, and now is working under more than double pressure, and that the swimming pool so-called is almost a joke.

What four-fifths of the answers to my request told me was that the whole college realized that what we had outgrown most of all was our living quarters. We began this year with more than 2100 students with rooms for 850, and we call ourselves a resident college! It is manifestly an untruth. The implied breach of faith towards prospective students is serious enough, but in the administration of the College no one of its officers sees the weak parts without definite evidences of the harm that is done to the College by the lack of room on the campus for its students. The College has been and is indebted to those ladies of the city who have taken us in. It is perfectly clear that if the College is to remain a self-respecting institution it cannot continue to lay the burden of more than half the college upon persons, however efficient and well-intentioned, who are not officers of the institution. We are bound by all the laws of decency to try to fulfil our obligations and live up to the intentions of our founders to make this a place where the girls live in, not out of, the College. I have a good deal of faith that the alumnae and those aware of its existence and conscious of the services that it has performed to the country will see us through this matter; and, building on this faith, we have proceeded to the erection of castles in the air, the concrete plans for which you will find illustrated in the exhibition room of the Hillyer Gallery, where you may see them when you leave this hall this morning, if you have not yet seen them.

Ah, here then was the *pièce de resistance* of this Commencement, only the odd thing about it was, as you shall see before you leave the Alumnae Association meeting, no one resisted! The President continued:

Smith College has always surprised itself. As a result, we have built bit by bit, and

added bit by bit with the result of a certain confused picturesqueness in our grounds. [At this point our official stenographer wrote "laughter."] For once we have taken courage and tried to plan in advance; and, seizing upon the largest free ground that we own, the present athletic field on Paradise Road, we have had certain imaginative artists picture for us what might be done there both for accommodations and for artistic arrangements if we made our plans long enough ahead. The scheme that is thus laid out would provide for the housing of 900 additional students, which would more than double our present accommodation, and give us, perhaps, as many rooms as it would be safe for us to build, considering the possible fluctuations in our registration. I commend to you the study of these plans. I hope they will rouse enthusiasm in your breasts. I hope you will transmit that enthusiasm into profitable forms. [Again, "laughter."]

The President concluded:

Last year at this time I found myself at the end of my first year in Smith College, and had the pleasure of making my acknowledgments to all the various bodies constituting the College—the trustees, the alumnae, the faculty, and the undergraduates—for the loyal support they had given me in my attempt to administer the College, and for their patience with my ignorance and shortcomings. On a longer acquaintance I find no abatement in these qualities of loyalty and faithful devotion to the institution and to its nominal head, and I wish again to thank all the bodies that are here represented for a continuance of that confidence.

As far as we are concerned, President Neilson, our confidence not only continues but grows apace, and as we emerged from chapel one long line of us went straight to the exhibition room to study those plans. [The editor, being sure that you found them in the QUARTERLY long before the President mentioned them, does not go through the formality of referring you to them but begs you to remember what the President said not only once but many times during Commencement (see especially page 346). These plans are only studies; they have not been passed on by any committee and are subject to all the modification and change that further consideration makes desirable. The drawings are not fancy sketches but are made with reference to internal arrangements which shall accommodate 60 girls in each dormitory. There were four more studies just as alluring as the one published here, and we were torn between them. Finally we decided on this one because, although it does not show the lovely entrance archway on Paradise Road, nor the

arched passages with sleeping porches above which connect the buildings of the four sides of the quadrangle, nor the cloisters in the buildings in Little North East and so on, it *does* show perhaps better than the other studies a bit of the Georgian tower across the corner from the North Steps, and the elegant simplicity of the Old Colonial red brick without sandstone trimmings—the least expensive type that could be chosen. The style is of course eminently fitting for a New England college and is based on the best of the old buildings at Yale and Harvard.]

Another contingent went straight to the Students' Aid meeting, and if you weren't one of them don't let another opportunity pass for learning what an important and inspiring part that Society plays in the tale of alumnae endeavor. There will be many a student in the new dormitories who will owe her college course to the Students' Aid; so you see you can walk under that archway and sleep on a sleeping porch by proxy, simply by taking out a membership forthwith. This year the feature of the meeting was a talk by Frances Cummings, who has been in the U. S. Air Service for fifteen months, on "College Women in Government Service."

Still another group, small but with weighty business on hand, went to the meeting of the Board of Directors, and there they stayed and boiled down item after item of business for the comfortable and speedy consumption of the Council and Association meetings. That meant of course that they got only stolen and longing glimpses out of doors at the costumed groups going to sings and early class meetings or just strolling leisurely about "catching up on news"; but at any rate when the clock struck one they took clear consciences and Commencement appetites to their luncheons, and then they straightway turned themselves about and went to the meeting of the Alumnae Council. Eighty-five councilors were present this June in Seelye 5—just across the way from a seductive 1914 sign that said, "We brighten this corner"—and they, too, busied themselves in preparing business for the Association meeting on Monday. Reports of both meetings will be found on pages 361 and 362. The Council, by the way, wasn't in the least surprised to hear the President talk about dormitories in terms of seven figures, for did it not as long ago as last February glimpse those castles in the air through long distance glasses and promptly



THE OVERSEAS CONTINGENT

STANDING, from left to right: Ella Merrill, Edith Souther, Mary Arrowsmith, Frances Carpenter, Anne Chapin, Louise Cady, Mabel Fletcher, Edna Witherbee, Ruth Higgins, Dorothy Young, Anna Rochester, Isabel LaMonte, Harriet Boyd Hawes.
KNEELING, from left to right: Florence Bloodgett, Alice Tallant, Hannah Andrews, Mildred McCluney, Shannon Webster, Alice Leavens, Margaret Farrand.

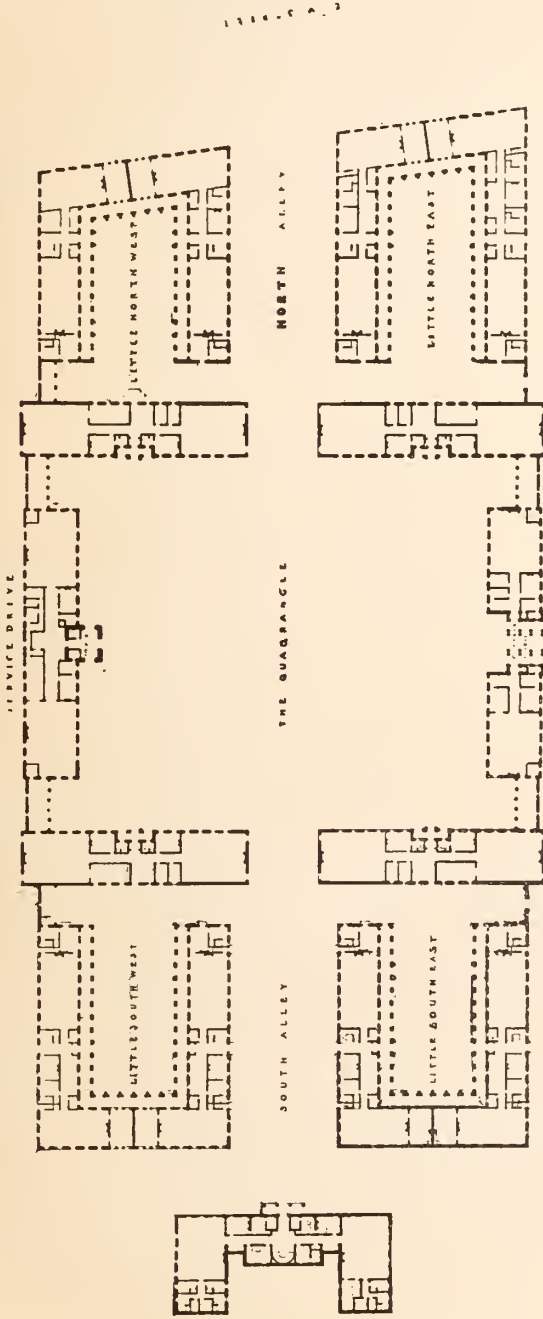
STUDIES FOR DORMITORY GROUP ON
ALLEN FIELD SMITH COLLEGE

JAMES J. KARR, PUTNAM, E. S. DODGE, ARCHITECTS



TOWER FROM NORTH STEPS

STUDIES FOR DORMITORY GROUP ON
ALLEN FIELD, SMITH COLLEGE
FRANK B. BAYL PLAN AND F. S. DOUGLASS ARCHITECTS



PLAN OF DORMITORY GROUP SCALE: ONE INCH = SIXTEEN FEET

The entrance to the Quadrangle is from Paradise Road and Elm Street follows the line of the dormitories at the right of the plans. The Tower is directly across the Quadrangle opposite the entrance archway.

vote to recommend that the Association bring them down to earth and into focus by raising \$2,000,000? And the answer to that is, "It did." After the Council meeting, too, we began to hear a good deal about a permanent memorial to our overseas workers! We were all united in spirit, that is to say, we all wanted the memorial, but as to the kind—well, truly the columns of our Let Us Talk department will be buzzing for many issues if everyone puts her opinion in print.

Somebody said that this was the "eatin'est and meetin'est Commencement" she ever saw, and who am I to say that she was not right! We stopped meeting only to eat, and we stopped eating only to meet, and of course the delightful part about the eating was that we always met someone to eat with! The Episcopal ladies dispensed hospitality on their back lawn, which everybody knows is just forinst our campus, and the tiny garden of the Alumnae House was a rallying place for us all from early morn to—well, I personally was never there late enough to be able to finish that sentence! And, speaking of the Alumnae House, we hear that some 3000 meals were served within during those Commencement days.

Saturday night, class suppers began, and that meant that the polite and ever-sociable Class of 1776 got together to don its elaborate regalia (one neat and narrow plaid strip worn jauntily on the left arm) and practice its songs. It settled itself "odd as it was and even as it was" in front of the Library and inspired by Georgia Coyle Hall and somebody who was hailed as the "green poet" it told everybody about how "when the laurel blooms then we appear, we hold a reunion every year, and we walk all day and we sing all night [we observed that those verbs could be transposed with perfect propriety] and we ain't got weary yet." And then to prove it—everybody sallied forth to pay her respects to the beaming "suppers." Seventy-six trooped up the long, hot stairs of Boyden's to tell 1904 that it was convinced that the College couldn't live without it (1904 herself admitted it); it dropped in on 1909 at Plymouth Inn and into all the churches—whatever should we do without the churches when it comes to class suppers?—and told everybody the same, and never once did anybody dispute them. It frequently ran across President and Mrs. Neilson, who were also engaged in greeting some 1000 of their returned family (and

wondering much about this "sane, normal Commencement," we doubt not), and it hovered around the Academy of Music where the undergraduates were within making the rafters ring with their tuneful "bows" to the Yellow Jacket and their declarations that it was 1919 and not the class-supper people at all who was the real backbone of the College. And the odd part of it is that everybody was right, and there wasn't a single class that reluctantly broke ranks at midnight and sauntered up under the elms that was any happier or any prouder than it had a right to be.

There was no Sunday included in last Commencement, and we regretted it keenly and with reason for it is one of the loveliest days of all. A day of quiet contentment when we had time to feel the beauty and peace of this Connecticut Valley and visit with all those friends to whom we are "bound by ties that naught can sever." The lovely Carlile chime played in the morning and often during the day many of the hymns we love; we went down to the Students' Building to a fine meeting of the S. C. A. C. W.; we sat contentedly and watched the seniors go to their Baccalaureate at eleven—not that we shouldn't have liked to go too, but, after all, we had had ours and this belonged to 1919. And during the day most of us managed to get out into the meadows—there never was anything so elastic as the capacity of a Commencement automobile! The friendly doors of the Homestead stood ajar always but especially on Sunday, and 1904 and, later, '99 went out *en masse* to hobnob and refresh themselves under Sophia's elms. The weather was perfect; for the matter of that, the weather was just what Commencement weather should be—a bit warm in spots to be sure, but we shouldn't have recognized Northampton in June otherwise, but with glorious sun and soft clouds that added much to our joy and of course made the seniors radiant.

Vespers was at 4:45—vespers, note well, and not organ vespers this year. It was very lovely, with much impressive Russian music, new to the very youngest of us ticket holders. We regretted that it was quite so long for our campus manners were much on our consciences, and besides we were due at an Overseas Rally in College Hall in the early evening.

That was an occasion, sure enough; for no less than a dozen of our real honest to goodness overseas workers stood up and gave us

in tabloid form a real vision of the types of work with which they were most familiar. Mrs. Thayer, chairman of the Personnel Committee and the person who probably knows more about the ins and outs of the character of the Smith alumna than any other living soul, presided, and introduced first of all, Mrs. Hawes. She gave us a thrilling picture of the faring forth of the Unit, and even her tale of the way they carried six stove pipes on their shoulders through the streets of New York to the ship made the words of the poem, "High in adventurous honor they go out" spring to our minds. Then followed Marjorie Carr Jamison and Hannah Andrews and Dorothy Young and Anna Rochester and Alice Leavens and Anne Chapin—each painting some one vivid picture of the service the Unit has rendered (they called it the wonderful privilege and opportunity we over here had given them and called for a rousing cheer for May Lewis and the whole War Service Board; and they got it too!) Even Alice Leavens thought it was a "privilege" that awful night in Beauvais when she was told to "look out for hemorrhages"—who but one of the SCRU could have made a humorous story of that night?

And then Edith Souther of our Y. M. C. A. Unit told us how she and Mildred McCluney ministered to the 20th engineers in the depths of a forest with the aid of a temperamental French stove; next came Florence Blodgett, who has been nursing with the A. E. F. in a base hospital. There weren't but 20,000 beds there but she said she was busy! Then there were loud calls for Mary Arrowsmith, who was in our midst with a *croix de guerre*, but she evidently had become suspicious and had slipped away, much to our disappointment. Then came Evelyn Hooker, who has been doing splendid service as chauffeur with the A. F. F. W. According to her she had been in no particular danger, but she forgot that we have been reading A. F. F. W. Bulletins these many months, and we know what we know. Mabel Fletcher took us over the Alps into Italy where she has been working with the Red Cross and gave us a real insight into bits of the Italian problem that we were too ignorant of before. And then who should appear before our fascinated gaze but Elsie Tallant, Major Tallant, if you please, a doctor in the French Army. She was a brand new arrival and was in full uniform plus a *croix de guerre*, but what it was awarded for

no one will ever find out from her. By this time the clock was so close to ten that those of us who were living on campus had an uneasy remembrance of that unsympathetic sign that said, "Campus houses will close promptly at ten Sunday night," but we shamelessly sat on for Mabel Grandin was bringing us the last words from the SCRU. Indeed she took us to Grécourt via some lantern slides, and we saw the baragues and the cows and the "running water system" (their Boche Heinie with a pail in each hand) for ourselves, and although it was 10:20 when John finally shooed us out, as in the good old days, we felt that we had traveled far and fast since eight that night.

John, by the way, welcomed us back with gratifying friendliness and on several occasions sang us the "Barber" and "Down among the Dead Men" in his most dramatic and shivery style.

IVY DAY—a real Ivy Day once again even to the anxious glances that we always give the weather as we get into the white waist and skirt that we always carefully save for that particular morning. Everybody reassuringly reminded everybody else that it often looked cloudy early in the morning and, moreover, owing to daylight saving it was really only 6:30 instead of 7:30; and sure enough by the time we got over to the orchard the sun was slanting in long bands of yellow through the trees and the sky was as blue as the bewitchingly graceful capes of the Class of '84. Always we falter before the task of picturing in cold type the pageantry and the color and the downright joyousness of the orchard and the Alumnae Parade. Sometimes we have felt that perhaps a more gifted pen could flash the color and the motion and the song before you until you cried out with understanding, but this year we boldly defy the most "grandiloquent imagination," for never was there just such a sight before. Why, even the moving picture machine broke down in utter despair of registering the slightest part! Always there have been class standards flashing in the sunlight and kaleidoscopic masses of color—vivid greens and yellows and purples and reds. Always the air has been filled with lilting song and the music of the band until, long before the white and gold banner is raised aloft, we all, like the Class of '76, "Just can't make our feet keep still"; but this year there was something more. You need only to look at the insert

opposite page 333 to see what it was, but as you look at that quiet, orderly group you will never guess how hard the distracted photographer and no less distracted if more hopeful editor worked to get them to sort themselves out from groups of admiring friends and really stand still for just that one second. We didn't get them all as it was, but I'm not sure that we aren't due some sort of a medal none the less. No sooner did the camera click than the signal for starting came, and as the long parti-colored line straightened itself out with the white and gold banner of Smith raised high, and swung off down Observatory Hill and up again past the Library and towards College Hall it was that overseas section that led them all with the great red and white service flag and the flaunting banners of all the organizations therein represented: the SCRUB flag carried by Mrs. Hawes herself, and then the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and all the rest; and then followed the representatives of all the clubs who have gone "over the top" for the War Service Board with their pennants of white with a yellow screw held aloft. What wonder that with a start like that we marched 1200 strong before President and Mrs. Neilson—who stood on the back steps of College Hall this year—with a joy and pride greater than ever before, for since our Parade two years ago that very line has lived much: it has crossed the seas and seen visions that it dreamed not of, and just as it carried in its heart the memory of the ideals for which Smith College stands, so it brought back to the College on Ivy Day a clear concept of what the world is going to expect of Smith College in the future, because those ideals have in some measure been translated into deeds.

It was a parade, that! There were some of the "young ladies" of '79 who blazed the trail for us forty years ago; there was '84 looking simply charming under their parasols in their capes of forget-me-not blue; and '89 in yellow himations (we *never* should have guessed it but so they named the garment); and '94 with scarlet hat bands and ribbons and clever and distracting signs; then a startlingly vivid line of green-capped '99; and 1904 in purple and peppy sleeveless jackets and tams; 1909's yellow jackets fairly dazzled the eye, and if they had said there were 215 to 1919's one instead of 115 we should have believed them; 1914 with most expensive looking red hats and sweaters (had

they then forgotten a Northampton sun!) and many signs quite up to 1914's clever standard; 1916 were in demure purple and white caps and aprons,—the "last of the barmaids" they encouragingly proclaimed themselves,—and then 1918, hundreds of them in such anarchistic red caps and capes that it is as well that there is no longer a cow just behind the library as Mrs. Rhees tells us there used to be in the early days, else 1918's costumes would have "run on them" even more alarmingly than we hear they did. Their signs told many a modest tale of their one year out, but their chief pride seemed to be in a brand new class baby—may they and we all be here to see her graduate in 1942. And even then we have not told all; for the Class of '76, united as it was throughout all the rest of Commencement, had divided itself into its component parts, scurried around in the College Hall store room until each one found the regalia of the *really* finest class that ever came to Smith and slipped into her proper place in line—the Alumnae Parade abhors a vacuum—with standards flashing as brightly as any and loyalty surpassed by none.

And so President Neilson bowed to 40 classes and 40 classes paid him their tuneful allegiance as they marched and counter-marched in a thrilling mass of color until the last 1918er was within the magic circle; and then off we went down past Seelye Hall where President Seelye himself stood to greet us and lined up in the same old way to review the *real* Ivy Day procession of 1919. And as we waited and flung our songs across the canvas to our opposites, President Seelye came down the lines with dignified and courtly grace and gave us greeting. It was more than that, it was a benediction, and something dimmed our vision and got into our throats as we tried to sing the old song, "Here's to President Seelye, for we love him very dearly." He went to the very end and there shook hands with the senior president. O, Nineteen-nineteen, we are sure that as you take your lovely way between your ivy chains to plant your "pledge of endeavor" you do know what that stately gentleman means not only to your 7000 elder sisters but also to that Smith College which, after its forty-first Commencement, he proclaims, "is about to live."

We always at eleven on Ivy Day wish that we might be in two places at once, but even our Commencement feet have never quite

achieved that, and besides, as we are never really invited to the indoor exercises, we go quite happily into our annual meeting in the Students' Building. You will read the minutes of said meeting on page 362 and you are urged as an intelligent gentlewoman to read them carefully, but minutes are cold things at best and the meeting itself was a live thing. Of course the chief business was with that \$2,000,000 recommendation. President Neilson gave us a masterly talk on the need for increasing faculty salaries, the need of dormitories and other buildings, and then spoke of the general question of college income and expenses. One of the beauties of the anticipated completion of the dormitory group is the possibility of applying the income from the dormitories to salaries. After the President's talk Miss Greene took up the tale. She certainly has a way of putting things that makes us all feel that she has expressed our sentiments so exactly that there really is no more to be said, and when it came to voting whether we should join the trustees in raising \$2,000,000 for dormitories, music building, gymnasium, swimming pool, and such other needs as the committee may deem wise, there wasn't a dissenting vote. The Association simply took those long distance glasses of the Alumnae Council and looked into them from the big end, and there were the fifteen Colonial dormitories with archways and sleeping porches and quadrangles 'n everything sitting as neat as you please on Allen Field, and as for the paltry \$2,000,000—Pouf! has not the war taught us to look at dollar bills through the big end of our glasses too? To be sure, we discussed the wording of the vote a bit, thereby proving that we really knew what we were doing, and we decided that the sense of the meeting was in favor of using the geographical quota system in raising the \$2,000,000; but I actually believe that we were glad to know that now that the Units are properly financed we can go right on working for something that we all recognize as really vital to the highest efficiency of the College. And if that brand new Gifts and Endowments Committee says \$2,000,000; very well, said the Association, why not?

And then it went home to luncheon and from there to soul-stirring class meetings where every blessed class proceeded to pledge its illustrious funds at such an alarming rate that almost no blackboard could hold the figures. Take notice, all ye of 1776, you will

all have a chance to do the same one day for "if the Unit doesn't get you, the dormitories must" as 1909 triumphantly carolled the next day. Monday afternoon also we went to the lovely closing concert; we went to countless society reunions (and we prayed that each one would serve cold drinks for it had burned off hot sure enough), and we motored out into the June-sweet country until suppertime, and were very content generally.

The Class of '76 has modestly refrained from writing a reunion report, and therefore we are constrained to say a word about their augustly elegant supper on Allen Field (in the shadow of the quadrangle as it were). They tried to elect new officers, but it didn't seem possible to find any with any more superior qualifications than the old ones, so the matter was dropped. They made many distinguished awards to many illustrious members and they sang themselves their entire repertoire—which is saying a good deal. When they arrived at the "we just can't make our feet keep still" stage (those same feet which some hours later they immortalized in the lines "Our footies, our footies, our poor tired footies, they've wandered the campus around") they hopped blithely down to the sing at the Students' Building.

Everyone else was there too and the scene was unspeakably lovely. The sun was reflecting pink and purple in the sky way around back of the observatory, and its light softened the green of the bushes and lawns; little groups of blue-caped '84 and red somebody else dotted the grass like a scene from Shakespeare, and then there were the songs themselves—college songs of to-day and college songs of yesterday, for the alumnae leaders responded to many a courteous and enthusiastic call,—indeed 1904 at one time "took the steps" just as though they had never left them fifteen years ago,—and, well, they mention in a modest paragraph of their own just what everybody thought of them.

And then, presto! the sun dropped gently over Paradise—Ivy Day was gone, and Ivy Night once more came into her own. We know that never before the war were the lantern-lighted ways so lovely—they glistened and sparkled over in the grotto like fairy fireflies; they streamed up the long broad way and swayed low on all the trees, they beckoned us into the Library where the

President's reception claimed us long enough to tell him and all our faculty friends that we were glad, glad that we were there, and then they glowed before us until we found the class whose name we proudly bear and whose songs we love to sing. And sing them we did all the joyous evening long. The Class of '84 sat on Seelye Hall steps and sang to our astounded ears, "*We sing of grandchildren, grandchildren, grandchildren.*" Well, maybe so, but they certainly looked about thirty; and '89 and '94 with "middle-aged abandon" ('89 said so themselves) drifted hither and yon, as did everybody else with abandon either middle-aged or otherwise. Nobody was anywhere in particular very long; and if that doesn't sound reasonable it just proves that you never saw or heard an Ivy Night of happy, hurrying song when everybody blarneyed themselves and everybody else with care-free melody and wound back and forth under the soft lights until they sang the President home and Mr. King broke the spell by heartlessly taking down our fairyland. And still, did he break the spell? We think not; we shall hear that laughter and song, and we shall see the fairy campus and the faces of our friends in the lanterns' light whenever in the months that are ahead we dream of the Ivy Night of our homecoming.

The next day was COMMENCEMENT DAY, and again the sun shone clear for 1919, and we rejoiced for them. We regarded their capped and gowned dignity a bit awesomely and wondered if they felt as academic as they looked. Doubtless they did, we decided. We marched into Commencement, at least all of us who were old enough to have seats did (a decided compensation for advancing years O 1918, for the exercises were noteworthy in many ways). It was President Seelye who offered prayer, and we who so ardently desire to bring you the real spirit of Commencement, which is the enduring spirit of Smith College, can do no better than to set his words down in this place. He prayed:

O Thou ever-living and ever-loving God, who art and wast and art to come, we worship Thee the Father everlasting. Thou art the giver of every good and perfect gift; Thou art the source of all our wisdom, love, and power. We thank Thee for this College, for all that Thou hast permitted it to do and to be. Continue to bless and prosper it, we beseech Thee, that here may be given an education which shall enable the students to think Thy thoughts after Thee, and to give in their lives the highest expression of the beautiful, of the true, and of

the good. We invoke Thy blessing upon the President of this College and upon all who are associated with him in its administration and instruction. May they all be inspired by Thy spirit, may they be living epistles of Thy truth, and exemplify the best characteristics of spiritual life, that here with increasing knowledge there may be increasing reverence and love for Thee, that here may be developed the best qualities of an intelligent, virtuous womanhood.

Let Thy blessing rest upon the graduates of this College. We thank Thee that they have justified in their lives the education which they have here received. We thank Thee for their courage, for all that they have done for the betterment of the world, to relieve the destitute and to establish Thy kingdom of peace and of righteousness.

We ask Thee on this day, so full of precious memories and inspiring hopes, to give Thy blessing to this class which graduates. As they go forth from us, may they go with unflinching faith in Thee and with unswerving loyalty to Thy kingdom. May they ever manifest in their lives the spirit of truth, so that wherever they are, they may let their light so shine that men may see their good works and glorify their Father in Heaven. Sustain them under all life's trials; may they be steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as much as they know that their labor is not in vain in the Lord. Graciously spare them, if it be Thy blessed will, from the severest trials and sufferings; but if Thou who doest all things well seest fit to perfect them by suffering, may they find in Thy love an unflinching solace and support.

Bless all similar institutions of learning. May they all be powerful agencies in Thy hands in establishing Thy kingdom, in elevating human society, in teaching men all that is right and true.

O Thou King of kings and Lord of lords, teach the nations of the world that the laws which Thou hast ordained before ever the world was are the highest laws; that they are immutable, that they will exist forever, and that men must render to them their obedience. Oh, hasten the time when men shall so recognize Thy fatherhood and human brotherhood that wars may cease, that men may be delivered from the bondage of ignorance and of brute force, and yield themselves entirely to Thy service.

And now, our Father, to Thee we dedicate again this College. Let Thy spirit continue to guide it and inspire it. May the coming years bring to it greater influence, greater light, greater knowledge, and greater devotion to whatsoever is pure and good.

Let the beauty of the Lord rest upon us, and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish Thou it. And to Thy name shall be the praise and the glory, forever. Amen.

The Commencement Address was delivered by Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard College—

the first woman ever to deliver the address from our platform. Well did she justify President Neilson's introductory words in which he spoke of her as a woman of "sound scholarship and clear vision," and it was her address that at last gave us the key to the real reason for our great contentment at this Commencement season. Somehow just the words, "the war is over," didn't adequately explain the real joy and content—the word forced itself time and time again into my consciousness—with which even the busiest and most hurried hours were filled, but when Dean Gildersleeve made it plain that during these days of our "Ordeal by Fire" the college women of the country have measured up, that they have not been found wanting, we understood. We have found ourselves; we have proven that college education *is* worth while, and we know that if we hold our standard high we need never fear to undertake any service which calls for the best that we as alumnae of Smith College have to give. Is that not cause for active content?—at least we recognize no other sort "after the war." The Address may be found on page 283. There were 389 seniors to receive A.B. degrees (they were of assorted varieties known as *summa cums*, *magna cums*, *cums*, or just plain A.B.s); six as of the class of 1918 with an additional *magna cum*; eleven persons received the degree of Master of Arts, as follows: Ora M. Belden, A. B., Smith 1914; Marguerite Billard; Anna L. Evans, A.B., Oberlin 1918; Violet H. Ferguson, A.B., Smith 1916; Carolyn Lane, A.B., Woman's College of Alabama 1917; Mary A. Libby, A.B., Smith 1918; Susan Raymond, A.B., Smith 1913; Eleanor P. Spencer, A.B., Smith 1917; Martha Tritch, A.B., Smith 1917; Harriet C. Watterman, Ph.B., Brown University 1917; Rachel H. Weinfeld, A.B., McGill University 1916. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on María de Maeztu, M.A., University of Salamanca, Ph.D., University of Madrid. Senorita de Maeztu is Professor of Psychology and Education in the International Institute for Girls in Spain and is the foremost scholar among the women of her country.

And then, the seniors being graduated, we promptly invited them to step over the line—really only an imaginary line that will not bother them at all if they but lift their academic gowns a bit—into the alumnae ranks and come to our party, and their party too,

an' it please them, at 2:30 in John M. Greene. We got there first as was polite and were all carefully labelled with our costumes and standards so that 1919 might recognize us with ease. Mrs. Morrow welcomed them in our name forever and ever into the alumnae branch of the Smith family. She welcomed first, however, our distinguished guest of the morning, Senorita de Maeztu, who is also an honorary member of our family, and as we watched her through the afternoon we wondered what she really thought of all our enthusiasm and pride—for it must be frankly admitted that, modest as we trust we are in public, just in the bosom of the family we don't mind telling each other how particularly glad we are to bear the homely name of Smith.

To proceed: Mrs. Morrow started us out with "Alma Mater," and she remarked truly that while some of us (the more middle-aged) are a bit doubtful on the verses we all join in heartily in the chorus of praise to our Alma Mater. She then went on:

Last year we told President Neilson that we wanted the fullest honor given to his inauguration, and therefore we would abridge our commencement program. He was not very appreciative of the abridgment, for he remarked, "Pray tell me what did you leave out?" Perhaps this year he understands, for this year we are not inaugurating a president and we are not sending a unit to France, so we are having a simple, sane, normal, calm Commencement! There is nothing much on hand, only a mere bagatelle. We plan to raise \$2,000,000, and in connection with that plan I recall a very lovely story of Mutt and Jeff. Jeff was wishing for a million dollars. "Oh, if I had a million dollars I would have a beautiful yacht and I should sail far off." "Would I be on the yacht?" says Mutt. "You would not. If I had a million dollars, I would have servants to fan me on hot days, and a cooling drink every five minutes." "And would I have some of the raspberry shrub?" says Mutt. "You would not. If it was very hot, I would eat ice cream three times a day off a gold plate." "Would I have some of the ice cream?" asked Mutt. "You would not. You lazy beggar! Can't you even wish for your own million?" [Great applause from the entire family of course.]

We may be beggars, at least we are going to be, but no one can complain that Smith College is too lazy to wish. In fact, there is an alumna present who fears—it is well to have something to worry about—she *fears* that if the new plan for the dormitories goes through, the dreadful day may come when students will apply at Smith College simply because of the magnificent dormitories. Won't that be shocking—if it happens? But

to return to our "simple" Commencement, for some of you are feeling the irony of my remarks in your feet or your hat, or, perhaps, your brain. Some of you are echoing the remark of a fagged father last night. He said to me, "Commencement is a real endurance test, isn't it?" If some of you are feeling that way, let me say to you, be cheered. We have plans for a wonderful simplification of Commencement next year. We realize that amid the perplexities and charms of our commencement season we need one person to set the complicated stage for us. We have that person in mind. If the noiseless and adroit gentleman who set the stage the other night is available, we shall seek his services for next year. [We tried to recognize said gentleman but it was hopeless in the begowned throng.]

There is one thing this year which is unusual about the alumnae assembly. We have a class to-day celebrating its fortieth reunion, the Class of '79. Of the immortal eleven members, the first women to be graduated from Smith College, ten are living. The class has done credit to Smith College. It has furnished an alumnae trustee, Mrs. Cone. Mrs. Cone was also the president of the Alumnae Association. It has also furnished Miss Cushing, who was the first president of the Alumnae Association. I am asking Mrs. Kate Morris Cone to come to the platform and speak for her illustrious class.

Mrs. Cone "reminisced." (We are painfully conscious that Webster's Unabridged has nothing whatever to say about either "reminisced" or "reuned," but we submit that they are indispensable in a Commencement vocabulary and with your kind permission we shall continue to use them.) Mrs. Cone, then, reminisced about the early days when commencements were held in the old gym, now the carpenter's shop, and spoke of how the small band of alumnae thought they would be doing a great thing if they could raise \$25,000 for the Alumnae Gymnasium—the first big thing the alumnae undertook for the College—and in memory of those strenuous days and in the name of her class she presented the fund with a check for \$100 as "a seed" for a new gymnasium. (Have you read Mrs. Rhee's delightful tale on page 279 about the calisthenics of the class of '79, and do you suppose it was Kate Morris who slid down those banisters?)

Mrs. Bryant spoke for 1884 and she said she spoke for all 42 of the living members when she declared that the class was filled with even greater enthusiasm for the College than it was 35 years ago. She presented as a "drop in the bucket" from the class \$2000 given with "so much loyalty and devotion that its value is thereby greatly enhanced."

If all the drops are as generous as that, the three ciphers will increase to seven in short order! Mrs. Morrow, while agreeing with Mrs. Bryant that the prominent members of '84 are well known, insisted very properly on mentioning their two alumnae trustees, Mary Duguid Dey and Helen Rand Thayer, and added that Mrs. Thayer, both as chairman of the first Unit Committee and Chairman of the present Personnel Committee, is "beloved by all who work under her."

The Class of '89 had a song this year which it sang with spirit and conviction. It said, "And we are just as loyal to our College and our class, as we were in '89." Miss Sebring in speaking for the class begged to read it, "We are *far more* loyal—" because she said that these thirty years mark "an ever-growing love, an ever-deepening faith, and an ever-increasing desire to serve." She presented the gift of the class—\$1650—to the President (until '89 saw a vision of the dormitories at last chapel, it had intended its gift to go for a scholarship) "to use as it seems best to him as a token of our large faith in him and of our very earnest desire to support him to the utmost of our ability." Not a word did she say about the illustrious members, and Mrs. Morrow remarked with some dismay that although she had sternly told herself that she must not "steal the thunder" from any class, she had not counted on such modesty and should be obliged to try to pick out some of the stars that differ from other stars in glory. Eighty-nine did a little general boasting, however, in the song that it gave us, to wit:

You have surely heard us speak
Of the play we gave in Greek
That's what we boast of,
And make the most of,
For it's quite some stunt you know,
To act with ease the great play of Sophocles,
As we did thirty years ago.

The Class of '94 in the person of Mary Frost Sawyer also reminisced. Mrs. Sawyer said:

During the parade yesterday there was a continuous murmur of applause for the Class of '94. They attracted the attention of all beholders, and I think it was because the class had a very irreverent banner which said, "Grandma, watch your step." We are constantly reminded that we belong to the last century, so we may as well own up to it, and acknowledge that we are in the Gothic age. We had the honor of being pioneers in the higher education of women. In spite of the fact that we were early enough in the history of education to have a certain self-conscious-

ness, perhaps, and to take ourselves quite seriously, we had moments of relaxation. We had a snowball fight which, perhaps, you have heard of in tradition, when as freshmen we had the fight with '93. It appeared in the pages of the *Police Gazette*, although we may not look the part now. We also had a very marvelous celebration of Columbus Day which, perhaps, has gone down in history, and we take great pleasure in mentioning that, because our very distinguished classmate, who is still overseas, was the instigator. President Seelye asked us the day before not to forget it was the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, and we didn't forget, and perhaps President Seelye hasn't forgotten. Dr. Fairbanks I notice with special pleasure has just lately been made a citizen of France. [Which proves that Dr. Fairbanks' patriotism is still active!]

The Class of '94 was always modest and retiring, and I have tried to think of the things that we did when we were at college. We were very prominent in founding the Gymnasium Association. The gymnasium seemed to us vast and spacious at that time, although I do not remember that the swimming pool ever looked over large! When we were freshmen the college organ in College Hall was installed, which was a great event. Mrs. Seelye called on every freshman in our class, and after that the classes were so large that she didn't feel able to undertake so much, but each one of us had the great pleasure of a personal call from Mrs. Seelye. We also were the last class to indulge in that cheerful form of social recreation known as the "Twentieth Century Walk-Around." Now, after 25 years, we come back to present our small gift to the College with a loyalty exceeded only by the limitations of our pocketbooks—\$4000 to be applied to the chemistry building, if that is what seems best to the President.

Mrs. Morrow was visibly affected by Mrs. Sawyer's words, and we understood why when, after remarking that \$4000 for Chemistry Hall seemed almost too good to be true, she said clearly and emphatically, albeit with great regard for the feelings of '94, that as a member of the Class of 1896 she really must say that Mrs. Seelye did *not* stop with the illustrious Class of '94 but called also on 1895 and 1896. There is no doubt about it, '96 in this one thing at least is exceedingly proud of being *last*. Ninety-four bore no hard feelings, indeed in its song which said that the years between [94 and now] "have flown, have flown away" it frankly admitted that it just didn't happen to have heard that Mrs. Seelye called on 1896, that is all.

Eighteen-ninety-nine sent Ruth Phelps to the platform to tell us all that '99 is "proud of its Alma Mater and happy to think it can do a little to acknowledge the gift of joy and

richness and interest which Smith gives to its alumnae." It seems that the class after much heart-searching decided to give its gift of \$2200 towards something useful rather than ornamental because, as Miss Phelps said:

At Christmas time handsome and slightly gifts are contributed sometimes by members of the family and sometimes by outsiders; but certainly homely, necessary gifts can be made only by members of the family. It is easier, perhaps, for outsiders to give the slightly gifts to be remembered, and perhaps it is for us to give the homelier ones. So the Class of '99 decided to put its gift at the disposal of the finance committee to go towards the completion of Chemistry Hall.

Again Mrs. Morrow was affected; indeed so were we all, and she exactly expressed our sentiments by saying:

I feel like the little boy who said he could believe Daniel in the lions' den, or Jonah in the inside of the whale, but he couldn't believe in both at the same time. *Two* gifts to Chemistry Hall is more than a member of the finance committee of the Alumnae Association had hoped for.

Ninety-nine sang with great satisfaction about their great green dragon, the first animal of the Smith College zoo, and then as they had modestly refrained from mentioning any of their celebrities Mrs. Morrow told what a gentleman high up in the Red Cross in Paris said to her about a certain Harriet Bliss Ford: "There is not a single piece of work concerning American women in Paris during the war in which Mrs. Ford has not had a finger, and usually it has been the whole hand."

The Class of 1904—"I drop my eyes before the blaze," said Mrs. Morrow—sent Hannah Dunlop Andrews to speak for it. She told us about their class meeting—and told us all too briefly, we believe, because rumor has it that it was one of the most thrilling meetings in the history of the college. She said that when the figures of the gift were read as \$3700, they didn't seem to express in the least the happiness of the class in being here again and so they raised (she said it quite simply) \$1000 for each of the 15 years they had been away. She said, moreover, that while even that didn't express their real appreciation they hoped it was only an earnest of what they would do in the coming campaign.

Again Mrs. Morrow came to the front, although all that she could say was that she could only feebly express our appreciation of that beautiful gift and—being mercenary and unashamed—hope it would be an inspiration

to many, many other classes. As a matter of fact the other classes present had sources of inspiration of their own as you shall hear. Of course 1904 sang—they did everything they were asked to—and then Mrs. Morrow evidently felt that the fact that they ran the College could no longer be camouflaged (I have carefully avoided that word, but with such a war class as this it surely is excusable.) She mentioned Annetta Clark in the President's office, Alice Barrett in the Dean's, Florence Snow running the Alumnae, and Hannah Andrews and Anne Chapin who have been running the Units; and we hadn't a word to say except, "Yea, yea."

Nineteen-nine also had had a record-breaking class meeting, and as Mrs. Lee told us about the results we could scarcely credit our ears, accustomed as they were by this time to tales of generous giving. She said in perfectly plain English:

The Class of '09 wishes to announce that it has raised for its decennial gift \$15,000. Of this sum the class has voted, and already given, to the Smith Unit \$2,500 in loving appreciation of our classmate, Annie Wheelock Robbins, who was our sophomore president, three years our councillor, president of our Council, and for five years our alumnae president and chairman of our decennial gift committee until her death in October, 1918. The remainder of this fund, \$12,500, nineteen-nine has voted to use as a *nucleus to the sum of \$100,000 which she pledges herself to raise toward one of the dormitories of the \$2,000,000 fund.*

She did not italicize that last sentence, but we are sure that if *we* don't you will fail to get a perfectly clear concept of what it means. We were almost too amazed to give even feeble expression to our appreciation. And then, if you will believe it, that astonishing class got up and had the temerity to sing:

Good morning, Miss Alum-lum-lum!
Is your pocketbook as flat as mine?
Good morning, Miss Alum-lum-lum,
You're lookin' mighty fine!
Ashes to ashes and dust to dust,
If the Fund don't get you, why the Unit must!
Good morning, Miss Alum-lum-lum,
Is your pocketbook as flat as
Is your pocketbook as flat as
Is your pocketbook as flat as mine?

Elizabeth Zimmerman spoke for the five-year class, 1914. They presented their gift of \$2000 with no less enthusiasm and loyalty than did all the rest of Sophia's daughters. The gift is, like Gaul, divided into three parts: \$100 to the Students' Aid Society for four *in memoriam* memberships, \$340 to the S.C.R.U.,

and \$1560 to the alumnae fund for Chemistry Hall. It is a great thing to have still another lift given to Chemistry Hall and to have the class do it: via the alumnae fund speaks well for its splendid spirit, and we gave them very hearty assurance that we know they are "carryin' on" as their song proclaimed.

Frances Bradshaw Blanshard was the chosen speaker for 1916. We are quoting her little speech almost in its entirety because all unconsciously she spoke for almost every one of us in the days when we too were young alumnae and our pocketbooks were flat as—! We mentally applauded every word and we shall not forget the significance of the gifts of our young alumnae. She said:

The chairman of our reunion fund committee is absent to-day, and so in her behalf and in behalf of the Class of '16 I take great pleasure in presenting our gift to the alumnae fund. We give it without any restrictions whatsoever, to be used in helping whatever needs seem most pressing at the present moment. This gift has a unique significance to us. When we pledged our first reunion gift—we made our pledges the morning after our own Commencement—we were moved to be unusually generous at that time, partly because we were stimulated by the thrill of taking our place for the first time among the alumnae of Smith College, and partly because we had very little idea of the energy and time that go into the making of money. We made our pledges just as we had given our gifts through our college course—relying somewhat upon the support of our parents to come to our assistance in redeeming those pledges. But when the time came this year for us to present our gift, most of us had to ask ourselves, "How much can I earn for my College?" Now as the years go on, we can probably give much larger gifts, we hope so, but I do not believe we will ever have more fun in giving them than we have had this year in presenting our first earnings to the College which has made us capable of earning anything. It is a great pleasure to us at this time to express our appreciation to President Neilson for his sympathetic, progressive services to the College during our absence. (Applause.) We are glad that the College is not just as it was when we were here in the good old days, because we know that age and growth are expressive of that change we love to see here. We bring our gift to help make other changes in the College. We have at present on hand \$855, and \$400 in pledges to be paid before the first of September, making a total of \$1255.

"We are proud of our money earners," said Mrs. Morrow, and so we are, and we are proud also of Justina Hill who is representing them and us in the Near East Unit.

And then came 1918 who had been sitting

on the platform all this time. Mrs. Morrow greeted them as the class that has the unique distinction of having given up its Commencement celebration for the sake of the war, and there was much applause from us all. It was no little thing to sacrifice. "They were so good," Mrs. Morrow continued, "that some of us feared they might die soon, but they have survived in large numbers. I will ask for their representative."

It was Alison Cook. She didn't say very much about the class, but she, again, made us appreciate how exceedingly nice all our younger alumnae are. She said:

We feel far too young as members of the Alumnae Association to attempt any historical allusions to our hopes and our illustrious members, but we are very glad to announce a gift of \$2000 to the Smith Unit and of \$400 to Chemistry Hall. Both these gifts were pledged at our last class meeting last June, when perhaps we did not realize how much we were going to have to express of joy at being back here. To-night at our class supper we hope to undertake our pledges for our third reunion gift, and that we hope and expect will be very large. [See page 379].

And then came the very youngest of all, 1919. Remembering well how very reluctant the seniors always are to cease being "the seniors" we considered it a real compliment when Miss Marsh (their president) said that although they were only a few hours old in the Alumnae Association, in their first meeting the next day they would try very hard to swell the fund to which their elder sisters were contributing so generously. She said that they had already guaranteed their twenty-fifth reunion gift because every member had taken out a hundred dollar life insurance policy which would fall due on their twenty-fifth reunion day. "We feel perfectly sure," said Miss Marsh, "that this yearly contribution will not exhaust our resources."

Doesn't it seem to you that they justified Mrs. Morrow's words of introduction? She said:

I have been told that 1919 is the most practical class that was ever graduated from Smith College. I have also been told that it was the most mature class and that it was the youngest class and that it is the handsomest and the healthiest class. We are glad to believe all these things about them because that is our hope—that each class that graduates will be a little better than the class that went before. One hundred per cent of 1919 have joined the Alumnae Association.

Not a word about the cup all this time; and we were eager to know who of the many

contestants was to be victor. In the days when the cup was first presented to the Association by the Class of 1910 "to be awarded each year to the class having the largest percentage of its living members at reunion" we all thought—or rather we all "jumped to the conclusion"—that the class holding its first reunion would always get the cup. We were quite wrong as the following figures prove:

The cup was won in June 1914 by the *Class of 1913*, with 56.5% at its *first* reunion; in June 1915 by the *Class of 1880*, with 75% at its *35th* reunion; in June 1916 by the *Class of 1896*, with 61.5% at its *20th* reunion; in June 1917 by the *Class of 1897*, with 59.4% at its *20th* reunion, in June 1918 by the *Class of 1917*, with 35.8% at its *first* reunion.

"And in June 1919," said Mrs. Morrow, "by the *Class of 1889*, with 61% at its *30th* reunion." The yellow "himations" rose *en masse* to receive our congratulations, and we wager that with one exception every class present registered a vow concerning the award five years hence. The other percentages for this year were: 1884, 56%; 1918, 53%; 1904, 44%; 1894, 38%; 1899, 37%; 1909, 34%; 1916, 33%; 1879, 30%; 1914, 28%.

The one exception was the *Class of '76*. It is safe to say that each individual therein is out for the cup not in five but in one, two, three, or four years as the case may be; but they never said a word until Mrs. Morrow looked their way and, remarking that she understood the class felt that its nose was broken because '79 had taken the magic 70 away from them, invited them to send a representative to the platform if they would. They would, of course. Obligin'. That's '76 all over! And Elizabeth Schlosser, one of their varieties of president, made her way down the aisle with two jingling cups in her hands. She declined to make a speech but solemnly presented the "untold wealth" to the President charging him to use it somewhere in the laundry system as the *Class of '76* has always agitated the subject of laundries. We have a notion that '76 was as surprised as the rest of us when the untold wealth was counted and was found to be \$113.50!

Two young ladies on the platform had up to this time listened and admired and applauded every class, but we had noticed that one of them seemed particularly enthusiastic when 1904 was in the foreground, and when Mrs. Morrow called on one of them to speak we understood why, for it was Mildred McCluney

1904, a member of our first Y. M. C. A. Canteen Unit. She told us about the eight months in which she and Edith Souther were the only women in the largest forestry camp operated by our American forces. It was east of Paris and south of Bar le Duc and their family consisted of four companies of engineers and 1500 colored service troops. They were not at the front but near enough to have large planes flying over their heads and two bombs drop back of their hut. We have read in the QUARTERLY this last year of the splendid work those two girls did in upholding the morale of those men who wanted so badly to get to the front, and we believe that it was perhaps far harder work than the workers in the war zone were doing. We are sure that it was soul-satisfying for man after man testified that "This is the first home we have seen in France." They served, also, men returning from the front and made for them, too, a home center where they felt free to come for anything that the girls were able to do for them. They tried also, as Miss McCluney said, "To create a better understanding and a friendly feeling between our men in the camp and the French allies in the neighborhood." She told us of the wonderful Christmas party, and in conclusion said:

During the months of our services over there the letters and the messages and the gifts from our good friends of the War Service Board assured us of your interest and your support. It was an honor to represent Smith College over there, and we thank you for the confidence that you showed in letting us do it. We felt that it was equally a privilege and an opportunity to be a member of so big and splendid an organization as the Y. M. C. A. We were happy and proud to work with them over there, as we have been here at home.

We have no doubt that the Y. M. C. A. is just as proud of them as they are of the Y. M. C. A. and we know that when it comes to pride the home-staying alumnae of Smith College were fairly bursting with it every time we even looked at one of our overseas workers this Commencement time. The other aforementioned young lady was Isabel La Monte, who with Mabel Grandin brought us absolutely the last word in Unit news. Miss La Monte gave us a light, running comment of her work and before she was half through we could see why the Unit laments so constantly at losing not only her working powers but also her sense of humor. We should think they would all be inconsolable. She said in part:

When Mrs. Morrow asked me to talk I remembered somebody said there were just three things about making a speech—to stand up, speak up, and shut up. I think even I can do that. If the Unit had known I was going to speak they would never have let me come home, even though father promised to send over one of his very best Jersey cows to take my place. . . . One reason I hate to talk is because I hate to show myself so fat and healthy after a good many months' work in France. It was just the life over there; we were outdoors all the time. When we first went back to the Somme we were very lucky in finding some ruins. Some of them have floors, some have walls, some have roofs. They never have all three, but they are always well ventilated, and you are pretty sure to be well if you are lucky enough to have a good ruin to live in. We found a good ruin. We got comfortably settled and then began getting up our barracks. The boards of which they were formed had been lying around in the damp and mud for I don't know how many months. One day the sun came out and dried them out a little bit, and the floors developed cracks about an inch wide, so that kept us feeling we were living outdoors! I was not supposed to tell you about the luxuries because the Unit doesn't want you to think it has any luxuries. We want you to think we are suffering. Mrs. Morrow asked me to tell about the work that we are doing, and the work that I know the most about is the work that I did myself. I was so busy doing it that I hardly noticed what anybody else was doing. That was the way with everybody. When I got there, they told me that I was to be a chauffeur. That was because they had never seen me drive—nobody else had either. Maybe some of you have driven a Ford for the first time. My first achievement was to stall it before I even left the ground; then I never touched the ground till I stalled it again! The first trip that I was to make was on New Year's day. We were going up the Somme to make a distribution of garments. I was to drive a Red Cross touring car that we had borrowed for the occasion, and, the touring car being more comfortable than the truck, I was to have distinguished guests. The day before I had to take Mr. Ford out on an errand, and I didn't kill him. The next morning when we were going out on our grand tour, Mr. and Mrs. Ford came out of the hotel, and Mr. Ford took Mrs. Ford by the hand and they went away and got into Dot Brown's car. Then they gave me three other people. They were all good people, but they were *not* the distinguished guests. I thought that was all right, because I thought it was nice of Mr. Ford to want to preserve Mrs. Ford.

After two or three days they decided to send a few of us up to Neuilly. So four of us started up. We had two very attractive rooms in a ruin to live in. The furniture was a fireplace, a brick floor, and two old bedsteads. So we started up light housekeeping and heavy work. For a week I drove the

terrible Ford, and I didn't take my eyes off the road once except when I was in front of it spinning the crank shaft. I kept my eyes fastened on the road. I saw every bump and every shell hole. They all will tell you that. They marvelled because I never missed one. After about a week I succeeded in breaking a spring, so for two or three days the car had to be laid up and I could step around and see what the country was like—they called it my spring vacation!

I benefited by the vacation, doing all kinds of odd jobs. They were very odd; they were about the oddest jobs I have ever had to do. One was making an old shell basket to hang up from the ceiling by wires, so the rats couldn't get our food before we did. Then I collected all the little pieces of furniture about the place and made a set of parlor furniture. Then I threw helmets and gas masks out of the road so the cars could drive in. Finally, the car was fixed and I had to go back to work again. By this time Frances Valentine got fond of the car, so she asked to have it transferred to the farm department, and, of course, I went along. I was glad to be in the farm department. The whole community is agricultural, and it is important for them to get their farming started so that they can depend on themselves next year and not have to have help from outside. The first thing was to get the German prisoners busy making chicken coops and rabbit hutches and fixing up the cowstable. . . . Then one of the things that we had to do was to go down to Paris and get the live stock that came up from southern France. It was awfully difficult to classify them as to size, color, and gender. I was interested in hearing Marjorie Carr tell of the difficulty in having bought a lot of chickens and finding them all roosters. I had an interesting experience myself. Frances told me to go and catch a gray rooster. She was awfully fussy about the color scheme, so I went up and picked one off the roost, a fine rooster, and locked him up in a crate. The next afternoon a man came and I went out to get the rooster and found an egg in the crate. . . .

And then President Neilson spoke. He graciously refrained from telling us just how many speeches he had made since the Friday before—since which time he had “regarded the College in your presence from before and behind and from above and below”—but proceeded to tell us a good many things that we should have been sorry not to hear and that only he could tell us. He announced first that the remaining double room in the Infirmary had been furnished by Mr. Charles Allen, one of the trustees, in honor of his daughter; that a three-bed ward had been furnished by Mr. Booth, the Chicago Smith Club, and 20 members of 1909 in memory of Anne Lowe Booth (the gift had previously been announced as a single room), and that a

set of French books had been given by friends of Elizabeth Tyler 1909 in her memory. He then said:

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees yesterday afternoon a report was made by the alumnae trustees of your meeting on Monday morning, and in response to the information and requests that came to the Board at that time it assumed on behalf of the College the administrative expenses of the campaign for \$2,000,000 and made a further proposition. On Saturday morning I said nothing about the prospective receipt of a large bequest coming to the College from the will of Mrs. Russell Sage. I abstained from this because I was unable then, as I am still unable, to be definite about that. We are, as you probably know, one of some fifty recipients of Mrs. Sage's bounty as residuary legatees. Among us fifty there is a large sum to be divided, the exact amount of which depends upon the inheritance tax payable upon another sum. But it is the expectation of our friends who are in the same position as we are, and who have consulted with the executors of the estate, that we shall receive nearly \$700,000. Now, before we knew anything about that a considerable portion of it had been spent, and there are in prospect a number of expenditures in connection with the growth of the College, even in connection with that part of it which you have particularly taken to yourselves each year, money which I should be unwilling to take from your main sum. But the trustees have voted to give to the \$2,000,000 fund as a pledge of the interest of the permanent directors of the College in this undertaking, and as a kind of nest egg, \$250,000. [Prolonged applause was here in order.] I confess this does seem to me a little like taking it out of my right hand pocket and putting it into my left, but the act, nevertheless, has a genuine significance.

The President then told us of the illness of Professor Gardiner, whom we had all missed from the Commencement festivities, and to our mutual satisfaction assured us of his return next year in better health than before. He announced that Miss Clark was resigning as librarian and was to take a rest which “we acknowledge is well earned but which we regret that she has concluded to take.”

He told us of the very great success of the Summer School last year, “a success which amazed all those who were responsible for the undertaking, and the knowledge of which has spread respect for the accomplishment of Smith College into new circles.” The alumnae of the School are to issue a publication in order to make the world aware of the opportunities for service which they find in the profession for which they received their training last summer and during six months of the winter. He went on:

The success of that experiment proved in a way embarrassing, because it was so successful that it did not seem possible for us to abandon it; and we therefore, having taken advice in various quarters, decided to go on and see whether there was a permanent demand for training for social work. This year we are offering three kinds of training for social work, two besides that offered last year. We lack, of course, the special excitement and enthusiasm of the war situation of a year ago. On the other hand, there is no doubt at all that those people who are engaged in social work and are most far-seeing about its future are very anxious to have college women get special training in this matter and join their ranks. We are, at the risk of our precious income, going to test that for a year or two more, and this year as last I wish to lay before you the opportunity of providing scholarships for students who are desirable but unable to pay the fees to take the training here and put themselves in line for the practical training during the winter.

I do not know how to achieve that grace of attitude which conveys to the generous giver all the gratitude one feels on behalf of the institution without one's self having that kind of painful embarrassment which most modest people experience when they have had a benefit done to them. President Seelye knew the secret but he will not impart it to me. I do not know how to express myself to you individually or to you as classes or to you as an Alumnae Association for the spirit and the deeds of this Commencement. I am quite sure that I speak for all the trustees, and yet the trustees are only representatives again of the College as a whole. I have to point out that we are all working for the same ends and doing good to ourselves. In a way we are benefactors of our own families, although there remain important benefactors who are neither officers of the College nor alumnae to whom we are grateful. When Mr. Seelye has given me the secret I will give you an exhibition of the grace which I desire. Meantime, let me assure you of the genuineness of my appreciation.

The remarks that he then made about the dormitory plans we hope that you will read until you are quite sure that you understand that the plans as shown in the studies are not final. He said:

I wish to make it clear to you that these plans arrived here last Friday, that they had at that time been seen by no official body of the College and have received *no official approval*, that they were meant to help you to imagine what it was we were after. These plans are in the highest degree plastic in their nature; and for the next year your representatives on the Gifts and Endowments Committee* and your representatives with the other trustees will be open to suggestions from all persons in any way connected with the College, or friendly towards it, for the

* See page 362 for the personnel.

maturing of these plans, and for the making of them more effective for their purpose. There is nobody who touches the College on any side who may not have light to throw upon the best way to accomplish what we are after. I ask you now on behalf of the trustees to send in suggestions of all kinds for these coming months in which we hope to do a great deal towards making this more nearly an ideal living place for young women than any college in the country at the present possesses, as well as the most beautiful. But nothing so far is crystallized or solidified. No improvement is excluded and the help of every one is requested.

The President of the Alumnae Association is to appoint an advisory committee of nine which will pass on all suggestions to the Committee on Gifts and Endowments—a joint committee of alumnae and trustees; and the final plans will be approved by the Committee on Gifts and Endowments and a trustee committee, known as the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

And now having all the facts before us—on to the \$2,000,000!

Mrs. Morrow then turned to our beloved President Seelye and asked him to speak to us. We have quoted on other pages much that he said, but a message such as he gave us that day we do well to repeat, and we do so with increasing gratitude and affection. President Seelye said:

President Morrow, President Neilson, Beloved Alumnae: I ought not to trespass on your patience, and yet I cannot refrain from saying—on such an occasion as this—a word of appreciation for what you are doing, and for this exhibition of what Smith College stands for. You have come here to-day with your gifts of money, but what you are doing for Smith College is something which no money can adequately represent. I have word from too many of the alumnae of what they are doing in the various circumstances where they are placed to feel that their worth can be measured by money or by words. We have been told of what you were doing in the war. We have not been told of what some of you have done who have lost those who were dearest to you in the war, and the patience with which you have borne your sorrows, and the fidelity with which you have gone forward and executed your work, even with sad and almost broken hearts. I find in many cases that the Smith College women in their homes are showing a courage, a fortitude, and a patience equal to that shown by these illustrious women on the field of battle.

You are the advertisement of Smith College. You make it known not only on the fields of France and Germany and Belgium, but you make it known all over the world. There are those in India and China and other countries, who are manifesting the same spirit which you manifest here to-day. I cannot tell the story. It has touched my

heart deeply, and I want you to continue to carry forward that spirit.

I wish I had time to speak more of what that first class accomplished, the great work they did in establishing this spirit of loyalty which has pervaded all the alumnae. How glorious was their work! They graduated forty years ago to-day with great simplicity. Of the eleven graduates—one a president of a college; another a professor in a college, another a trustee of a college—eight teachers, seven married, thirteen children—these are only illustrations of what has been done by that first class.

I also would say a word about Miss Josephine A. Clark and what she has done for the College. The Library will be in one sense her monument, for she did a great deal to make that library one of the best college libraries in the country. During the last year of my administration, one who had examined all the eastern college libraries told me he had found some more expensive; he had found none that gave such ample and excellent accommodations for the students, or was so well arranged for college work as this library of Smith College. For this you are indebted to Miss Clark who worked over and criticized all the plans. I was asking her the other day whether now she would alter anything to make it better. She said she didn't think she could; that it was really one of the best libraries she could conceive of; that she hadn't found anything that really needed change unless, perhaps, more money to spend for books and for various library contingencies.

I am reminded of the title of the poem which was read at the first Commencement, written by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps—"Victurae Salutamus," About to live we salute you. It might seem as if it were more fitting for me to-day to recall that saying of the gladiators as they went into the arena, "Morituri Salutamus." I do not utter any such sentiment. I prefer the spirit of "Victurae Salutamus." Having passed my eightieth birthday,—I am about to *live!* Smith College, having passed its forty-first Commencement, is about to live! It will live to carry on this work. Greater things will be done for Smith College than have been done. I rejoice in all that my successors have accomplished. I rejoice in all that my future successors shall accomplish.

"What matter, I or they?
Mine or another's day,
So the right word be said
And life the sweeter made?"

"Others shall sing the song,
Others shall right the wrong,—
Finish what I begin,
And all I fall of win."

"Ring, bells in unreared steeples,
The joy of unborn peoples,
Sound, trumpets far off blown,
Your triumph is my own!"

"Parcel and part of all,
I keep the festival,
Fore-reach the good to be,
And share the victory."

Let that be the sentiment of all these classes to-day.

The organ played "Fair Smith," and we tried to make our voices sing the words that were in our hearts, but we confess with pride and a great thankfulness that most of us simply stood with heads high and looked at that beloved figure and prayed that the alumnae of Smith might never make him ashamed.

Tuesday night there were still gay things to do. Nineteen nineteen was having its class supper. They were the queens of the evening to whom all we older sisters went (at carefully scheduled times, be it understood) to pay our homage. We don't suppose they know how lovely they looked, but even at the risk of turning the heads of the young we must say that they were a joy to behold. Then, too, 1918 was having its party over in the Students' Building and they openheartedly invited all the rest of us eager-to-be-amused alumnae to come in and see the parody on the "Yellow Jacket." We accepted with abandon and alacrity, and, albeit the gallery was hotter than any other place in the world, we were so highly entertained that we should have been perfectly willing to see it all over again had not our hostesses themselves left with the cast to give it for the delectation of 1919.

But the next day 1919 did not laugh; neither was she glad. The campus elms beckoned her too lovingly, and she had not learned that they would still be hers next June and for many Junes to come. But we, her older sisters, know it well; and we went out from our "happy river meadows" the better for having come back home, and in our hearts rang the challenge to another year of devoted service: "Smith College, having passed its forty-first Commencement, is about to live."
E. N. H.

THE CLASS OF 1879

The Class of '79 is too modest to write a reunion report. Doubtless it feels that President Seelye and Mrs. Morrow spoke for it to such good effect that it is unnecessary to add anything. Three of them were enthroned in the Dewey House, and the rest would have come if it had been possible. The secretary, Mrs. Cone, says: "'Do we love each other?' Yes, indeed, and see each other sometimes. 'Do we love the College?' Of course we do and have testified our love by coming back to our tenth, fifteenth, twentieth, twenty-fifth, thirtieth, thirty-fifth, and fortieth reunions."

THE REUNION OF EIGHTEEN EIGHTY-FOUR

The thirty-fifth reunion of Eighty-four was one of the best, if not the *very* best, that the class has ever had. The representation was good, and the spirit could not be surpassed. The loyalty of the class to one another and to the college increases with the years, and its members are still active in helping to do the work of the world.

Class headquarters were at the Chapin House, although not everyone was accommodated there. It is suggested that five years hence all try to be under the same roof, so that we may have a continuous reunion.

A business meeting Saturday, June 14, brought together 25 graduates and three non-graduates, all of whom had so much to say to one another that an hour and a half hardly sufficed for the little business to be done. Reports were read, and the decision was made that the class gift should go towards the \$2,000,000 fund that the trustees and alumnae are to raise for dormitories and other buildings. The class letters, which have been missing for periods amounting to 26 months since the last reunion, were reported found. It is hoped that they will now move rapidly and that everybody will write. It was decided to adopt the constitution that has been suggested to all the classes. This calls for one new officer, a vice-president. Please see the class notes for officers.

Sunday there was much visiting in groups, and in the evening many of the class came together at Miss Mason's home.

In the Alumnae Parade, Monday morning, Eighty-four's blue capes were very effective, and her singing showed its pristine force and spirit.

A luncheon at two o'clock at the Northampton Country Club took the place of the usual class supper. At this were present 25 graduates, three non-graduates, and three daughters of the class. Seven other daughters, two of them 1919 graduates, came during the afternoon. Greetings were sent from three distant classmates at this time. After the luncheon proper, at which small groups talked volubly, came reminiscences, spirited singing of old class songs, the reading of letters, and personal accounts of themselves from as many of the class as time allowed for. All were sorry to leave, when between five and six it was necessary to return to North-

ampton. The only fault to be found with the afternoon was its brevity.

In the evening the class sat on the steps of Seelye Hall, where there was a good view of the prettily lighted campus. From this position it sang many songs and was sung to by younger classes. Two new songs have recently been added to the past collection.

On Commencement morning, Eighty-four, as the second in age of the reuniting classes, was nearly at the head of the alumnae procession, and listened to the address from the front rows of the balcony of John M. Greene Hall.

Tuesday afternoon at the Alumnae Assembly the class donned its costume, and again sat in front seats. Its only part in the exercises was the presentation, through Miss Bryant, of its gift of \$2,000.

Tuesday evening, a large representation of the class visited 1919 at its class reunion, sang songs of greeting.

By Wednesday noon the blue capes were packed away for another five years, most of their wearers were in Northampton only in spirit, and the reunion was a thing of the past, to live long, however, in the memory of all who had been a part of it. M. L. M.

THE THIRTIETH REUNION OF '89

The Postman's ring! In half a hundred scattered homes, busy women remember the plea to come back to their Alma Mater for class reunion. Smiling, they put the note aside; it would be pleasant to go, of course, but the duties and interests of to-day press closely, and one can hardly spare the time. Yet for long the smile lingers, thoughts of college hours creep into the mind, pictures of old days float dreamily before the eyes, half-forgotten faces haunt one until from homes—"where swings the red sun upward," from homes "where sinks he down to rest," the backward-turning hearts of remembering women add their plea to that of the class letter, and the reply goes speeding back, "We will come."

What a scramble to get away! Has everything been done for John and the children? Has the Cook been placated sufficiently so that she won't leave before one returns? Has the Civics Committee all the information that it needs for the next meeting? Not until we reach Springfield are we free from worry, but once in the familiar *mêlée* of girls and grips,

care drops from us, and we are once more simply "going back to Hamp."

To '89 returning for its thirtieth reunion, the days were all too few and filled by hours too short. We would willingly have spent the whole time steeped in quiet contemplation of the beauty of the place.

How the charm of "our" elms held us, as we saw them grown to stately beauty through the sun and rain of thirty years; how the emerald lawn seemed, as of old, a velvet carpet for "our" campus; how the ivy "still clung the closer, that is all" to the friendly sheltering walls of "our" old buildings!

As we sat in the dusk and watched the groups of '89s strolling through the grounds, it was though we had only to call "Ohé—the winsome, laughter-loving 'our' day would answer "Ohé," and ourselves as 1919 walked past, and the eyes of courteous inquiry at us. The college is not theirs, though they think it is. They are but putting forth youthful hands toward it. We of many years' absence are the ones who hold it. Some day 1919 will own it too but not yet,—not yet. The instructors Smith has given them have not taught them what "Alma Mater" means, there is only one who can, and that is the great teacher, Life. We have learned the meaning, and we go back now to our own.

Eighty-nine took in all the Commencement festivities with ardor, precision, and middle-aged abandon. Walking, sitting, or standing, '89 was there. Having one grandmother in the class we claimed for ourselves all the perquisites of dignified position; having several members whose raven hair showed not a single thread of gray, we demanded the rewards of youth; in fact, having talent, beauty, and charm within our ranks, we exacted the tribute due to each, and got it!

We took our place in the Alumnae Parade, boldly wearing yellow himations, carrying yellow and white sunshades, and singing so that all might hear—

Tune—Chorus of "WE'RE GOING OVER"

We're '89ers,

We're '89ers,

And although we're growing gray

And old age is on its way,

We do not show it,

You wouldn't know it,

Just take a look along the line,

And we're just as loyal to our College and our Class

As we were in '89.

We've lots of knowledge

We gained in College;

You have surely heard us speak

Of the play we gave in Greek.

That's what we boast of

And make the most of,

For it's quite some stunt you know,

To act with ease the great play of Sophocles,

As we did thirty years ago.

Indeed, we came from the senior play, as we have come from all other senior plays, firmly convinced that though it was excellently acted, it was not a real achievement; it might, to be sure, stir the hearts of men, but it could never rock the literary world, as did our Greek play, "thirty years ago!"

Who of us will be able to forget our class supper? A simple meal in Sophia Smith's simple homestead at sunset. Afterwards we sat long in the old-fashioned room, and while the colors faded in the western sky, and twilight deepened into night, '89 laid her gifts at the feet of the Founder of her College. One by one her members gave an account of their lives, and the reckoning was good. Home, children, and friends; civics, church, and charity; sorrow, sacrifice, and joy! Bravely lived and simply told, but '89 has played her part well in peace and in war, in prosperity and in grief. Eighty-nine has held class suppers at "Boyden's," and at the Copper Kettle, and such ilk,—hilarious, roof-rocking suppers with songs and flowers and June-madness, but none compared with her thirtieth. Perhaps it was the war, perhaps it was the place, perhaps it was the shadows of Time, but certainly the heart of '89 spoke as it never spoke before.

The little town outside was quiet with the summer stillness of a New England village. The soft air crept through the wide-flung doors and windows in sweet and friendly fashion, and the low ceiling and embracing walls seemed gently to safeguard all within. Was it, perhaps, in this very room that the desire to help was born which, afterwards, was translated into action in the founding of our Alma Mater? We hoped so, as from many a home we returned to the hearth of her who made it possible for us to have four years of a life so lovely and so rich that we are under a lasting bond to make it still possible for other generations of girls.

There was another evening, too, that will live in the memories of our thirtieth. Evening on the campus,—gaily-clad girls crowding the steps they love, fresh young voices sing-

ing the songs they cherish, clear young eyes smiling at the crowds of friendly faces before them, and among that crowd, '89—holding in her heart all the memories of the same night, thirty years ago; '89—walking lingeringly under the lanterns, hanging like big, golden oranges from the campus trees, and knowing that from the fairyland of youth and laughter and dreams, 1919 will pass slowly till she, too, knows what it means to bring back to the College she loves all that thirty years have given her. F. S. S.

'94's REUNION

Tune: OVER THERE

'94's at the door, welcome all, hear them call, '94—
To the class that's ready, so true and steady
And always solid to the core.
25th, back at Smith, 25th, 25th, it's a myth!
For we're here again upon the campus
And the years between have flown, have flown away.

Perhaps the housing of the class on the campus was the magic touch that made us forget the years between. Certainly it was hard for us not to say "Pooh! Pooh!" when some undergraduates asked if they looked very young to us.

The class supper Saturday night put us all in the old intimate relation. Teresina, who in college had proved equally gifted in impromptu speeches in Latin and in the Hatfield House Dialect, talked on the Gift of Tongues; mother tongue, the tongue of the minister's wife, and the tongue of the foreigner. Anna Coyle Goodrich related her experience in making 21 homes in 16 years. Anna's husband is colonel in the United States Army. Kate Ware accepted the dare of her Ivy Oration and spoke for "The Great Minority." Grace Smith Jones told of her work in her own home with hundreds of United States Army men from all over the world. Martha Mason, who spent three years in the University of Wisconsin running a dormitory of 150 girls and conducting vocational conferences, made an interesting comparison of the big coeducational university with our own cloistered(?) Alma Mater. Bertha Watters talked on education, and Annie Rogers Knowlton, mother of six children, recommended writing as an unailing diversion and solace. She writes the best poems while running the vacuum cleaner.

We had hoped that some of our overseas workers would be home for reunion but Julia Hammond, who returned to Springfield, Illinois, last fall after four years in France, was not able to come. Eleanor Johnson, after

her release from United States Army Service with shell-shocked men, entered the Red Cross Service and could not leave Paris until the middle of June. Dr. Clara Greenough is working now at the Hospital Recreation Hut in Coblenz serving coffee and doughnuts, mending, consoling, and jollyng the boys. She says she is not coming home until it's over Over There. Dr. Charlotte Fairbanks sent us a cablegram of greeting. For her first six months in France she was head surgeon in the American Women's Hospital No. 1 in Luzancy. She is working now in barracks at Bleaucourt. Before she left Luzancy the mayors of the surrounding community arranged an impressive ceremony in which Charlotte was made a Citizen of France and given a gold medal inscribed on one side with her own name and on the other, "In witness of the appreciation of the suffering people." Our third physician, Dr. Mary S. Johnstone, is contract surgeon in the United States Army in Washington with 20,000 workers in government offices under her care, and she could not get furlough.

Of course, President Seelye came to see us. Everyone of the 52 girls present felt the benediction of his greeting, but there was a special halo for the three teachers we had contributed to the faculty. President and Mrs. Neilson also came to give us greeting and good wishes; the Class of '76 gave us a group of songs and '89 sent us a basket of beautiful roses. All our spare moments when Kitty Lyall did not make us practice our peppy songs we spent looking at the exhibit of pictures at headquarters, reading the 67 questionnaires and hobnobbing with our friends. Sunday afternoon at Mary Fuller's bungalow was lovely. The hillside was pink with laurel and no children from the city tenements could have been more gleeful about it.

We carried four signs in the Monday procession but the two facts that excited most comment were "'94 FOUNDED THE MONTHLY" and "'94 HAS ONE TRAMP." What are 61 husbands, 113 children, 1 grandchild, 56 teachers, 7 social workers, 5 authors, 4 librarians, 4 mission workers, 3 physicians, 3 farmers, and 1 lecturer with all their alphabetical tags compared with the distinction brought to us by Ophelia Brown, tramp?

At Alumnae Assembly Mary Frost Sawyer presented our reunion gift, \$4000 for the Chemistry Building. We did not mention the \$1111 Sarah Bawden collected from the class

for Dr. Greenough or the amounts we had contributed to the Unit through our local clubs. But what does it matter since the work is done?

We shall all work through our local clubs for the \$2,000,000 fund, but we also may have our gifts credited to our class. The final payments for the fund fall due at our next reunion and if there is as much excitement and enthusiasm in the final round as at the start the next reunion is one we shall not want to miss.

F. B. L.

THE REUNION OF THE CLASS OF 1899

Since June 1914, when we had our last reunion, probably none of the class had abandoned themselves so completely to a sheer good time as at Commencement this year. There is not one that has not been doing war work in the interval, Grace Chapin tells us—but this is a matter of course.

Eighty-eight '99ers came back, three from the Pacific Coast, two from Sioux City, and one of the latter, Marjorie King, only six weeks after the burning of her house. But she brought "Shiv," and the photographs of her children. We had a large exhibit of '99 family pictures at our headquarters at Southwick house.

On Saturday evening we met for informal "follies." I think ten years dropped away when we heard Mrs. Strickland's accents as she expressed her pleasure in seeing our bright faces and wondering what was going on in all these little heads. Our Perdita did some excellent fooling in a scene burlesquing senior dramatics, and our class baby, Margaret Ward, told us how freshmen are welcomed to college nowadays.

On Sunday we went to Sophia Smith's house. Grace Hazard Conkling read to us poems by her daughter Hilda about dandelions and geography and book-cover pictures and "yellow summer-throats."

For the parade we wore mob-caps of green tarleton that were of a vividness! The mass effect was good but our individual complexities were not enhanced, or so we fancied. In the evening a remnant of 1901 came to us crowned with lettuce leaves, an affectionate parody.

Nowadays our alumnae business meeting takes the place of the old-fashioned rally. At this, to our amazement, we found ourselves voting presently on a \$2,000,000 bud-

get. It is a very easy thing to do. We felt in some such a "fit of absence of mind" as that in which Great Britain acquired her colonies. At our own class business meeting later we reëlected our entire slate of class officers, and voted to make our reunion gift of \$2200 help pay the debt on Chemistry Hall.

In accepting this gift Mrs. Morrow quoted a certain diplomat in France who said to her these words: "There isn't a single piece of work concerning American women in Paris during the war in which Mrs. Ford has not had a finger, and often it is the whole hand."

Harriet's photograph shows her looking not so very different from her freshman self.

The best of all, of course, was class supper, and the best of class supper was President Seelye's visit. He asked for statistics in regard to husbands and children, and was glad to hear that we count 115 of the former, and "a gross of boys and a gross of girls," as Grace Chapin said. A hundred and two of the children have been born since last reunion. Then President Seelye told us that his memories of us were very pleasant and very distinct, that our faces all looked familiar to him, and that it has been a pleasure to hear from some of us individually. He feels, he says, an assurance in the perpetuity of the College that he never felt before. And so he bade us "another farewell."

I am sorry I cannot recount all the good things in all the toasts. Carrolle Barber talked about the difficulty of adjusting oneself to home duties combined with organized work outside the home. Clara Austin Winslow read a few of the funniest and nicest and most psychological sayings of '99 children. Mabel Capelle and Mary Hoag told us of their life in foreign countries, and Rita Smith gave an account of her encounters with Broadway provincialism. From Ella Merrill we heard about canteen work at Blois. Ella testifies that the doughboys liked to talk about their mothers and often did so very beautifully, though many had probably had only a subconscious appreciation formerly. And Ruth Phelps showed us some of the differences between life at a great state university and life at Smith College, especially for the girls. At the former they never carry the ultimate responsibilities. There was hearty applause when she asked us to set our faces as flint against substituting vocational training for the humanities.

We enjoyed serenades from other classes,

not omitting the "Class of '76" to which we, too, may belong when we come to Commencement in a non-reunion year. They cheered us in the deaf-mute language, and we had a song for them, "What! 57 varieties? No! E Pluribus Unum."

Sincere thanks are due to our devoted class officers and to the very able committees. Also, we are glad to express our appreciation to the ladies of the Baptist Church who provided and served our supper.

The "spirit of '99" has survived dispersion just as well as Ruth Strickland's home "spirit" survived the process of transportation on the moving-van this spring. It rejuvenates us most literally. Next time may it bring back even a larger number of the class.

M. W. K.

THE FIFTEENTH REUNION

How can 1904's Fifteenth be described! How can we let the ones whose faces we missed so poignantly know how much we longed for them—and how much *they* missed! For this was a Commencement of renewed gaiety, and even the weather was amazingly propitious, and just our superior housing and the loyalty of our exes, who came back in force, and the worthy number of the rest of us, and the charm and beauty of our Class Baby should all be dwelt upon at length. And then there was a play once more,—a most superior performance of a play that 1904 was sure to find congenial,—and there was President Neilson whom some of us had not yet heard, now a full-fledged member of the Smith family, and there was the wonderful music of Last Vespers, so amazingly professional and unlike our day, and there were even the seniors and undergraduates like a flutter of sweet peas. But chiefly there was 1904 again, come to renew acquaintance with itself.

Our first real glimpse of ourselves was at a stereopticon when Hiddy showed us once more our "long and dusty trailing garments, and the high-neck gowns we proudly wore"—and *she* wore one, in the life, and a heroic deed it was in the warmth of that Saturday afternoon. At our Class Supper that evening, although we revelled in a large electric fan and could see that the windows were open, it did seem as though the heat must have turned our brains—there were *so many* familiar faces under those disguising hats of our costumes! Very handsome costumes they were, and they didn't crock on us (as some did, we

heard), and our devoted Bertha made 'em all with her own fair hands. But any uniform style of head-dress will rob its wearers of individuality—and at first glance we were as like as peas—*one hundred and fifteen of us*. The Boyden welcome was as warm as ever, and the dinner of the same delicious quality, and we had such an *elegant* time visiting together, deafeningly, that we missed only one of our possible guests—President Seelye, who did not visit us this year. We were delighted to have President and Mrs. Neilson sit down with us for a few minutes, and the enthusiastic class of '76 brought us a joyous greeting. Otherwise we were very busy hearing letters and telegrams from our absent ones, and listening, under the guidance of Belle Lupton (married names have no particular use here, of course), to Shop Talk from various members. We learned that our particular branch of the family included a social psychiatrist (can *you* pronounce that, off hand, you who weren't there?) who is making the world safe for our children; and a children's garden specialist; and a famous librarian; and *several* "artisses"; and another specialist who is "pursuing suffrage up hill and down" and who proclaims herself ready to answer any question on the subject from any point of view; besides "those who also served" on this side. Then Fannie Davis's toast "To Nineteen-Four in France" brought us short accounts from Mildred, Anne, and Hannah—*viva voce*, and that's far superior to printed letters! Milly told intimate bits of her life among the American lumber-jacks in France, Anne gave us a vivid picture of Orleans, streaming with the flags of the Allies, of Jeanne d'Arc and of our United States, and singing the *Te Deum* for the first time in four and a half years to celebrate the Armistice. And our Hannah told us just a few little scraps about the tremendous days at Beauvais: how Biddles (whom we longed to have with us) walked through that filthy town among filthy wounded and refugees, a goodly sight in her spotless white gloves, and how she chose to carry on the Canteen alone when the "lucky 15" moved to Chateau Thierry; and she told us that the motor corps wears *our* purple—for it fell to Barrett's lot to choose it. A pretty compliment for a husband to pay to his wife's class! But this, although it came last, was not all, for there was Annetta!—Annetta, chief "spy" in the system that has put a member of 1904 in every office of the

college administration and made us known as "Smith's own." Her imitations, in really professional form, her spicy and intimate tales were quite as moving in their way as our Unit thrills. This Reunion means to us, Class-supper-and-Annetta, 1904-picnic-and-Annetta, and Monday-evening-and-Annetta! On Sunday, when we were happily spread on the grass in front of the Sophia Smith house, replete and well-content with the world, nothing remained to complete our joy but to "have Annetta entertain us during the nap hour"—and no *naps* were taken. She had not only got up the picnic and carried it through, but she cheerfully made it a super-success by giving us a blood-curdling recitation—and a few more gists.

And then Monday dawned, and we began the day quietly, as became our years, marching in the Alumnae Parade with a dignity that gave no hint of the fact that we were "the peppiest Class of all." Modest, that was us all over. And we were tremendously happy to be there when President Seelye's distinguished and beloved figure appeared, as he walked alone all the way down the double line of alumnae! But after our class meeting, when A. B. Wright encouraged us to raise \$15,000 in one hectic hour, modesty was no longer in order. That meeting left us "weak, yes, even feeble—but *clean!*" We gave for our class, we gave for our children, for our dogs, our cats, our Ford, or our parrot—we nearly gave *out*, and we let Dilly retire and elected Hannah in her place with feeble notice for so momentous a change. But by evening our elation over our general superiority led us, upon a *little* urging, to begin to sing, and so well did we do it, under Polly's excellent leadership, that when we wished to sing privately to our neat little tree, an audience *would* gather.

Who knows where all our years are flying, flying?

Who knows where all our lives like swallows blow?

—That lovely tree song of Fannie's and our purple peplums drew other classes, parents, friends, until we gave up and made it easy for our audience, and for us, by sitting on the steps of the Students' Building. We let them know, then,

. . . gently, but permanently, that 1904 is
Everything!

We've got the finest girls in this wide land—'n' everything,

We've got the stars of all that Unit band—'n' everything

and they *loved* it—and they *longed* for those intimate stunts of Annetta's that we just couldn't share generally, and very, very late when we had thought best to disband, undergraduates were still seeking us and clamoring to hear "Smiles" and "Everything" just once more!

At Alumnae meeting on Tuesday, although the gift of 1909 made all the others look small, our "\$1000 for each year out of college," as Hannah gracefully put it, was at least the second largest gift. And we sat with satisfaction in full view of our Decennial gift, now placed in what President Seelye calls "a suitable position." We had a special speaker that day in Mildred, and altogether we shone brightly among the alumnae—as we always have done, and as we shall again in 1924.

E. T.

1909—TENTH REUNION

The sunshine was yellow. The seniors gave "The Yellow Jacket." We displayed 115 yellow jackets to their one! A yellow banner proclaimed that we inhabited Burnham House and unproclaimed Mrs. Mabon's, Tyler, and Morris.

Saturday we sang and buzzed. More and more baby pictures adorned headquarters. Each one was cuter and brighter than the last. At Plymouth Inn class supper overflowed. Ladies of the round-table, we bow! A new member of our class was elected, Col. Walter Scott, father of Edith Scott Magna. Leola kept us all laughing and, after being introduced to the class, their occupations, babies, and beliefs, Ros Kimball convulsed us by her story of a summer in a silo. For details or to engage space therein apply to R. K. Putty successfully explained her failure in failing to explain her success, I think. Then Rosamond showed 1909 in pageant. Our Ph.D., Ruth Clark, was followed by our pseudo-deans (apologies to C. Smith), Vera Bull drove a pair of musical celebrities (did E. Bryan ever untangle that hair?), she manages them you know. Our chicken farmer passed before us, our Bolshevik, not omitting our adopted son. Guided by the Spirit of the Class each laid its contribution on the altar of 1909. The Spirit of Service bearing the service flag with its thirteen stars, one gold, placed it on the altar where last of all was lit the living flame, symbol of those whose lives are part of the spirit world.

We have Edith Scott Magna to thank for

the happy Sunday afternoon at her home. In the evening at the Unit meeting 1909 was proud of Mabel Grandin who showed lantern slides of the Unit.

Ivy Day we were magnificent in the parade, led by our class baby, Sue Orr.

Here we come,
Decrepit alum-
Nae, all on the bum,
You see;
Limping some . . .

met with applause. Sure, we were the hit of the line. We bow!

Shall we refer to class meeting? There were greetings from our Unit members, Sadie, Edna, and Mary, and we sent return greetings. In memory of each of the nine members of the class who have died since 1914 we voted a life membership in the Students' Aid Society. Next, the reunion gift. First, to raise it! Much work on the part of the committee had produced about \$7,000. But the lack was quickly supplied. Some doubled, some gave for their children, old maids for their freedom, married ladies to prove they were equally free. Cats and dogs were immortalized and we had the \$10,000. Putty suggested ways in which we could expend our paltry sum but hinted that, having only a few bits, we save it and by judicious watering (!) it would in five years grow into \$100,000. To prove it \$5,000 sprang up at once. So we voted \$12,500 as a nucleus of \$100,000 which we would raise for a dormitory—our part of the \$2,000,000 that the alumnae have voted to raise by 1924. Some of us have gardened and know that there is plenty of hard work in growing things, so go to it. To raise \$100,000 even with \$12,500 as a starter it behooves 1909 to *ju-ju* around a bit. The remaining \$2,500 of the reunion gift has been given to the Unit and is a memorial for Annie Wheelock Robbins.

Evening found us "wild" as ever. We chanted to 1919:

Tune: MISSOURI WALTZ.

Listen, undergraduates, to what we say to you,
There was once a time when we made criticisms, too;
For when old alumnae would come back to bat,
We'd say, "Shall we ever look foolish like that?
Pipe their millinery and the way they do their hair!
Where do you suppose they get those funny clothes they wear?"

In ten years you'll crawl when you learn that it's all
In the point of view.

The center of attraction on College Hall steps, we successfully drowned out the Glee Club. We serenaded everybody, listened to

John's stories, applauded Putty as a danseuse, and adjourned to Beckmann's.

At Alumnae Assembly we were a-thrill over the sensation our announcement would cause, but nobody fainted! The human appeal seemed stronger in: "Good-morning Miss Alum-lum-lum." [The editor has transferred said song bodily to the account of the Assembly on page 342.]

When President Seelye's word, "Victurae Salutamus", rang out, it seemed as if it were a personal challenge. For, frightened at our daring, his confidence in the alumnae of Smith strengthened us. For his faith we thank him. We will keep faith, and in 1924 may we say, "Victurae salutamus."

Nineteen-niners who were back, it was worth any effort, wasn't it? Nineteen-niners who were not back, no words can tell what it meant to be together again or how much we missed you. We like what ten years have given us. Let us encourage the grand class of '76—the class of non-reuners. Do not wait for a *formal*. To us who "put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes" what is distance? And be unselfish! It must be hard for the college when 1909 does not reunite!

A. M. P.

FOURTEEN'S FIFTH

Early in June, every member of nineteen-fourteen felt she must be packing her belongings and starting for Hamp. By Saturday, June 14, we had had a sing at the Owl's Nest and 97 of us were assembled at class supper in the Edwards Church.

Thanks to Mary Fay the supper itself was an excellent one. Esther Harney was again a great success as toastmistress and called upon various members for speeches. Frances Hooper told of Marshall Field's advertising staff of which she is a member and of her work there. Catherine McCollester gave us some of her experiences at Fort McPherson. Marion Freeman spoke of her work in an army hospital near New York, and Dot Seamans gave us most interesting statistics concerning the class. It seems we have 135 married members. She pointed out our impartiality as proved by the fact that we have 86 babies; 43 girls and 43 boys. Eighteen of our class have been or still are overseas.

Margaret Farrand entertained us with an account of her duties while in France. Esther read a letter of greeting from Kat Knight and we decided to cable her and to send a tele-

gram to another classmate, President Burton. Ros Holmes also wrote us from the other side and Agnes Morgenthau telegraphed from New York.

Marion Freeman and her able assistants gave us a vivid picture in several parts, of Smith several years hence. One part presented "Art Fourteen" attended by undergraduates all of whom were trying to quiet numerous babies. Various classes, including 1776, serenaded us and we were sorry enough when class supper was over.

Many of us attended organ vespers, Sunday afternoon, and that evening an overseas meeting was held in College Hall. Various alumnae spoke, among them Harriet Boyd Hawes.

Ivy day dawned bright and fair, and the campus never was lovelier. As usual we "brightened the corner where we were," this year attired in red sweaters and large red hats, thanks to Helen Worstell. Our class baby with her older brother and mother headed our procession, and our banners were numerous. One that amused the on-lookers was—"It took Wilson to appreciate our fourteen points." The Alumnae Parade was most successful. [See page 336.]

The one point that eclipsed all others at the alumnae association meeting was our voting to raise \$2,000,000, with the trustees, for our fifteen new dormitories to be located on Allen Field, as well as for an adequate Music Hall and a new Gymnasium and so forth.

Monday afternoon, "Fourteen" had a sing followed by a class meeting at which Zimmie presided. It was a most enthusiastic affair. We voted to have an eighth reunion if possible, and reelected our officers with the exception of secretary, reluctantly choosing Margaret Shaw Smith for that office, because of Margaret Farrand's emphatic refusal to serve. She hopes to go across again before long.

Plans for raising our twenty-fifth reunion gift were dropped on account of the immediate needs of the \$2,000,000 campaign. Our fifth reunion gift of \$2000 was divided into three parts: \$100 for four life memberships in the Students' Aid as memorials to our four classmates who have died since last Commencement; \$340 given in the spring expressly for the Unit, and the third part goes to the Alumnae Fund for Chemistry Hall.

Amy Ellis suggested that a book be assembled containing pictures of our class, their families, and so forth.

In the evening campus was more be-lan-

terned than ever, and the hours of singing and running about passed all too quickly although our weary feet frequently reminded us that reunion must soon end.

By Tuesday noon many of us had left, but a few still remained to go to the Alumnae Assembly and hear the various class representatives boast of their illustrious classes and modestly present their gifts. President Neilson's announcements were most interesting but will be reported elsewhere. [See page 345.]

One had only to visit Paradise Road to see that the dream of an infirmary had come true. And in the Art Gallery, various sketches proved that we shall have good cause for pride when the new dormitories and President Neilson's house are completed.

The changes at Northampton have been many and the next ten years will find a still more altered and enlarged campus, but Smith College will never be different in spirit. Fifth Reunion was a very happy one, but our eighth with overseas members back bids fair to be better still. As one of our songs puts it,

We're nineteen-fourteen
Is there more that need be said?

M. S. S.

1916—THIRD REUNION

Nothing at Commencement was dry for 1916's jaunty bar-maids, for with our perky purple-spotted frills, neat purple-bordered aprons, and imposing bottles of grape-juice, we came prepared to enliven any scene.

The first spot we made bright with our presence was our one-time battle ground, Seelye 16. In bygone days we had many a struggle there with "Nineteenth" and "Bunny" Writtens. Now, as bold alumnae, we marched in unchallenged, hung our purple unicorn behind the academic throne, draped the walls with purple and white bunting, and took possession of a fine bulletin board intended, doubtless, for the posting of "warnings," but admirable also as a background for pictures of our husbands and babies; then we announced triumphantly by signs scattered far and wide, that '16 was at home in Seelye 16.

We felt very much at home as we sang our good old songs, and some clever new ones with Hazel Wyeth Williams and Gid Storey Remsen leading us. We wished Eisy could have been with us too to give us the benefit of her "fire and ice." We felt still more at home at a typical 1916 class meeting during which all those who couldn't make the presi-

dent recognize them confided to their neighbors what they wanted to say to the class, and only the president listened to the speaker who had the floor.

But even with such methods, characteristic of our turbulently democratic class, we managed to carry on some business. Ellie Adams gave us our first work to do by resigning from the presidency. At the time we did not guess why she was so determined to resign, but as we are used to doing what she tells us, we meekly accepted her resignation with deep regret. Our spirits were cheered when we found that Mary Mac would take us in charge. As she had led us safely through the perils of Prom, we felt confident that she would spur us on to fame at our Fifth. Our other officers, Hey Dey, Georgia Young Farnsworth and Fran Hall Perrins consented to go on working for 1916.

The chief question discussed at class meeting was how we should raise class gifts for the College. Mollie Irwin and Fran Hall Perrins told us the advantages of taking out endowment insurance policies in favor of the College. Probably we shall all hear more of this matter when our committee has investigated ways and means.

After class meeting 1916 was entertained delightfully at tea by Dorothy Parsons. We appreciate heartily the advantages of having hospitable classmates living near the college.

The great event of reunion, class supper, was just as much fun as we had anticipated. Helen Gulick King, toastmistress, kept up a lively line of awfully good stories. Woozy Wild Clark enlightened us with helpful rules for army wives desirous of doing light house-keeping without detection by vigilant landladies. Sheppy made us burst with pride for her and '16 by telling how she and Pershing won the war.

But the excitement of the evening arose when in response to the demand that the newly engaged run boldly around the table, up rose our one-time president, Ellie! Then we understood why she had thought that the cares of 1916 would weigh too heavily upon her. Henceforth we must share the attentions of Ellie with a mere man.

After class supper we trooped down to the Edwards Church to sing the praises of 1914. As we'll never have another regular reunion with our dear big sisters, we wanted to make the most of this one, and we stayed to sing as long as they would let us.

Our recollections of Monday are entirely in terms of sensations of throat and feet. All day long we marched and shouted; we cheered '14, '18, '19, '04, '99, '76, every class that would listen to our song. After we had helped see President and Mrs. Neilson home from their reception, we sank under the windows of Seelye 16, weary but undaunted. Our feet might fail us, but we could still lift our voices in praise of the Evens.

By Tuesday only a small band of the 118 sixteeners registered for reunion were left to gather at the alumnae meeting. We were sad to think that our gift of \$1255 was so far from being the measure of our loyalty to class and college, but we comforted ourselves with the thought that most of us had for the first time really earned our gift. As we and our 80 husbands become more efficient and invaluable, we know the sum will rise.

Tuesday evening, we serenaded the last class suppers, watched our clever little sisters of 1918 take off "The Yellow Jacket," and then gathered on the steps of College Hall for a last sing. We sang to the 16ers overseas whom we missed so much this year. We talked of reunions to come, wondering whether we might possibly be as clever and good looking at our fifteenth as we had found the fascinating Class of 1904 this year. The conviction that we are much handsomer and more entertaining now that we were two years ago makes us impatient for the time when we shall come together again to dazzle each other and the college at our Fifth Reunion.

F. B. B.

1918's REUNION

Despite the detaining influence of distance, jobs, and family ties, old and new, something over 210 members of the class of 1918 gathered in Hamp for the first reunion.

Our pleasures were first of the unorganized variety. From the moment of arrival we began "dating up" for walks, bats, rides, and meals. The walking dates sometimes failed, but the meal dates never. We noted with satisfaction that the number of eating places had increased in our absence, and we felt it our duty to visit and inspect them all. Between meals we dropped in at Seelye 17, the class headquarters, to read notices, make sure of our costumes and class supper tickets, and chatted with the newly arrived.

But when Monday came, "events" took the place of bats. We arose early in the

morning and put on the jaunty red capes and overseas caps prepared for the occasion, and marched proudly at the tail-end of the long Alumnae Parade. Our signs bore many different inscriptions, among others a very enthusiastic one about our class baby with whom Edith Whittier Holmes had thoughtfully presented us three days before. When the parade was over, we gathered to watch the Ivy Day procession, and then we joined the other alumnae in the Students' Building, from which we went out equally impressed by the needs of the College and by our ability to vote for the raising of large sums of money to supply them.

In the afternoon we again exercised our minds on financial calculations with the result that we decided to insure our lives for the benefit of our twenty-fifth reunion gift. Then we promptly and unanimously reelected our class officers. To our great delight, Mrs. Morrow came and spoke for a few minutes at our meeting.

In the evening, when the campus was illuminated by Japanese lanterns and northern lights, we did a great deal of rushing about and singing. In addition to the well-remembered songs about a meatless day, the prom that was not, and the necessity for our departure, we had newer ones concerning our radical spirit and the noteworthy points about Smith College. The last were embodied in a chant which found universal favor. When we finally left a darkened campus, we were weary, foot-sore, and voiceless, but happy.

The next day was Commencement Day itself. The lucky few who had procured tickets were admitted to the exercises in John M. Greene. The many who had not went batting in every direction, or, if duty and Ora Crofut called them to the Gym, spent the morning there practicing the take-off on "The Yellow Jacket."

After lunch we went for the second time in our lives to the Alumnae Assembly, feeling quite like veterans beside 1919 in cap and gown.

Class supper came in the evening at six o'clock. Here's the menu:

- Tomato bisque, with *much* whipped cream. Olives.
- Ham. Creamed potatoes.
- Fruit salad. Pimento-and-cheese sandwiches.
- Vanilla ice cream with chocolate sauce.
- Cake. Coffee.

It sounds good, and it was good. In Theo Platt we had a most entertaining and able toastmistress, and she was well aided by the three speakers: Honey Jones, who told us about transitions such as that required by the teaching of a Sunday-school class of small boys, Jo Gasche whose speech foreshadowed the possible future of the college when attendance at the Harvard-Yale football game would be required and week-end house parties at least once a month would be encouraged, and Bob Lincoln, who discoursed on the vicissitudes of an office career. The fact that President and Mrs. Neilson came to our class supper for a while added greatly to our enjoyment.

Our stunt was given first in the Students' Building and then in the Gym. It was the "Yellow Jacket, Re-modelled," and was extremely modern, if somewhat provincial in cut. The new trimmings included much that was of recent date, from the Russian Chorus to the college propensity for lollypops. Nineteen-nineteen apparently enjoyed it.

And so the day and the reunion came to a close, and we began to plan for the early morning train. And as we dashed, with bulging suit-case and slender pocketbook, to the station, we repeated to ourselves with great emphasis that we liked reunions very much, that we intended never to miss one, and that we hoped that next time the other one hundred and eighty-odd of us would also be there.

S. B. W.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE QUARTERLY BY CLASSES*

Year	Total	Subscribers	Year	Total	Subscribers	Year	Total	Subscribers	Year	Total	Subscribers
1879	10	4	1890	54	31	1901	140	135	1912	358	230
1880	8	6	1891	72	38	1902	220	103	1913	369	227
1881	20	13	1892	80	43	1903	224	116	1914	317	216
1882	26	11	1893	104	47	1904	236	138	1915	317	222
1883	49	25	1894	104	49	1905	197	120	1916	330	250
1884	41	19	1895	145	75	1906	219	120	1917	328	238
1885	38	16	1896	142	72	1907	257	145	1918	407	280
1886	42	17	1897	173	122	1908	289	159	1919	389	273
1887	39	22	1898	130	68	1909	311	179	Non-graduates		317
1888	41	21	1899	186	104	1910	366	213	Non-alumnae		40
1889	44	20	1900	208	109	1911	350	220			
Totals: Graduates 4,516						Total living graduates: 7,380					
Non-graduates 317						*Compiled July 1, 1919.					
Non-alumnae 40											
4,873											

ALUMNAE REGISTRATION AT ALUMNAE
OFFICE, COMMENCEMENT 1919

1879

Eleanor Cushing, Kate Morris Cone, Harriet Warner Palmer. 3.

1880

Netta Wetherbee Higbee. 1. Ex-1880, Anna Gorham. 1.

1881

Eliza Huntington, Sarah Kellogg, Affa Miner Tuttle. 3.

1882

Nina Browne, Sophia Clark, Annie Jackson, Katherine McClellan, Abby Tucker. 5.

1883

Henrietta Clark Harris, Ella Eames Wood, Elizabeth Lawrence Clarke, Margaret Osgood Hitchcock, Lucy Smith, Abby Willard. 6. Ex-1883, Julia Bowen. 1.

1884

Fannie Allis, Jennie Austin, Clara Clark, Martha Cox Bryant, Mary Duguid Dey, Kate Dunn Spalding, Florence Heywood Holden, Harriet Hillman, Katharine Jameson Greene, Louise Kelsey, Ida Skilton Cornish, Mary King Garst, Mary Mason, Alida Mehan Fessenden, Jane Morse Smith, Imogene Paddock Rice, Helen Rand Thayer, Carrie Richardson, Caroline Sergeant, Mary Stevens, Elsie Tiemann, Frances Tyler, Helen Whitten. 23. Ex-1884, Izetta Allen Steiger, Alice Mills, Mina Wood, Elizabeth Wright Nicols. 4.

1885

Mary Johnson Olds, Lucy McCloud. 2. Ex-1885, Louise Eager. 1.

1886

M. Adele Allen, Abigail Howes, Leona Peirce, Annie Russell Marble. 4.

1887

Ruth Bowles Baldwin, Celeste Hough Drury, Bessie Gill, Mary Shute Thayer. 4.

1888

Martha Everett St. John, Ellen Wentworth. 2. Ex-1888, Susie Bosworth Munn, Lucy Brooks Weiser. 2.

1889

Ella Abbot Wilder, Lucy Allen, Elsie Atwater, Alice Buswell Towle, Agnes Carr, Harriet Cobb, Mary Colgan, Catharine Cullinan Sullivan, Jane Cushing, Caroline Doane Miner, Mabel Fletcher, Anna Gale Lindley, Mary Gaylord Frick, Mary Gere, Anna Gilmore de Forest, May Goodwin Aviret, Martha Hopkins, Alice Johnson Clark, Margaret Lovejoy Butters, Mary Mason, Elizabeth Paine Palmer, Eleanor Scribner Hopkins, Florence Seaver Slocumb, Emma Sebring, Mary Tilton, Mary Thayer, Grace White. 27. Ex-1889, Calesta Beers Winton, Gertrude Griebel Canedy, Julia Crouse Hauser, Grace Davis McDougall, Ida Fiske Johnson, Harriet Robinson Clapp, Florence Rockwell, Almira Swan, Annie Thompson Lambert. 9.

1890

Caroline Dodge, Virginia Forrest Lucia, Catherine Turner Minshall. 3. Ex-1890, Mary Hill. 1.

1891

Mary Foster, Helen Greene, Alice Osgood Thomas. 3.

1892

Harriet Boyd Hawes, Blanche Morse, Mary Rankin Wardner. 3. Ex-1892, Laura Scoville. 1.

1893

Harriet Bigelow, Mary Cook, Gertrude Flagg, Harriet Holden Oldham, Florence Jackson, Mary Prentiss, Maud Strong, Mabel Wyatt Jepson. 8. Ex-1893, Maud Emerson Fitts. 1.

1894

Sarah Allen Leavenworth, Katharine Andrews Healy, Alice Atwood Coit, Frances Bancroft Long, Ophelia Brown, Frances Chandler, Mary Clark Putnam, Abbie Covell, Ethel Devin, Elizabeth Dickerman, Anne Dustin Bacon, Marian French Chambers, Mary Frost Sawyer, Mary Fuller, Gertrude Gane, Mary Hartwell, Mary Humphrey Adams, Florence King, Lucy Lamb, Alice Leach Sharp, Mary Lewis, Jeanne Lockwood Thompson, Bertha Lyall, Martha Mason, Mabel Moore White, Bertha Noyes Stevens, Lillian Odell, Teresina Peck Rowell, Helen Perkins Phelps, Minnie Pickering, Mabel Prouty Johnson, Mary Scott, Mabel Searl Damon, Alice Smith Dana, Grace Smith Jones, Elizabeth Wakelin Urban, Mabel Walton Wanamaker, Katharine Ware Smith, Bertha Watters Tildsley, Elizabeth Wheeler Hubbard. 40. Ex-1894, Anna Coyle Goodrich, Edith Forrest, Sybel Hall Haskins, Kitty Lyall Merrill, Clausine Mann MacNeille, Daisy O'Donoghue Merrill, Mary Putney Wood, Annie Rogers Knowlton, Anna Taft Sparrow, Katharine Taft. 10.

1895

Leola Wright, Rose Fairbank Beals, Florence Lord King, Mabel Cummings, Bessey Borden, Anna Harrington Green. 6.

1896

Helen Abbott, Caroline Branch Massonneau, Clara Burnham Platner, Elizabeth Cutter Morrow, Eliza Lord Jaquith, Kate Williams Moseley, Caroline Wing. 7.

1897

Dorothea Caverno, Martha Cutler, Ellen Dodge Scott, Ella Hurtt Barnes, Ruth Huntington, Mary Johnson, Climens Judd, Grace Lyon, Edith Maltby, Harriet Patch Woodbury, Anna Perkins Clark, Josephine Sewall Emerson, Lucy Stoddard, Alice Tallant, Edith Taylor Kellogg, Susan Titsworth. 16. Ex-1897, Imogene Prindle. 1.

1898

Lucy Cable Biklé, Alice Clark, Gertrude Cochrane Smith, Georgiana Coyle Hall, Elizabeth Johnson, Elizabeth Mullally, Helen Rose, Ysabel Swan, Elisabeth Thacher, Adeline Wing. 10. Ex-1898, Clara Fay Doane, Florence Hall Marion, Cara Walker, Lotta Myers. 4.

1899

Helen Andrew Patch, Abby Allen Eaton, Carrolle Barber Clark, Lola Barlow Derby, Edith Bates Clapp, Elizabeth Beane, Cora Benham Neff, Myra Booth, Mabel Capelle Pearman, Grace Chapin, Miriam Choate, Gertrude Churchill Whitney, Harriet Coburn, Laura Crandon, Ethel Darling, Charlotte Dering Barkwill, Miriam Drury, Emma Eastman Godfrey, Eva Forté Tucker, Mary Goodnow Cutler, Anna Goodyear, Elizabeth Goodwin Botsford, Lily Gunderson, Edith Hall Dohan, Elizabeth Hall Todd, Amanda Harter Fogle, Bertha Hastings, Ethel Hastings Todd, Jane Hills Beardsley, Caroline Hills Allen, Florence Hitchcock James, Mary Hoag Moody, Mary Hopkins, Mary Kennard Scott, Mary Keyes, Alice Kimball, Marjorie King Gilman, Alice Knox, Alice Lyman Goodrich, Millie McAuley, Ella Merrill, Nellie Mitchell, Georgina Montgomery Smith, Agnes Mynter, Helen Patton Beers, Frances Parry, Ruth Phelps, Annah Porter Hawes, Mary Pulsifer, Ellen Putney Lane, Edith Rand, Nettie Ripley Hollis, Janet Roberts Hunt, Margaret Silsbee Wade, Lucy Sinclair Kingsley, Mary Smith Livermore, Rita Smith, Marion Somers Wise, Ella Spencer, Ada Springer, Harriet Stockton Kimball, Ruth Strickland Allen, Lucy Tufts Bascom, Martha Vance Drabble, Elsie Warner Voorhees, Lucy Warner, Harriet Westinghouse Stone, Maude White, Deborah Wiggan Plummer, Mabel Workman Lovejoy. 70. Ex-1899, Ethel Carleton Gabel, Alice Foster Blodgett, Harriette Patterson, Emma Pratt Blakeslee, Alice Spalding, Harriet Stetson, Mary Tillinghast Paine, Marion Towne Woodworth, Florence Durgin Wilmarth, Florida Winchester Goodyear. 10.

1900

Frances Cummings, Cornelia Kingman, Ora Lewis, Lucy Lord Barrangon, Anna Newell, Mabel Perkins, Helen Story, Mary Trask Loomis, Elizabeth Whitney. 9.

1901

Ethyl Bradley, Helen Brown, Florence Byles Barr, Agnes Childs Hinckley, Antoinette Putman-Cramer, Ellen Duggan Connor, Laura Gere Martha Howey, Marguerite Page Hersey, Edith Hurlburt, Mary Lewis, Maude Miner, Elizabeth McGrew Kimball, Amy Pope Shirk, Janet Sheldon Gordon. 15.

1902

Dorothy Young, Ethel Freeman, Marion Gaillard Brackett, Edith Hancox, Elizabeth Neal, Bertha Prentiss, Jane Ripley, Mary Smith, Edith Souther, Eunice Wead. 10.

1903

Marion Evans Stanwood, Grace Fuller, Marjorie Gray, Fanny Hastings Plimpton, Edith Hill, Anna Holden Warren, Susan Kennedy Tully, Rose Kinsman Bassett, Alice Leavens, Eva Porter. 10. Ex-1903, Rebecca Carr Stone, Maud Hammond. 2.

1904

Harriet Abbott, Emma Armstrong Oakes, Jean Backus Dawson, Mary Bancroft, Mabel Barkley, Alice Barrett, Bessie Benson Gray, Maude Brown Mazeine, Harriet Butler Crittenden, Edith Camp, Ella Casey, Mary Chambers Folwell, Anne Chapin, Helen Childs Boyden, Helen Choate, Marion Clapp, Annetta Clark, Helen Cilley Alder, Miriam Clark, Marie Conant Faxon, Emilie Creighton Gould, Nellie Cuseck Connolly, Hazel Day Pike, Bertha Davenport, Corinne Davis Bradley, Fannie Davis Gifford, Agnes Dean, Emma Dill Grand, Gertrude Douglas, Hannah Dunlop Andrews, Mary Dutcher Carroll, Lilian Ehrich Riegelman, Marguerite

Emerson, Margaret Estabrook, Louise Evans Hiscox, Mary Field, Ernestine Fowler Adamson, Louise Fuller, Eleanor Garrison, Carrie Gauthier, Grace Greenhalgh Eversman, Anne Gregory Young, Helen Hall, Grace Harlow Bray, Muriel Haynes, Ethel Hazen Lillard, Ruby Hendrick Newcomb, Ellen Hildreth, Margaret Hamlin, Sophie Hiss, Maria Hixon Newhall, Margaret Hotchkiss Streit, Anna Hudson Bagg, Bertha Irving, Elizabeth Jackson, Lois James, Hilda Johnson Truslow, Eleanor Jones, Edith Kidder Dana, Mary Kimberly Shirk, Edith Kingsbury Watson, Margaret Leatherbee Kendal, Belle Lupton Pike, Mildred McCluney, Mabel McKeighan McCluney, Katherine McKelvey Owsley, Anna Mansfield Conn, Helen Marble, Annie Mead Hammond, Elsie Meding Klemm, Ruth Mills, Edith Mitchell Olds, Grace Norris, Fanny Oakman Spinney, Edna Olds Pease, Marion Paige Leake, Louise Partenheimer, Helen Peabody Goodell, Mary Peck Holsapple, Ethel Porter, Nellie Prince Baker, Marion Prouty Bensen, Mary Pusey, Bertha Robe Conklin, Clara Rowell, Alice Robson, Florence Snow, Lucy Smith Dyer, Natalie Stanton Kennedy, Amy Stein Hamburger, Edna Stern Salmon, Elisabeth Telling, Bertha Thresher Moore, Evelyn Trull Bates, Edith Vaile Weeks, Edith vom Baur Van Hook, Hope Walker Barnes, Olive Ware Bridgman, Dorothea Wells Holt, Leona Wemple Smetters, Una Winchester Warnock, Alice Wright Teagle, Alice Wright. 103. Ex-1904. Grace Buck Stevens, Marion Crary Ingersole, Margretta Kinne, Helen Lincoln Newell, Winifred Newberry Hooker, Eleanor Parsons Tomlinson, Mary Reid, Etta Smith Barrell, Sallie Tannahill, Marion Tucker, Grace Waters Bartholomew. 11.

1905

Florence Bannard Adams, Louise Billings, Mary Campbell, Evelyn Catlin Groezinger, Charlotte Chase Fairley, Helen Gross, Emma Hirth, Evelyn Hooker, Alice Lawlor Kirby, Genevieve Scofield Barrows, Alice Wellington Lyman. 11.

1906

Alice Barker Ballard, Gertrude Cooper Dean, Marguerite Dixon Clark, Ruth Finch, Alice Hildebrand, Edna MacRoberts Morse, Ethel Moore, Christine Nelson, Mabel Parker, Marion Reynolds, Maud Skidmore Barber, Genevieve Waters. 12.

1907

Eleanor Clark Leavitt, Harriet Follett, Dorothy Wendell Goodwin, Helen Moody Moog, Carolyn Tucker. 5. Ex-1907, Margaret Dobbins Hickman. 1.

1908

Mabel Beasley Hill, Harriette Abbott, Carolyn Burpee, Florence Dixon, Mary Eliot, Helen Hills Hills, Edna Schell Witherbee, Charlotte Smith, Frances Swift, Jane Thuman. 10.

1909

Florence Allen Rogers, Elizabeth Allison, Elizabeth Alsop Shepard, Sigrid Anderson, Helen Andrews Minkler, Lucy Ballard, Bertha Bassett Floyd, Frances Bickford, Vera Booth Philbrick, Elizabeth Bryan, Pearl Bryant, Harriet Byers Deans, Helen Budd Schwartz, Emily Clark, Lucy Cole, Elizabeth Crandall Polk, Vesta Crocker, Rose Croston, Estella Damon Warner, Julia Dole Baird, Emily Davis, Amy Detmold Tucker, Leah Dempsey Earle, Elizabeth Dickinson Bowker, Ruth Dietrich Tuttle, Helen Dunbar Holmes, Esther Egerton, Lorena Emmons, Mabel Fillmore Cole, Margaret Flannery Lauritzen, Alice Federer Struble, Olive Fobes Tilton, Lucy Gardiner, Gertrude Gilbert Drury, Louise Giles, Mabel Grandin, Idella Gribbel, Genevra Gubbins McCarrroll, Elizabeth Gunn, Katharine Hall Adamson, Helen Harris Smith, Henrietta Harris, Rachel Harris Johnson, Elizabeth Hays, Grace Hazeltine Caughey, Alma Haydock, Louise Hennion Fisher, Ruth Henley Kirk, Dora Homer Whorf, Olive Hubbard, Edith Jarvis, Jessica Jenks, Angeline Johnston, Clara Keith, Rosamond Kimball, Anne Lane, Mildred Lane Woodruff, Alice Langford, Helen Law, Mabel Lee Dorr, Leola Leonard, Ethel Lewis Grose, Ruth Lowrey Hanford, Jean MacDuffie Pirnie, Mary Marks, Susan Mason Bartleson, Ella Mayo Belz, Marion Mead, Alice Merrill Ware, Dorothy Miner, Anne Mitchell, Elizabeth Moseley, Honora Mulvihill, Bertha Niles Koons, Mary Palmer Fuller, Barbara Pfaff, Eleanor Pickering, Alice Pierce, Eunice Remington Wardwell, Lois Robinson, Grace Richardson Leonard, Jeanne Richardson Chase, Edith Scott Magna, Josephine Sawin, Grace Seiber Stroh, Helen Seymour Newcomb, Carol Sheldon, Dorothy Smith Abbott, Grace Smith Trask, Mary Stedman Cross, Phoebe Struble Dalrymple, Margaret Taylor, Helen Thomas, Elizabeth Thompson Weller, Myra Thornburg Evans, Ethel Updike Magna, Eleanor Upton, Katharine Varick Bassett, Alice E. Waters,

Katharine Wead, Harriet Webber White, Marlea Wells Clark, Delight Weston, Jane Wheeler O'Brian, Josephine Whitney Nixon, Winifred Williams Hildebrandt, Ada Worrick. 107. Ex-1909, Laura McKillip Loudon, Hannah Sessions Andrews, Ceora Thompson Hufnagel. 3.

1910

Madeline Ball, Dolly Bennett, Elizabeth Blodgett, Alice Day, Louise Gates, Florence Hopwood Judd, Alice LeGro, Mildred MacDonald, Edna Moehring Cunningham, Carrie Newhall Neal. 10. Ex-1910, Mary Miller. 1.

1911

Florence Blodgett, Marion Ditman Clark, Mary Ely Simmons, Louise Fielder Black, Ruth Griffith Pinkham, Jean Johnson Goddard, Joyce Knowlton Zinsser, Grace Mangam, Winifred Notman Prince, Carolyn Palmer, Dorothy Pearson Abbott, Anna Rochester, Elizabeth Sherwood, Mary Stevens Colwell, Julia Todd, Laura Wilber, Marie Zulich. 17.

1912

Dorothy Bement, Frances Carpenter, Ada Carson Robbins, Mary Clapp, Anna Cliff, Ruth Cooper, Henrietta Dana Hewitt, Frances Davis, Edith Gray Ferguson, Dorothy Hawkins, Evelyn Knox Russell, Frances Krause, Elizabeth Harrison Barott, Elizabeth Kirley, Ruth Lawrence, Katharine Moakley, Louise Naylor, Lucy O'Meara, Ruth Paine Blodgett, Catharine Pierce, Jeanne Pushee Thayer, Agnes Vaile, Helen Walker, Maude Young. 24. Ex-1912, Margery Dohrman Delatour. 1.

1913

Eleanor Abbott, Marion Amsden, Mary Arrowsmith, Helen Barnum, Margaret Bryan Washburn, Marguerite Bunnell, Lillian Dowd, Dorothy Douglas, Anne Dunphy, Margaret Eno Percy, Phyllis Fergus, Agnes Folsom, Eleanor Galleher, Winifred Glasheen, Ruth Higgins, Grace Jordan, Edith Leflingwell, Ruth LeGro McLaughlin, Madeleine McCrory, Isabel LaMonte, Anna Pelonsky, Isabel Power, Susan Raymond, Elizabeth Schlosser, Lucy Titcomb, Clara Williamson, Ruth Wilson Borst. 27.

1914

Gladys Anslow, Elizabeth Barney, Katherine Barry, Margaret Beckley, Elinor Bedlow, Ruth Beecher, Edith Bennett, Leonora Branch, Louise Breier, Amy Brooks Wynne, Harriet Brown, Genevieve Browne, Ruth Brown, Madeleine Brydon, Louise Cady, Elizabeth Case, Dorothy Cerren, Martha Chadbourne, Lillian Clapp Holt, Blanche Darling Bergesen, Alice Darrow, Agnes Delaney, Josephine Douglass, Mildred Edgerton Davis, Nellie Elgutter Feil, Amy Ellis, Helen Ellis, Amy Fargo, Margaret Farrand, Mary Fay, Helen Fisk, Flora Fox, Marion Freeman, Hera Gallagher, Margaret Gordon, Margaret Groves Azoj, Lois Gould Robinson, Helen Harlow, Esther Harney, Gladys Hendrie, Harriet Hitchcock, Louise Howe, Valborg Hokanson, Isabel Hudnut, Eleanor Halpin, Norma Kastl, Margaret Kennedy, Margarete Koop, Marguerite Krusen, Margaret Leonard Smith, Marguerite Lord, Sara Loth, Catharine McColester, Ruth McKenney, Virginia Mollenhauer, Florence Montgomery Purrington, Edith Moore, Helen Moore, Grace Newkirk Trimble, Dorothy Ochtman, Nellie Parker, Jean Paton, Mary Peirce, Mary Phillips Bailey, Margaret Pittman, Gertrude Posner, Gertrude Purves, Elizabeth Rost Arpin, Helen Pratt, Gwendolen Reed, Madeleine Rindge, Dorothy Rose, Helen Rounds, Ruth Sawyer, Ruth Seabury, Dorothy Seamans, Dorothea Simmons, Margaret Spahr, Myrri Stanley Sage, Fannie Simon, Anna Taylor Haugh, Verra Thomas Griffith, Dorothy Thorne, Ruth Tomlinson, Marion Towne, Mary Welch, Grace Wells, Mira Wilson, Hildur Winholt Boylston, Helen Worstell, Helen Wyman Aikman, Elizabeth Zimmerman. 92. Ex-1914, Clarissa Hall, Margaret Mathes. 2.

1915

Sara Comins, Eileen Delaney, Marion Fairchild, Adele Glogau, Marion Graves, Madge Hovey Spencer, Ethel McHardy, Jennie McLeod, Margaret Mensel, Frances O'Connell, Leonora Reno, Ruth Scannell, Gertrude Stocker, Dorothy Thayer Green, Alice Welles, Katharine Boutelle, Ruth Dean, Katherine Barnard, Dorothy Adams. 19.

1916

Anna Alofsin, Willie Anderson, Eleanor Adams, Mildred Ackerman, Emily Ames Pickett, Mildred Bailey, Mary Baker, Marion Bartlett, Decia Beebe, Margaret Beebe, Grace Bentley, Agnes Betts McCulloch, Louise Bird, Frances Bradshaw Blanshard, Ethel Briggs, Caroline Bruner, Dorothy Buhler, Zoe Carey, Hulda Chapman, Alice Clancy Kearns, Alice Cleverly, Helen Cobb, Eleanor Coit, Selma Cohen, Mary Corbet,

Gwendoline Davidson, Mary Davidson, Dorrice Davis, Margaret Donaldson, Edna Donnell, Sally Dow, Elizabeth Downes, Helen Dunn, Dorothy Eaton, Margaret Elliott, Helen Fernald, Hazel Ferguson, Frances Fessenden, Eleanor Gaffield, Irene Galleclaz, Dora Goldberg Statz, Helen Gulick King, Vera Gushee, Frances Hall Perrins, Helen Hannahs, Eleanor Hatch, Leonore Healey, Ruth Hedlund, Helen Hogel, Elizabeth Hunter, Alice Huber, Ethel Ingram, Helen Johnson, Ellen Jones, Margaret Jones, Mildred Jourdan, Margaret King, Inez Kniefel, Mary Lambert Littlejohn, Margaret Leighton, Estella MacFarland, Elizabeth McLean, Ellen Mara, Frances Marley, Esther Mayo, Alberta Merrill Hunneman, Faith Meserve, Frances Millikin, Vera Montville, Harriet Moriarty, Elizabeth Mulvanity, Margaret Oliphant, Dorothy Mack Nichols, Mildred Moore, Isabelle O'Sullivan, Lucy Owen, Dorothy Parsons, Mildred Porter, Elizabeth Reed, Elinor Roberson, Mary Ryan, Mildred Schmolze, Mary Sedgwick Deely, Ruth Selden Griswold, Dorothy Sewell, Eleanor Sheffield, Margaret Shepardson, Ada Sherburne, Louise Smith, Mabel Somers, Martha Sprout, Abbie Stanley, Ellen Steel, Gladys Story Remsen, Evelyn Stevens Stahlberg, Frances Steinbach, Esther Stewart Reinecke, Regina Stockhausen, Hope Stone, Katharine Stone, Dorothy Sykes, Margaret Thompson Runels, Dorothea Underwood, Dorothy Walker, Ethel Ward, Edith Wells, Beatrice Wheeler Blake, Anna Young Whiting, Elsie Wright, Hazel Wyeth Williams, Sally Wilmot, Eleanor Wild Clark, Helen Whitman. 113. Ex-1916, Jane Harrower, Gertrude Lewis Cox, Inez Shaw Wildes, Mary Sisk, Beatrice Woodman. 5.

1917

Belle Atherton, Gladys Atwell, Jane Banning, Emily Bridgers, Alice Bugbee, Helen Brown, Lois Clark, Margaret Comey, Dorothy Cole, Elizabeth Davison Whetsel, Mary Dixon, Marie Genung, Dorothy Gibling, Elizabeth Hancock, Katharine Hawxhurst, Mary Hiss, Hester Hoffman, Caroline Hosford, Eleanor Humphreys, Eleanor Hunsicker Ward, Marjorie Inman, Evelyn Lawrence, Emilie McMillan, Frances Montgomery, Charlotte Morgan, Louise Morton, Helen Pierson, Margaret Price, Marion Riley, Marjorie Root Gillett, Marjorie Rossiter, Marie Schuster Smith, Mary Smith, Marjorie Strong, Dorothy Thomson, Shannon Webster, Virginia Whitmore, Harriet Warner, Constance Wood. 39.

1918

Louise Adams Dugan, Margery Alden, Helen Ames, Katharine Archer, Sara Bache-Wiig, Alice Baker, Marjorie Balch, Marion Bancker, Ruth Barber, Dorothy Barnard, Elizabeth Barry, Gertrude Bartruff, Dorothy Bates, Frances Bates, Margaret Beach, Abby Belden, Vivian Bell, Elsa Bluententhal, Eleanor Boardman, Katharine Bradley, Ruth Bray, Elsie Briggs, Dorcas Brigham, Marjorie Brigham, Mildred Brock, Christine Brown, Dorothy Brown, Mabel Buckner, May Buckner, Mildred Burpee Brock, Ruth Buswell, Ruth Capen, Marigold Chandler, Hester Chapin, Elizabeth Clarke, Mildred Clark Black, Sylvia Cook, Gertrude Cowing, Marian Crane, Alice Crouter, Ora Crofut, Olive Copeland, Alice Coon, Alison Cook, Katharine Coe, Elnor Curwen, Rachael Damon, Gladys David, Alice Davenport Shumway, Louise de Schweinitz, Mary Frances Davis, Eugénie DeKalb, Margaret Dewey, Hazel Dise,

Jeannette Duncan, Elinor Edgar, Mary Elder, Sarah Ellsworth, Martha Emmons, Dorothy Erskine, Anna Fessenden, Eleanor Field, Jennie France, Augusta Forker, Frances Fuller Holloway, Mary Gardner, Josephine Gasche, Eva Gove Seely, Dorothy Gray, Mildred Greene, Margaret Gustetter, Esther Hall, Dorothea Harrison, Virginia Harrison, Clara Hart, Mary Frances Hartley, Margaret Hepburn Snyder, Elsie Heinrich, Elizabeth Hilles, Beata Hinaman, Eleanor Hine, Alice Hopper, Helen Horton, Katharine Howe, Anne Howell, Helen Himmelsbach, Dorothy Hunter, Dorothy Hutchinson, Frances Jackson, Margaret Jennison, Marguerite Jewell, Dorothy Johnston, Helen Jones, Doris Kendrick, Dorothy Knight, Helen Kottling, Anne Kyle, Doris Lane, Marion Lane, Martha Lawrence, Gertrude Leddon, Mildred Lee, Elizabeth Leech, Marguerite Lewin, Ruth Liddle, Eugenia Lies, Barbara Lincoln, Agnes Little, Nancy Little, Mary Locke, Evah Loveland, Margaret McClenathan, Nancy McCreary, Anna McDonnell, Alison McEldowney, Grace McEldowney, Eleanor McGilton, Helen McGrath, Mary McMahon, Amelia Magee, Dorothy Martin, Margaret Mason, Cecilia Matthews, Margaret Matthews, Anna Mead, Virginia Megeath, Grace Meng, Agnes Merrill, Mary Mickell, Elizabeth Moore, Marian Morse, Katharine Mosser, Helen Neill, Helen Otis, Carolyn Otis, Winifred Palmer, Helen Owen, Marjory Parsons, Madeleine Peck, Marjorie Peoples, Helen Perkins, Margaret Perkins, Martha Phelps, Theodora Platt, Lucy Plumb, Sarah Powell, Elizabeth Prodell, Florence Putnam, Kathryn Redway, Caroline Reed, Katharine Rice, Marjorie Roberts, Donna Root, Dorothy Rose, Irene Rosewater, Emma Roth, Vera Rothberg, Eleanor Rudloff, Hazel Sadler, Bernice Sanborn, Jessie Samter, Helen Sammis, Katherine Schultz, Magdaline Scoville, Virginia Sellers, Dorothy Simpson, Kathryn Slingerland, Dorothy Smith, Ruth Smith, Edith Sprague, Dorothy Spring, Lorita Sprows, Dorothy Spurr, Dorothy Stanley, Alice Stapleton, Jessie Stern, Marjory Stimson, Henrietta Stoddard, Mabel Strauss, Eleanor Tayler, Laura Thayer, Esther Thomson, Mabel Thompson, Jean Thomson, Eddie Thornton, Jane Tildley, Ruth Tuthill, Lesley Waterman, Sue Walker, Elizabeth Walrath, Elizabeth Warner, Agnes Valentine, Margareth Wemple, Dorothy West, Marion Wetherell, Meredyth Wetherell, Elizabeth Wiley, Elsie Winneberger Dietz, Helen Wittte, Mildred Wilcox, Anna White, Margaret Whitaker, Elizabeth White, Sarah Whitman, Beatrice Wolf, Thelma Woodsome, Marion Wood, Ruth Wood, Edna Wood, Dorothy Wolff, Gertrude Wolf, Laura Wright, Martha Wright. 212. Ex-1918, Elizabeth Barry, Laura Barker Seabury, Marie Bertram, Mildred Gilbert Tenney, Helen Justis Dunn, Esther Tanners. 6.

EX-1919

Jeannette Lorentz, Gertrude Perry, Bertha Tuttle. 3.

Registered too late to be counted for cup: 1918, Hilda Brace, Blanche Tait, Lucille Wilson. 3.

Total graduates registered for cup 1919	1091
Total non graduates registered	71
	<hr/> 1162

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT, Mrs. Elizabeth Cutter Morrow 1896 Englewood, N. J.
 VICE-PRESIDENT, Mrs. Marguerite Page Hersey 1901 Wellesley Hills, Mass.
 SECRETARY, Louise Cornell 1913 Orange, N. J.
 TREASURER, Mrs. Mary Rankin Wardner 1892 Dorchester, Boston, Mass.

DIRECTORS

Elizabeth Lawrence Clarke 1883
 Ellen P. Cook 1893
 Gertrude Gane 1894
 Muriel S. Haynes 1904
 Florence Jackson 1893
 Nellie Oiesen 1913
 Catharine Pierce 1912

Helen Pomeroy 1906
 R. Adelaide Witham 1895
 Emma Dill Grand 1904
 Bertha Robe Conklin 1904
 Idella Gribbel 1909
 Alice Butterfield 1903
 Anne McConway McEldowney 1893

Anne M. Paul 1894

Reports from Local Clubs will be published in the *Register*. See also page 300. Cleveland reports that Akron, Canton, Cleveland, Massillon, Sandusky, Toledo, and Youngstown went over the top.

JUNE MEETING OF THE ALUMNAE COUNCIL CONDENSED

The Alumnae Council met in Seelye Hall at 2:15 P. M., June 14. Mrs. Morrow presided. Eighty-five councillors and alternates responded to the roll call.

Mrs. Louise Putnam Lee '09, in the absence of Mrs. Cone chairman, reported for the committee on a permanent memorial for alumnae in overseas service. This committee has been appointed by the War Service Board at the request of the Executive Committee of the Association. The committee suggested that the memorial should be in the form of a bronze tablet hand wrought and simply made with the names of the 200 and more overseas workers inscribed on it. The cost for one tablet was estimated at \$1400 and for two, \$2000, and John M. Greene Hall was named as a location. Suggestions were made from the floor that possibly a drinking fountain or something more practical should be chosen as a memorial. Action on the report was deferred until the Alumnae Association meeting.

Mrs. Goddard in her report of the Finance Committee stated that the effort of the committee this year had been to increase the regular contributions to the Alumnae Fund. Two appeals had been sent out to each alumna and special interviews had been arranged with the classes holding reunions. No appeals, however, had been sent to the clubs as their financial efforts were turned toward war service.

Mrs. Clarke in her report on Local Clubs stated that negotiations were under way for a club in the Philippines and one in Toledo. It was voted to grant recognition to these clubs if they should be completely organized before the *Register* goes to print.

Miss Peirce of the Graduate Work Committee reported that the fellowship for 1919-20 had been granted to Miss Bernice Decker 1919 who is to continue her work in psychology. She quoted from a letter from the Faculty Committee on Graduate Instruction which said "that the policy of this committee seemed to be that no fellowship should be awarded for any distinctly vocational study without authority from the Graduate Work Committee of the Alumnae Council."

It was reported that the Board of Directors had voted to continue the work of the War Service Board while there are still units in the field.

It was voted to ratify the action of the Board of Directors in appropriating \$200 for

the fund to establish a fellowship in memory of Rose Sidgwick of the British Educational Mission to America, for English women at American colleges and universities.

Miss Greene of the Gifts and Endowments Committee reported the following recommendations:

(1) That the Alumnae Association should raise \$2,000,000 for dormitories and other needs of the college.

(2) That the money should be pledged by June 30, 1922. That the final pledges should all be paid by June 1, 1924.

(3) That the money should be used for dormitories, a music building, swimming pool, gymnasium, and such other needs of the college as the committee may deem wise.

(4) That the President of the Alumnae Association should choose a chairman for the Alumnae \$2,000,000 Committee from the alumnae on the Gifts and Endowments Committee.

At the Council meeting in February it had been voted to recommend to the Alumnae Association in June that such a fund should be raised by the Alumnae Association. Miss Greene stated that the Board of Directors had voted to amend this recommendation to read "that the Alumnae Association should join with the trustees in raising \$2,000,000." It was voted to ratify this action.

The 4th recommendation had been amended by the Board of Directors to read that the President should choose a chairman for the alumnae \$2,000,000 committee from the alumnae on the Gifts and Endowments Committee or from the alumnae at large, asking that the trustees in such an event should add this chairman to their committee. It was voted to ratify this action.

The method of raising the fund was discussed and it was voted to be the sense of the meeting that the geographical quota system is advisable.

Miss Grace Chapin 1899 was elected a nominee for membership on the nominating committee.

It was announced that 37 clubs had exceeded their War Service Fund quotas. The representatives of these clubs rose in turn and were greeted with applause.

CAROLYN V. TUCKER, *Secretary*.

Hannah Dunlop Andrews 1904 has been appointed chairman of the Alumnae \$2000,000 Committee, and Emma Sebring 1889 chairman of the Advisory Committee of Nine mentioned on page 346.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION CONDENSED

The annual meeting of the Alumnae Association was held in the Students' Building, Northampton, June 16. About 500 were present. Mrs. Morrow presided.

The adoption of the recommendation of the Alumnae Council that the Alumnae Association should raise \$2,000,000 for dormitories and other pressing needs of the College was moved and seconded. By request, President Neilson spoke to this motion describing the vital need of dormitories, as at the present time less than half of our students are housed by the college. He stated also that with the increased number of students there is great need of a music building, gymnasium, and swimming pool.

Miss Greene made a stirring appeal for this fund, closing with the idea that no one could refuse to give the proper equipment to a woman's college when its graduates had so many opportunities for splendid service in the world to-day.

After some discussion an amendment was adopted to the recommendation, adding the words "with the trustees," and the recommendation as amended was then adopted.

It was announced that the following joint committee of alumnae and trustees on Gifts and Endowments had been appointed during the year:

Mrs. Hannah Dunlop Andrews '04	} Alumnae
Mrs. Georgia Pope Sawyer '96	
Miss Greene	} Trustees
Mr. McCallum	
President Neilson	} Advisory members and without vote
Mrs. Morrow	

Mrs. Andrews, secretary of the Gifts and Endowments Committee, presented the recommendations of the committee as adopted by the Alumnae Council in regard to the conditions of the campaign for the \$2,000,000. The recommendations were adopted.

The sense of the meeting was voted to be in favor of employing the geographical quota system in raising the money.

The reports of the following officers and committees were read and accepted: secretary, treasurer, finance committee.

The budget with changes suggested by the finance committee was adopted.

Miss Grace Chapin 1899 was elected a member of the nominating committee.

The report of the general secretary was read by Miss Snow and was accepted with much appreciation.

Mrs. Morrow announced with regret that a year's leave of absence had been granted Miss Hill, editor-in-chief of the QUARTERLY, on account of responsibilities at home. The report of the QUARTERLY was read by Miss Hill and was accepted with a rising vote of thanks and much applause.

The report of the War Service Board was read by Miss Lewis. It contained the recommendation that \$2000 should be used from the War Service Fund for the Near East Unit. The recommendation was adopted.

The amendments to the by-laws submitted by mail in May were adopted.

The officers and directors of the Alumnae Association as elected for the coming year were announced. [See page 360.]

Mrs. Morrow announced that the Smith College Summer School was to be temporarily represented on the Curriculum Committee of the Alumnae Council.

The report of the committee on a permanent memorial for the alumnae who served overseas was read and discussed. It was voted that the matter of a memorial be left to the Executive Committee of the Alumnae Association working with a committee on a Memorial with power to act, after a motion to amend by omitting the words "with power to act" was lost.

Printed summarized reports of the Alumnae Trustees, I. C. S. A., Homestead, A. C. A., and Alumnae Publications were distributed.

A vote of thanks was given to the War Service Board with special reference to the chairman, Miss Lewis.

A vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Ruth Lowrey Hanford 1909, chairman of the Alumnae Parade.

It was voted that a cable of greeting be sent to the Unit in France and to the Near East Unit.

CAROLYN V. TUCKER, *Secretary.*

BALANCE SHEET

As at May 31, 1919

ASSETS

General Fund

Cash:	
Northampton Natl. Bank	\$2,511.20
Petty cash	35.00
Check undeposited	203.00
Accounts receivable:	
Association dues	1,598.00
Quarterly subscriptions	1,995.00
Songs on hand for sale	40.87
Office supplies	437.00
Office furniture and fixtures	2,594.90
Real estate:	
Sophia Smith Homestead	10,818.09
Sophia Smith Homestead furnishings	1,411.73
Total General Fund	\$21,644.79

Alumnae Fund

Cash:	
First Natl. Bank, Northampton, Alumnae Fund	\$6,437.61
First Natl. Bank, Northampton, Infirmary Fund	22,226.94
Northampton Inst. for Savings	4,238.16
Investments:	
Kentucky and Indiana First Mortgage 4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s 1961	3,099.96
U. S. Liberty 3 $\frac{1}{2}$'s 1947	50.00
U. S. Liberty 4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s 1942	50.00
Total Alumnae Fund	\$36,102.67

Life Membership Fund

Connecticut Savings Bank	\$270.11
Investments:	
Grover Mortgage	3,000.00
\$3,000 American Telephone and Telegraph	3,033.75
\$11,300 U. S. Liberty 4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s 1927-1942	11,300.00
\$5,800 U. S. Liberty 4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s 1928	5,747.16
\$1,850 U. S. Liberty 4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s 1933-1938	1,850.00
\$1,100 U. S. Liberty 4 $\frac{1}{2}$'s 1923	1,100.00
Total Life Membership Fund	\$26,301.02

\$84,048.48

LIABILITIES

General Fund

Accounts payable	\$1,042.76
Deferred credits:	
Annual dues paid in advance	1,058.00
Subscriptions to QUARTERLY paid in advance	1,303.00
Reserve for depreciation of office furniture and fixtures	250.99
Reserve for appropriations	345.00
	\$3,999.75

Excess of assets over liabilities of General Fund	17,645.04
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\$21,644.79*Alumnae Fund*

Principal	\$436.50
Unspecified	767.50
Class of 1904	340.38
Class of 1908	168.59
Appropriations:	
Laboratories	3,000.00
Fellowship	500.00
Bookplate	50.00
Income	688.19
Graduate work	6,379.15
Infirmary	22,226.94
Chemistry Hall	1,545.42

Total Alumnae Fund	\$36,102.67
Life Membership Fund	26,301.02

\$84,048.48

SMITH ALUMNAE QUARTERLY

This is the ninth annual report which I have submitted as editor-in-chief of the QUARTERLY. In looking over these reports I find that each year we have told you of our financial and editorial problems and hopes, and that each year the problems have been a little less perplexing and the hopes a little nearer realization. They will never all be realized of course for that would mean that we had ceased to grow. Last June this country was at war, and, in our annual report, we promised to dedicate the QUARTERLY anew to the causes for which we conceive it exists: "the service of the College, the alumnae, and humanity, which

both the College and its alumnae are trying to serve." We submit the three numbers already published this year in the earnest hope that we have not altogether failed to keep our promise.

It has been a good year for the QUARTERLY. Our subscription list has increased steadily; and since the May notices went out with their pink slip announcement of the raise in price there have been so many new subscribers and renewals that we are assured of the coöperation of Smith alumnae in the Thrift program of the Government.

I hope you will pardon me if I close this report with a personal word of appreciation to the alumnae for the unceasing encouragement which they have given me throughout the nine years that I have already been privileged to serve them. I am more grateful than I can well say. For next year at least I shall not be acting editor; but I am so confident that whoever the Board of Directors may appoint to carry on the work will conduct the magazine better than I have done, that I urge the non-subscribers to subscribe at once. There are many prosperous years ahead for the SMITH ALUMNAE QUARTERLY, and many editors will carry on its torch. I can wish for them all nothing more satisfying than the friendliness which my Board and the alumnae have always shown to me and the real joy in the work which has always been mine.

EDITH NAOMI HILL,
Editor-in-Chief.

ALUMNAE OFFICE REPORT

It is always a satisfaction to be able to read a handsome sheet of figures as the Q. E. D. of a busy year, but the Alumnae Office is denied this satisfaction, since in your hands are the tables of the War Service moneys, and the "august" balance sheet and the "honorable" budget have already been given you by my "brothers of the Pear Tree garden." But lest you should think the office has not done its duty, we modestly claim, like the chorus in the play, a humble share in the compilation of said figures.

The office has indeed had a year of healthy activity, altered somewhat from the usual round by the addition of a part in the work of the War Service Board. It has taught us to think in larger terms of the capacity and devotion of Smith alumnae—to resolve that the oil and the wine, the consecration and the inspiration of the war-time support of the S.C.R.U., must not be hurt, but preserved in

their integrity for whatever cause the College may next ask of us.

A Wellesley alumna has generously said: "I understand that Smith leads all the other colleges in the loyalty of its alumnae as manifested by membership in its Association." I should dislike to confess to Wellesley that \$1598 of said membership is on the wrong side of the ledger in unpaid dues. Let us live up to our Wellesley tribute!

In order that we may be conversant with the operations of other Alumnae Associations, an Association of Alumnae Secretaries of Women's Colleges has been originated by this office, modeled after the Association of

Alumni Secretaries, and we expect to receive value from the annual conferences. All the alumnae magazines are contemplating uniting for the purpose of securing joint advertising. These are indications of the growth of the alumnae movement over the country. The alumnae offices aim to exert a centripetal force to prevent the alumna with a hundred scattered interests from drifting away from the college which needs her as much as she needs contact with the college. To paraphrase the famous words: A Smith student may be *gone* but she's never *out*—beyond the magic circle.

FLORENCE HOMER SNOW,
General Secretary.

ALUMNAE NOTES

CLASS NEWS

Please send all news for the November issue to your class secretary by October 4. The editors reserve the right to omit all items which in their judgment are not submitted in legible form.

1879

Class secretary—Mrs. Charles M. Cone, Hartford, Vt.

Julia H. Gulliver, President-Emerita of Rockford College, will spend the summer in Brookline, Mass., at 19 Hamilton Road.

Mary B. Whiton, after a year of comparative leisure in New York which she has divided between clubs and philanthropy, has become general manager of the office of the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association, Inc., 1 W. 57 St., New York City.

Kate (Morris) Cone is a member of the Vermont Free Public Library Association, and third vice-president of the newly formed Children's Aid Society in that state.

Anna (Palmer) Williams has a granddaughter born in April. During the past year three members of her family have been in service in France.

Harriet (Warner) Palmer had a daughter, Winifred, graduate from Smith College in 1918. Her second daughter has three children.

1880

Class secretary—Mrs. Edwin Higbee, 8 West St., Northampton, Mass.

1881

Class secretary—Eliza P. Huntington, 88 Harvard St., Newtonville, Mass.

Affa (Miner) Tuttle's son is in the office of the judge advocate at Paris. He has recently been made battalion sergeant-major.

Lucia (Clapp) Noyes' son George spent six months in Italy last year in Red Cross Ambulance Service. Her elder son, having completed the required work of four years at Harvard in three years, graduated in 1918 as of the Class of 1919, and then enlisted for naval aviation. He is now in the Harvard Engineering School.

Louise (Ensign) Catlin has recently presented an oil painting, a scene in Normandy, to Hatfield House, in memory of Mrs. Richards, its first matron and house-mother of '81.

1882

Class secretary—Mary Gulliver, Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.

1883

Class secretary—Charlotte Gulliver, 30 Huntington Lane, Norwich, Conn.

1884

Class secretary—Carrie Richardson, 317 W. Main St., Iliou, N. Y.

The other officers are: president, Lucy Heywood Holden; vice-president, Mary Mason.

For a report of reunion see page 348.

The hope expressed in the last verse of our class song is again being fulfilled and we are proud to find among the graduates of college in this our reunion year, Margaret, daughter of Imogene (Paddock) Rice and Florence, third daughter of Alida (Mehan) Fessenden.

Helen Payne, daughter of Annie (Allis) Payne, completes her high school course the same week as our reunion which prevents her mother from joining us in our celebration.

We are sorry to miss also on this occasion Harriet (Herrick) Carter, who is attending the graduation of her youngest son, Frederick, at Yale University.

News has come of the marriage at San Juan, P. R., of Evelyn, youngest daughter of Mary (Rich) Locke, ex-84, to Señor Ramon Martinez, Jr.

1885

Class secretary—Ruth B. Franklin, 23 Sherman St., Newport, R. I.

1886

Class secretary—M. Adèle Allen, 206 Pine St., Holyoke, Mass.

Ellen (Davis) Wood writes of great interest in New Canaan in victory and community gardens and the work of the Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.

Annie (Russell) Marble gave the report of the literature and library department at the

Meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs held at Mt. Holyoke College, June 4.
1887

Class secretary—Carrie E. Day, 280 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

Helen (Gamwell) Ely, who has been busy with Red Cross work in Washington this winter, was in Boston in April.

Celeste (Hough) Drury's youngest daughter, Irene, Smith 1919, is to do canteen work this summer in New York.

Ex-1887

Annie (Bliss) Perry's younger daughter has been doing work this winter in connection with the Harvard War Record. She is now acting as secretary to her father.

1888

Class secretary—Mrs. W. C. Wilcox, 629 N. Dubuque St., Iowa City, Ia.

An "open letter" to the Class of 1888 from its secretary: When your present secretary and your well-loved "ex" (J. C. H.) "reunited" in Iowa City during the week preceding Commencement with their sons about to be graduated, they wished that they knew who besides of the "children of '88" will receive their diplomas this year; they wished that they knew how many of our boys have returned safe and sound from their war service, and what honors they bring with them; but since the mothers have not sent us the word, we cannot pass it on.

Please take notice, and send me a line during the summer, so that the next QUARTERLY may contain the news that we shall all be anxiously awaiting, especially calling attention to changes of address! MARY DE V. WILCOX.

1889

Class secretary—Lucy E. Allen, 35 Webster St., West Newton, Mass.

For a report of reunion see page 348.

1890

Class secretary—Mary V. Thayer, Holbrook, Mass.

Louisa Cheever will be away from Smith College next year on her sabbatical year. She is to be American representative at the International Institute for Girls in Madrid and her address will be Fortuny, No. 53. She hopes to do some teaching as exchange professor.

1891

Class secretary—Mrs. C. B. Cole, 371 Upper Mountain Av., Montclair, N. J.

1892

Class secretary—Caroline L. Steele, 478 Manheim St., Germantown, Pa.

On June 10, our treasurer, Abby Arnold, reported that the sum total of our Unit fund from June 1917 up to date was \$6,783.25. A class letter will soon be sent out in which there will be suggested plans for further effort.

Cora H. Coolidge presided as chairman at the annual conference of the bureaus of occupations for trained women which met in Philadelphia May 28 and 29. At the dinner given for delegates and friends, May 28, Vida Hunt Francis and Caroline L. Steele were also present.

Eleanor (Cutler) Daggett is president of the

New Haven Smith Club. She is also a member of the Council. Her friends will be glad to know that she is in better health than she has been this last year.

Ex-1892

Luetta (Ullrich) Bumstead has returned from England, where her husband, Professor Henry C. Bumstead of Yale University, has been for the past year scientific attaché of the United States Embassy, and scientific member of the staff of both Admiral Sims and General Biddle.

1893

Class secretary—Mrs. John E. Oldham, 16 Livermore Rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Ninety-three was well represented at the Council meeting in June. Ellen P. Cook and Florence Jackson are directors, Mabel (Wyatt) Jepson came as councillor from the New Haven Club, and Harriet (Holden) Oldham as a class secretary. A few items of news were gleaned by the secretary but for the most part those interviewed insisted that they were doing only their regular work and had nothing to report. (That accounts for Harriet Bigelow, Ellen Cook, Gertrude Flagg, and F. Grace Smith.)

Anne (McConway) McEldowney was elected a director of the Alumnae Association.

Roberta (Watterson) Diebitsch has been active in the Social Service Bureau of Nutley, N. J., and has kept the Red Cross records of the town through the war. Mrs. Watterson is living near her daughter.

Mabel Wyatt's husband, Harry P. Jepson, is just back from France, having acted for six months as the director of the Yale Bureau, American University Union, Paris.

Ex-1893

Mary E. Prentiss was visiting in Northampton over Commencement and enjoyed renewing her acquaintance with the college and those of her class who were back.

Maud (Emerson) Fitts came to Commencement this year to help make up a little for her disappointment at not being able to return for our Twenty-fifth.

1894

Class secretary—Mrs. John L. Tildsley, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.

The other officers are: president, Frances (Bancroft) Long; vice-president, Mary Lewis; treasurer, Grace (Smith) Jones.

For a report of reunion see page 350.

DIED.—Mabel Seelye Bixler at Jaffrey, N. H., on July 2.

1895

Class secretary—Bessey Bordon, 618 Rock St., Fall River, Mass.

1896

Class secretary—Mrs. H. C. Holcomb, 292 Clinton Rd., Brookline, Mass.

Anna (Curr) Woodward has moved back to Rochester.

DIED.—Angel (De Cora) Dietz on February 6 of pneumonia.

In Memoriam

Angel De Cora was a student in the Art School and so had little opportunity to mingle with her classmates and her retiring nature

added to the difficulty of knowing her; and so her unique personality and sweet nature were lost to most of us.

After graduating she studied with Howard Pyle in Philadelphia for three years and then spent another three years of study in Boston, during which period she made herself known both as illustrator and writer. She then opened a studio. In 1906 she was called to Carlisle to supervise the art work and became keenly interested in developing the gift for design instinctive in her race.

It has been felt by those who know that one of our crimes against the Indians is to place their children in schools where they receive only a "practical" education and so stifle their racial talent for color and design. The loss of one so fitted both by birth and training to revive this genuine American art is to be deeply regretted.

Mary Post went to France last July as metropolitan secretary for the Y. W. C. A. She has been head of the Hostess House at Bordeaux since August. She returns to this country in the fall.

NEW ADDRESS.—Mrs. Paul Strayer (Emily Betts), 91 Merriman St., Rochester, N. Y.

COMMENCEMENT NOTES.—Only six gilt-edged bricks were built into the foundation of the Class of 1776, but we felt that '96 was conspicuously represented by its three presidents, Elizabeth (Cutter) Morrow, Clara (Burnham) Platner, and Kate (Williams) Moseley. The other members were Eliza (Lord) Jaquith, who carried our standard in the parade, Carol Brewster, and Caroline Wing. The members of the Sophia Smith building committee had a fine picnic lunch at the Homestead Sunday noon and were treated with great deference by 1904 who were reuniting there. Arrangements were made for our twenty-fifth class lunch as well as for headquarters in Northampton in 1921—when we must make our mark on the "Cup" again.

C. R. W.

1897

Class secretary—Emma E. Porter, 137 Langley Rd., Newton Center, Mass.

The '97 *Bulletin* was mailed June 2 to every member of the class. If it failed to reach you, notify the secretary and a duplicate copy will be sent. One item in the *Bulletin* stated that all but ten of our graduate members had been heard from in a little over a year. "Now to get some word from those silent ten before another year is over!" exclaims '97's president. Already the list is reduced to nine.

Ninety-seven's reunion on Ivy Day brought together sixteen, including the daughters of Anne Barrows and Nell Dodge. After luncheon at the Alumnae House they lingered till five o'clock to visit in true '97 fashion and met later at Allen Field with '76.

Lillias (Blaikie) Thomas sends "a hearty cheer for dear old '97." Her war work included Red Cross canteen, Liberty Bonds, and much energy put into the care of her own household.

Helen (Boss) Cummings is doing beginners'

work in her Church School (Congregational) and in Windham County. She is chairman of Extension Work in her local Chapter of Red Cross. As president of the Eastern Connecticut College Club, she has helped the club raise its quota for the Units. That amount, \$700, was exceeded by about \$50.

Grace (Brown) Broomell and her husband attended the meetings of the National Convention of the New-Church in Washington in May, where Grace delivered an address before the National New-Church Woman's Alliance and was elected to the presidency of that organization. Mr. Broomell was elected executive minister of the Massachusetts Association.

Clara (Doolittle) Parsons writes: "On May 8, 1919 we 'proved up' on our homestead in New Mexico."

Harriet (Hallock) Moore attended the A. C. A. meeting in St. Louis in April.

Lucy Hunt. "My war work was knitting and surgical dressings. When my evening class in surgical dressings changed its work to the making and filling of comfort bags for the soldiers and sailors, I was put in charge. My other work is teacher of mathematics at the Oxford School and church work—head of the foreign missionary department of the women's guild and superintendent of the senior and young people's department of the Sunday-school."

Marian Jones is assistant pastor of the Central Congregational Church in Providence, R. I., and head worker at the Portuguese Mission. Her address is 59 Charles Field St.

Elizabeth (Keeney) Gordon's war work has been in surgical dressings. She is president of the Garden Club and chairman of the Cafeteria Committee of the Y. W. C. A.

Genevieve (Knapp) McConnell's husband, Major McConnell, was in charge last fall of the enlisted men's class in the Yale Army Laboratory School, and trained altogether some 600 men who went to France as laboratory assistants. February 1, when the need of a laboratory school was at an end, Major McConnell was sent to Camp Devens to take charge of the Base Hospital Laboratory there, and after his discharge from the army he expects to go to Cleveland, O., in charge of the National Research Laboratory. Genevieve plans to be with Isabelle Blanke and her family on Lake Winnepesaukee in August.

Alice (Maynard) Madeira reports the success of the canning center which she helped establish last summer. About 1000 cans of vegetables were put up and sold at cost, "but we managed to get enough to buy a victrola for the school." About two months before the armistice, Alice took up Americanization work, acting as field assistant to the director for Connecticut.

Edith (Montague) White did much Red Cross work, knitting, sewing, and at the head of a surgical dressings class. Her son Montague worked ten weeks last summer for the Boys' Working Reserve.

Grace (Whiting) Mitchell's death from typhoid in May brings deep sorrow not only

to the class but to a wide circle outside the '97 fellowship. The sad message, with a tribute to her beautiful life, went out through the *Bulletin* but extracts from several letters deserve a place here. "To me she was a very rare person, combining that charm of a fragile spiritual personality with great fortitude of character under physical or mental discipline and suffering. I *never* heard her complain of conditions. She took what came and made the most of it. The things of the spirit seemed the only things worth while to her. One never heard her speak much of earthly possessions, either the lack or the abundance of them. She had great personal magnetism. Her sense of humor and her lightning wit and repartee were a joy. She *never* was unkind, for her wit, though flashing, was kindly always. I can see her blue eyes now, just full of laughter and appreciation of fun." . . . "She had made a real place for herself in Pittsburgh; the president of the College Club said of her, 'She was a most lovable woman and we shall all miss her sadly.'" . . . "We who have not been with Grace of late cannot think of her as gone. Her personality, though quiet and unassuming, has left an indelible impression upon those who knew her; and to know her was to love her. Her nature combined a wonderful strength and firmness of character with a playful gentleness that found expression in an inexhaustible gift for repartee."

Bertha Worden has given her group captain an account of her varied activities in an interesting letter. It tells of teaching English in the high school, of a trip to Europe when she ran into the war, of knitting, surgical dressings, Red Cross drives, Liberty Loan and W. S. S. campaigns. She is president of the Hoosick Falls Woman's Club which conducted a vigorous W. S. S. campaign, and was vice-chairman of the Women's Committee on the last Liberty Loan drive. "Although I had no member of my family in the war, I had a brother-in-law in Germany before we entered who was arrested and imprisoned for several weeks."

Ex-1897

Caroline Rice is at the head of the English Department of the Peoria high school, which numbers eight teachers and 1000 pupils. She writes enthusiastically of an experiment in housekeeping the past winter and would love to entertain '97 en masse in her 2 by 4! "I shall be in Columbia this summer and hope to see some of the '97's."

Florence Sturtevant (600 Wethersfield Av., Hartford), teaches vocal music. She has not been well but is already better and will spend the summer recuperating. "Greetings to all the dear '97 girls."

1898

Class secretary—Elisabeth B. Thacher, 69 Alleghany St., Roxbury, Mass.

Maud (Breckenridge) Monges hopes to sail in July to join her husband in France. He has been over there since December 1918 and was associated with the Education Department of the Y. M. C. A. He helped

to organize the Department of Fine Arts for the Army University at Beauve Côte d'Or, was associate director when the university opened in March as well as professor of architecture. This town was the birthplace of Mr. Monges' ancestor, the noted mathematician, Gaspard Monges.

Bertha (Heidrich) Miles has been chairman of the Woman's Committee of Peoria, Illinois, for the Fourth Liberty and the Victory Loans.

Winifred (Knight) Thornton with her husband and younger son, Knight, spent the winter at Miami Beach, Fla. Her older son, James, is at the Adirondack-Florida School.

Julia Pickett is in the Engineering Department of the Western Electric Company, New York City.

Mary Pickett is with her mother in California.

1899

Class secretary—Grace P. Chapin, 150 Meeting St., Providence, R. I.

For a report of reunion see page 351.

Elizabeth (Bedell) Zeiger has had three nieces at Smith this year—Ruth Harris and Eleanor Bedell in the senior class and Edith Harris in the freshman class.

Harriet (Bliss) Ford is still in Paris with the American Red Cross and is now associate director of the Personnel Department.

Emily Cheney has been decorated by the French Government. She and twenty-one other American women—doctors, nurses, and motor drivers—composing the staff of the American Women's Hospital No. 1 at Luzancy, France, were given decorations for their services in the war and in combating an epidemic following the armistice. The citations came at the close of a ceremony bestowing upon the entire hospital staff the freedom of the city of Luzancy and personal gifts purchased by popular subscriptions raised by the people of the surrounding villages.

Gertrude (Churchill) Whitney and her family have moved to 21 Madison St., Methuen, Mass. She attended the Summer Institute for Teachers at the Hyannis Normal School last summer and was recreation editor of the school paper; on the committee for a pageant, and chairman of swimming events. For the last two years she has helped out during the shortage of teachers by substituting a good deal and incidentally during the same time has cultivated a large war garden, kept a flock of hens, and done considerable canning. She is now studying advanced French in the University Extension course and is press agent for the Community Mothers' Meetings of Lawrence, Methuen, and Andover.

Marjorie (King) Gilman has a son at Phillips Exeter Academy and a daughter who has just graduated from the Misses Allen's School in West Newton, Mass. and expects to enter Smith in the fall.

Grace (Hazard) Conkling has been promoted from instructor to assistant professor in the Department of English at Smith College. She delivered the Commencement Address at Oakhurst School, Walnut Hill, Cincinnati, on June 12. The subject was

"The relation between poetry and life," and she read from her own poems and also from Hilda's.

Mary (Hoag) Moody and her family are spending the summer at Estes Park, Colo., where they have taken a house.

Mary Hopkins is one of the permanent workers in charge of recreation work at Northover Camp, Bound Brook, N. J., the summer camp of Christodora House, teaching something about the moon and stars to little East Siders of New York City.

Harriet Martin has been in California the past winter.

Bertha Merrill has been elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Smith College. She is collaborating with Professor Geddes of Boston University in bringing out a series of French and Spanish texts for use in high schools and colleges.

Ella Merrill has returned from overseas where she did Y. M. C. A. canteen work for a year at Blois and has resumed her teaching in Brooklyn.

Ethel Ridenour wrote in April of having met Harriet (Bliss) Ford in Paris. Ethel has had a wonderfully interesting experience in working in the devastated region in France. She was leaving for Mayence on the Rhine, motoring via Lille, Brussels, Cologne, and Coblenz.

Margaret (Silsbee) Wade called herself a slave of the Red Cross, where she carried a heavy schedule of work. Mr. Wade was not only the "Father of the War Chest" but helped to organize some 200 of them in many places.

Rita Smith is teaching history and Spanish in the Rockland (Maine) high school.

Mary Seymour, who has been conducting a cafeteria for officers at Tours, France, has signed up for another year of work abroad.

Ada Springer arranged for the '99 luncheon in New York in March at the Hotel des Artistes at which nine members of the class were present. She has been doing typing for the Smith College War Service Board.

Mabel (Ufford) Bentinck received the degree of M.A. at Columbia University.

Margaret Ward, the Class Baby, has been made secretary of the S. C. A. C. W. for next year. She is captain of the college hockey team.

Elsie (Warner) Voorhees and her family have left Arizona where they have recently been living and are now in their old home at Salisbury, Conn.

Lucy Warner has had a year off from her teaching in Springfield and has now resigned her position and will remain in Northampton doing tutoring at home.

Sarah Whitman is doing secretarial and social service work as assistant for the Lend-a-Hand Society in Boston.

Jane Wilson has been teaching the past year at Pembroke Hall, Hampton, Va.

MARRIED.—Ethel S. Gilman to Samuel Noyes Braman on May 24.

BORN.—To Louise (Ballou) Bowker a son, Francis Sewall Bowker, on May 2.

To Mabel (Capelle) Pearman a son, Horace Capelle Pearman, on Sept. 3, 1918.

To Bertha (Cranston) Philips a daughter, Martha Churchman, on Sept. 23, 1916; and a son, William Commons, on Aug. 3, 1918. Bertha now has seven children.

To Edith (Kelly) Davis twins, Edith Maria and Edward Albert, on Feb. 6, 1916. The little girl lived only five days.

ADDRESSES.—Winifred Carpenter, 60 Guion St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Bertha (Cranston) Philips' eldest daughter is in Delaware College and has recently won a scholarship.

Marion (Richards) Torrey says her war work was "doing without a servant." (Others have done the same!) Her husband, Professor Torrey of Yale University, made a report to the Government on the present political and economic conditions of Arabia.

Ex-1899

Katharine (Keeler) Barnes is actively engaged in the work of the Girls' Patriotic League which has done an enormous amount during the war to keep the girls straight near Camp Grant with its 60,000 soldiers.

Edith Hamilton is teaching in the Department of English at Wellesley College.

Myrtle (Ellis) Robertson has four children; the eldest daughter just finished her second year at Skidmore School of Arts.

Mary (Tillinghast) Paine has a son who has just finished his freshman year at Yale. He was a member of the S. A. T. C. there.

1900

Class secretary—Elizabeth Fay Whitney, 800 Whitney Av., New Haven, Conn.

Dear 1900: It was one of the best Commencements we've ever had, in spite of the fact that so few of 1900 were there! Lucy (Lord) Barrangon, Mabel Perkins, and Helen Story, our three Northampton residents, were so busy proctoring at exams and such that they did not play with us as much as we would have liked. Amey Kingman and I took in everything connected with Commencement from Senior Dramatics Friday night to serenading class supper with 1776 on Tuesday. Frances Cummings, Mary Ladd, and Anna Newell were back for only two or three nights and Mary Trask took the booby prize by coming for just a few hours Tuesday to go to the Alumnae Assembly.

We gleaned a good many ideas for our 20th, the first installment of which we will send to the class early in the fall, but it's none too soon for all of us to begin to plan immediately for returning to Northampton next June. Is there any valid reason why 1900 should not win the Cup? I don't know any.

Be sure and answer the next class notice promptly. It will be very important.

BETTY WHITNEY.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Harriet Dillon, 150 Redington St., Swampscott, Mass.

Etta M. Underwood, 2506 K St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Pamela Adams has illustrated a book of poems for children by Bertha Hackett 1905, which will be published very shortly.

In addition to teaching, Aneita Brown is a member of the New York Women's Motor Corps and drove in several of the parades in the winter and spring.

Frances Cummings gave a talk on "College Women in Government Service" at the annual meeting of the Students' Aid Society in Northampton, on June 14. She told of some of her own interesting experiences in the U. S. Air Service, with which she was connected from September, 1917 to December, 1918. She has been at home in Plantsville, Conn., resting, since the first of the year.

Lucy Day's mother, with whom she lived, died in May.

Madeleine Doty's new book on Russia has recently been published.

Adelaide Dwight wrote on May 9: "Behold me sailing next week to make a survey of the orphan work in Turkey and Syria—as much ground as I can cover in four months—for the A. C. R. N. E. I hope to see the Smith Unit that went in February and maybe can bring back news of them. I have left my job in the S. C. A. A. and when I come back shall be in the A. C. R. N. E. office in New York, in connection with the orphan work. . . . I can be reached care of A. C. R. N. E., British Military Post, Constantinople."

Marguerite Gray writes in part: "We arrived in Paris August 19, were assigned to Vierzon ten days later and there I have been ever since. Of course I am staying from choice. I've had several opportunities to go elsewhere—Germany, embarkation ports, Paris, and an Embarkation Camp—but I've stuck to my L. O. C. (line of communication) Canteen. My desire is now to close up our work myself when it is finished. Having begun it, I've a bit of sentiment about closing it. We were sent down before even the directrice arrived. Four months as a buck private, four months as directrice have given me a very strong sense of possession and a great fondness for the canteen and everything and everybody connected with it. I feel it has been and still is distinctly worth while. Every canteen is different from the next one, and ours is not even true to the general L. O. C. type, for we are the only Relief Society activity in Vierzon—a town of 2800—and we combine 'hut' work with straight canteening as much as we can. We borrow Jazz bands from neighboring camps, and stack the tables and benches and dance on the cement floor every Monday night. Every other night we have movies. I have a so-called rest room, 75 feet long, and I drop the screen far enough away from the counter to enable men to enter and be served coffee and sandwiches back of the screen while the movie is in progress. The picture machine is back of a hole in the wall!

"During January, February, and March we served an average of 2500 to a 24-hour day. (We are open to trains day and night.) Of the 2500, nine hundred or more were meals served and the rest coffee and sandwiches

between meal hours. We have had as high as 1175 meals in one day but that was during our heaviest month, February.

"We have a 'villa' which is nothing more or less than a perfectly ordinary, rather inconvenient, and decidedly chilly French house! A tiny kitchen with no windows—only a door with a glass top; no running water in it, the spigot is just outside the door in the court; no real stove of any kind, merely a two-plate gas flat and a little tin oven that I got in Paris. And in that 8 by 9 space, so poorly equipped, our little 18-year-old cook produces the best meals we nine partakers have ever eaten! Imagine an American cook thinking she could cook for herself and a family of nine and a maid besides herself under such conditions."

Bertha (Goesbeck) Haskell's husband, who went to France with the Rochester Base Hospital in the spring of 1918, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in May. He was detached from the unit with which he went abroad and has been doing special work, much of the time at Le Mans. Dr. Haskell is expected home very soon.

Mary Ladd is headmistress and owner of St. Mary's School for Girls in Concord, N. H. She was combining pleasure and a search for teachers on her Commencement trip to Northampton.

Mabel (Milham) Roys, who is in this country on a year's furlough, is staying at her mother's in St. Paul, Minn., 1615 Anthony Av. With her are her husband, Dr. Roys, studying and teaching in the University of Minnesota, and her two girls, Elizabeth and Mary. Mabel has done a good deal of speaking on "New Openings in the Far East." They sail for China on August 14, from Vancouver.

Anna Newell is associate in serology at the Louisville Medical School. She was actively engaged in Public Health Work during the war.

Mary Sayles is in France working for the Red Cross.

Etta Underwood is superintendent of the A. C. A. Club House in Washington, D. C. She is making a very attractive and popular feature of Sunday night suppers, served in the garden.

1901

Class secretary—Edith S. Tilden, 55 White St., Milton, Mass.

Nineteen hundred and one held an informal class meeting on Monday, June 16, after a delightful luncheon together on the hospitable piazza of our president. Sixteen members of the class were present, two guests, and three children.

It was announced that \$1,800 had been raised by the class since last Commencement to pay Ruth Gaines' salary while she wrote the book about the S. C. R. U. Only \$1,500 is required for this purpose. If enough more can be raised to make the total amount \$1,900, it will pay her expenses back to France.

A most interesting letter from Marian Billings was read, telling of her work in a

Canteen Unit. It was voted that the president appoint someone to write her a letter of welcome.

The rest of the hour spent together was devoted to rehearsing songs and stunts with which to honor other classes—especially having in mind our sister class, '99.

HELEN E. BROWN, *Secretary pro tem.*

Marian Billings is reported on her way home, though her time of arrival is not known yet. She has recovered from diphtheria.

Ellen Emerson will probably start for home the last of the summer.

Edna Foley has gone to Italy to help with the campaign against tuberculosis. Edna sent a letter which was read at reunion thanking the girls in the class for the basket of fruit which was sent her at the boat.

Lucy Grumbine has been doing Home Service Work since October 1918. She was secretary of the Home Service in Titusville until April and is now executive secretary of the Blair County Chapter, with headquarters in Altoona, Pa.

Gertrude Weil is president of the North Carolina Equal Suffrage League and will have charge of getting North Carolina to ratify the amendment. She writes it is a full-time job.

1902

Class secretary—Bertha H. Prentiss, 1399 Northampton St., Holyoke, Mass.

BORN.—To Margaret (Holman) McClelland a daughter, Margaret, on Feb. 24.

MARRIED.—Marion Gaillard to Mr. Brackett on June 15, 1918.

DIED.—Ethel (Betts) Barnhisel's ten-year-old daughter, Betty Lois, Mar. 14.

Katherine Berry arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco via Honolulu in the *S. S. Siberia Maru*, on March 25, having previously stayed for some months in California. She was warmly greeted by friends in Japan, both native and foreign, from whom she is receiving many courtesies. She was surprised and of course delighted to realize that, after an absence of 25 years from Japan and within a month after again reaching its shores, her childhood memory of the language was so awakened that she was able to understand and to take a part in the conversation at a family party of several hours given by a Japanese lady.

Through an Imperial Privy Councilor, to whom she carried a note of introduction from her father, she received a special invitation to the Emperor's Garden Party, which was held late in April, the season when the cherry blossoms are at their best. Before leaving Tokyo for Kyoto and the South, the government gave her, to her great surprise, a free pass, covering all the lines of railway in Japan, Korea, and Manchuria. She plans to visit a Smith College friend in Peking, China, before her return home, which will probably be in the winter or spring of 1920.

She will spend much of her time in Japan with her missionary friends of the American Board Mission and to some extent will identify herself with the Woman's Department of

the Doshisha University at Kyoto, her home city at the time of leaving Japan.

Ethel Freeman has been made head of the English Department in Miss Lee's School in Boston.

Jennie Ripley has moved to Unionville, Conn.

Edith Souther and Dorothy Young were both back at Commencement and marched in the Alumnae Parade with the French Units. Nineteen hundred and two was proud of its two members.

Mary (Woodbury) Howard is living in a four-room cottage near the Base Hospital, Camp Lee, Va., where Major Howard is medical chief. She is occupied chiefly with housework and the care of two children, a cat, a puppy, and four hens. In her leisure hours she rides horseback through the woods.

1903

Class secretary—Mrs. Frank Tully, 3 Alwington Rd., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Only nine members and two ex-members of 1903 registered at Commencement this year, but we made up in loyalty what we lacked in numbers and had a mighty good time with '76. We even managed to have a 1903 supper at the "Copper Kettle." The talk naturally drifted to the Elizabeth Russell Memorial Library. It has already been begun as a circulating library for the Somme villages. Do read about it on page 313. Do you all know that Alice Leavens, aside from what she has inspired alumnae to give to the Unit Fund, has raised over \$1500 from non-Smith people, this money to be added to 1903's gift for the library,—the \$500 originally raised for Bess Russell? Would it not be a mistake to show no further interest in this splendid cause so essentially associated with 1903? Even now a bookplate is being considered, recording it as our gift. *Can we not supply the salary of the librarian in charge?*

It would, no doubt, be unwise to bind ourselves beyond the time of our next reunion, but if any of the class will pledge some amount, no matter how small, to be paid annually for the next four years, please notify Sue Kennedy Tully. It would, naturally, be splendid to know as soon as possible that we might send word of a guarantee of our responsibility in this matter to Fannie Clement and the other members of the S. C. R. U. and also to Alice Leavens and to Georgia Read, who have represented 1903 so well with the Unit.

Virginia Bartle went overseas as a Y. M. C. A. canteen worker shortly after Christmas and has been at Dijon and at Nice. She has no plans about returning as yet.

Alice Butterfield taught for the past year at the Louisville Collegiate School, Louisville, Ky.

Ada Dow has been teaching French in the high school at Atlantic City, N. J.

The class extends deepest sympathy to Maude (Dutton) Lynch in the loss of her father and to Edith Hill in the loss of her mother.

Klara Frank and Margaret Buchwalter are to have a little private reunion in July at a

place on Lake Erie. As Klara's three children match "Buchy's" three as to age and sex, the families expect fine times together.

Major John Stone, Louise (Freeman) Stone's husband, is still in Antwerp. Louise and Pauline are to be at Biddeford Pool, Me., for the summer.

Grace (Gordon) Young has been very busy with war work but recently she and her little daughter, Sibyl, nine years old, and small son, Gordon, who is six, went to Avalon, N. J., for the summer.

May Hammond was stationed at Verdun for the first months of her service but on May 28 went to Dun-sur-Meuse.

Lucy (Hastings) Horsfall's husband very luckily was in Bermuda when he received his demobilization orders. Lou and the two little girls are now returning with him to Australia to live.

Edith Hill has been granted a year's leave of absence from her duties as editor-in-chief of the *QUARTERLY*. Everyone hopes that at the end of that time she may again resume the task that she has done so splendidly. [Class partiality, Susan!]

Elsie King is now at the head of the Latin Department of the high school at Santa Cruz, Calif., and we hear that her pupils have the reputation of being unusually well prepared for college.

Anna Kitchell taught English at Vassar during the past year.

Marion McClench is vice-president of the Detroit Business Women's Club, an organization of the finest business women of the city. Marion represents the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. in Detroit.

Helen Stout's address is 1245 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

Elizabeth (Stiles) Land is secretary of the Potomac Branch of the Red Cross, Washington, D. C., and also of the Junior League and visits at the Walter Reed Hospital three days a week. She considers this a life of idleness in comparison to the year she taught surgical dressings almost every minute daily.

Margaret Thacher seems to be just as busy as she was during the war. For over eighteen months she has been in charge of the Sewing Department of the Roxbury Branch of the Red Cross and of its auxiliaries.

Ex-1903

Mabel Benedict was a member of the Motor Corps of Yonkers during the war.

Irene Brown is one of the first students of the New School for Social Research in New York.

Margaret (French) Baldwin is at the head of the Social Service Workers of the Orthopedic Clinic at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Mrs. Charles R. McMillen (Mary Sherman) lives at 56 Washington St., East Orange, N. J. She has two children, Janet, born Aug. 26, 1908 and James Hiatt, born Jan. 14, 1918. "Peg" reports a flying visit from Alice Leavens.

1904

Class secretary—Muriel S. Haynes, Augusta, Me.

BORN.—To Olive (Beaupré) Miller a son, John, May 8. Died, May 8.

To Ruth (Crossett) Kibbee a son, Austin Staats, Jr., May 11.

DIED.—Randolph S. Reynolds, husband of Georgina (Kellogg) Reynolds, early in 1919.

Helen Mabie took the course in occupational therapy at Columbia last fall and worked for a few weeks at the Neurologic Institute this spring.

1905

Class secretary—Emma P. Hirth, 320 Central Park West, New York City.

Fourteen members of 1905 gathered at Florie (Bannard) Adams' house in Northampton for an informal class supper on the lawn on Saturday evening, June 14. It was a merry party and many plans for our fifteenth reunion next June were discussed. Charlotte (Chase) Fairley and Genevieve (Scotfield) Barrows were visiting Florie, and the Northampton delegation was there in round numbers—Clara Davidson, Helen Wright, Louise Billings, Grace Clapp, and Sue Rambo—and then there were a few old soldiers of the regular army like Helen Gross and Emma Hirth, and Evelyn (Catlin) Groezinger and Mary Campbell were captured for the party, and Evelyn Hooker, just back from her war service abroad, gave us most interesting accounts of her strenuous motor car and truck driving in France.

Mildred (Jenks) Whipple's husband has been in the service since 1917 and is now lieutenant-colonel, commanding the 301st Engineers, stationed at present at Bröhl on Rhine.

Helen Robinson has been teaching Latin at Abbot Academy, Andover, Mass.

BORN.—To Lucy (Macdonald) Pitts a daughter, Jane Dennison Pitts, on Sept. 11, 1918. This is Lucy's fourth child. Fitzi Lavinia Pitts, born June 6, 1917, has not before been introduced in the *QUARTERLY*.

Bertha Lovell has been granted leave of absence from the Social Service Department of the Boston Dispensary to take a position as special investigator in the Massachusetts State Department of Health, Subdivision of Venereal Disease, for a period of six months.

Mary (Hastings) Bradley writes that she is occupied as wife, mother, and writer. In the latter capacity alone she has produced surprising results in the last few years. She has published four books, besides about two hundred short stories, serials in *Harpers*, *Woman's Home Companion*, *Cosmopolitan*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Metropolitan*, and so forth. Two books are due to be published in 1920.

Elizabeth Dice has been assistant executive of Military Personnel, War Department, Washington.

Mrs. Edwin H. Peirce (Elizabeth Freeman) has a new address, 169 Cold Spring St., New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Will Millan Hough has a new address: 1010 Sheridan Rd., Evanston, Ill.

Jean (Pond) Wentworth crossed the continent with her husband for a few weeks' visit in Boston and New York.

Ex-1905

BORN.—To Rebekah (Purves) Armstrong a sixth child and third son, James Isbell Armstrong, on Apr. 20.

1906

Class secretary—Mrs. E. H. Barber, 206 Nehoiden St., Needham, Mass.

It is with deep regret that we must announce that because of the poor health of her eldest daughter, Martha, it has become necessary for Anna (Wilson) Dickinson to resign the presidency of the class.

Anna's address until September 20 will be care of The Chicago Club, Charlevoix, Mich. After that, 585 Bellefontaine St., Pasadena, Calif. Mr. Dickinson is giving up his law business in Chicago and placing their Chicago house on the market, planning for an indefinite term of residence in Pasadena.

Betty (Amerman) Haasis has been making a ten weeks' tour through Texas and Louisiana in the interests of public health nursing.

Harriet Berry is with the Red Cross, doing home service work in Evacuation Hospital No. 31 at Nantes, France. She sailed last October and was in Paris when the armistice was signed.

Elsie Kearns is in charge of the Department of Elocution of the Finch School, New York City.

Myra A. Mitchell is with Col. Finley's Red Cross commission in Egypt and probably will not return before early fall.

Elizabeth (Roberts) Brown is living in Los Angeles. Her husband was in training at Camp Taylor when the armistice was signed. He received his discharge just before Christmas and as the government had bought his business and they had also sold their house, they decided to leave Tacoma permanently in favor of Southern California. They were not definitely located at the time Bob last wrote.

Louise Sweet is doing library work in the camp hospital at Carlisle, Pa.

Mary C. Smith is at the Smith College Training School for Social Work.

Helen H. Tarse landed in France July 29, 1918, for a year of service with the Y. M. C. A. She worked in the canteen service most of the time near Langres, until the holidays. From New Year's to Easter she was stationed at Eaux Bonnes, Basses Pyrenees, a leave area assignment. She has recently been sent to work with the army of occupation, expecting to return home in August.

Josephine Weil is designer and manager of the Tenafly Weavers, a large, successful handloom weaving business. Address, care of Tenafly Weavers, Tenafly, N. J.

ENGAGED.—Clara Newcomb to Earnest Adna Back, Massachusetts Agricultural College, B.S. 1904, Ph.D. 1907. Dr. Back is connected with the Bureau of Entomology in the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. He is in charge there of stored product insect investigations.

BORN.—To Elsie (Damon) Simonds a daughter, Janet, on Nov. 30, 1918.

To Mary (Gallup) Weidman a second

daughter and third child, Lucy Estes, on Apr. 24.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Mrs. Harlan K. Simonds (Elsie Damon), 75 Prospect St., Fitchburg, Mass. Elsie says they are indulging in a larger house to fit the family!

Mrs. Alfred B. Hastings (Helen Fellows), Fry's Spring, University, Va. For the benefit of the uninitiated, University, Va., is the seat of the state university and only a few miles from Charlottesville.

DIED.—Clara Newcomb's father, Frederick S. Newcomb, at New London on May 11, after an illness of several months.

Anna (Wilson) Dickinson's mother.

1907

Class secretary—Virginia J. Smith, 123 Troup St., Rochester, N. Y.

MARRIED.—Marian Smith to Major Marshall Wallis, Mar. 15. Major Wallis has been serving in the Medical Corps, being stationed at Embarkation Hospital, Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va. Their address is the Bay Bank, Hampton, Va.

Violet Stocks to Charles Seward Proctor, May 1. Their address is 187 Hovey St., Lowell, Mass.

BORN.—To Sophie (Harris) Nichols a son, June 1919. This is Sophie's fourth child.

To Emily (Owen) Cerf a son, Owen Cerf, Mar. 27, 1918. Her husband went to France early in 1918 in the Chemical Warfare Service.

To Elsie (Prichard) Rice a second daughter, Nancy, on Feb. 18.

Eleanor (Clark) Leavitt has been staying with her family in Northampton while her husband has been serving in the medical department at Camp Greene, N. C.

Mary Belle Keefer's mother died in November 1918. She and her father are in Santa Fé, N. M., until autumn.

Molly (Hardy) Pemberton and Ann are spending the summer with Mr. Hardy at Pride's Crossing, Mass.

Myra Hopson has opened her farm this summer to a few people. Address, West Mountain, Kent, Conn. She has two sisters in France, one with the Y. M. C. A. and another teaching wireless in an aero camp.

Kate Eleanor Huntley is serving in the Paris branch of the American Shipping Mission which is part of the Peace Commission. Her address is Room 215, Hotel Crillon, Paris.

Can anyone furnish the address of Mrs. Roscoe C. Hatch? Her husband has been serving in the A. E. F.

Carobel Murphey has been doing war work during the past year and is now in Tucson, Ariz., (Box 445), building a bungalow.

Virginia J. Smith and her parents are spending the summer at Rocky Neck, Gloucester, Mass., where a warm welcome awaits 1907.

The address of Mrs. Edwin G. Smith (Leonora Winward) is 211 Main St., Port Washington, L. I.

Ex-1907

Bernice Toms has been confidential assistant and assistant examiner in the War Trade

Board in Washington since 1917. Her brother went overseas as an ambulance driver and served under France and England. When the United States entered the war he joined the Motor Transport Corps.

1908

Class secretary—Mrs. James M. Hills, 135 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The "Smith family" of 1908 had a majority present at Commencement, even in a non-reunion year. Alta (Smith) Corbett was there from Oregon, Mary Byers, of course, and Charlotte too. But where is Olga? There have been rumors of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Arizona, but the class secretary can't find her.

Katherine Beane and Gladys Wingate have gone to France with the last Smith Canteen Unit. Ruth Henry is in Armenia, Charlotte Wiggin in Serbia. Marie Wolfs, Louise Studebaker, Lucy Shaffer, and Betty Seeber are still with the earlier Units. Edna Witherbee and Elizabeth Bliss have returned home. This gives 1908 the splendid total of ten Unit workers, and Maude Tomlin, Ella Topping, and Mary Edna Macdonald (ex) "almost went." They were among those vastly disappointed when further "Y" sailings were canceled.

Dora Bosart is in France.

Constance Churchyard's summer address is 120 Highland Pl., Ithaca, N. Y. Next fall she expects to teach English literature at Westover, Middlebury, Conn.

Leslie Sawtelle is at the Smith College Training School for Social Work.

Nineteen hundred and eight has seventeen life members of the class organization. This distinction is secured by the payment of twenty dollars, all back dues being paid to date.

BORN.—To Edith (James) Monroe a third child and second son, Samuel Frederic Monroe, Jr., June 26, 1918. Address, 2011 S. Heights Av., Youngstown, O.

To Hazel (Joerder) Brown a daughter, Ida, May 24, 1918.

To Rachel (Swain) Ashton a daughter, Ruth, Apr. 21. Address, 261 Upland Rd., Newtonville, Mass.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Mrs. James C. Agnew (Margaret Edwards), Roberts Rd., Ardmore, Pa.

Mrs. Clifford N. Bullis (Phyllis Falding), 37 Jefferson St., Hartford, Conn.

F. Gertrude Harvey, 50 Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. William Strobbridge (Florence Haws), 2000 Mt. Royal Terraces, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Fenwick F. Skinner (Charlotte Lismann), 38 Lorraine Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Mrs. Roland T. Will (Gretchen Moore), 120 Brunswick St., Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. George W. Tourtellot (Madge Topping), 5920 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. James G. Cochrane (Mabel Wiggin), R. F. D. "A," Green Cove Springs, Fla.

MARRIED.—Elizabeth Bliss to Richard Ager Newhall, second lieutenant 28th Inf.,

First Division, U. S. A., on June 21 in New York City. Address for the summer 33 Concord Av., Cambridge; after Sept. 15, care Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

DIED.—Beatrice Conant, May 14.

In Memoriam

Betty's success as a business woman only added to her charm and interests and enthusiasm. In college we knew her as a dear, thoughtful girl with an eagerness to do her full share of both work and play; later with all her responsibilities she always had time to enjoy with her friends her music, art, and out-of-door sports that she loved. She had the daintiness and precision of an etching without sacrificing courage or good judgment. She crowded into the all too short years of her life what it takes most of us a lifetime to achieve and left her friends the richer for having known her. A. M. A.

Ex-1908

Lulu G. Bookwalter is home on furlough, her address being R. R. No. 4, Kansas City, Kan. She took her M.A. from Kansas State University in June. She returns in August to Uduvil, Ceylon.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Mrs. Daniel R. Scholes (Violet Fraser), 806 Fair Oaks Av., Oak Park, Ill.

Mrs. G. Arthur Warren (Carrie Ricker), Wells River, Vt.

1909

Class secretary—Alice M. Pierce, 8 Polhemus Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The other officers are: president, Harriet (Byers) Deans; vice-president, Marjorie (Carr) Jamison; treasurer, Margaret Taylor.

For a report of reunion see page 353.

MARRIED.—Florence Hague to William A. Becker on June 4.

Lenore Monroe to Clifton J. Stratton on Aug. 20, 1917 (delayed notice).

Ethel Rice to Harry O. Puffer on June 20, 1918.

BORN.—To Elizabeth (Beardsley) McKeever a second daughter, Mary Elizabeth, Feb. 15.

To Anna (Block) Vance a second son, Frederick Lawrence, on Mar. 28, 1918.

To Mary (Bowles) Dyer a daughter, Darlutha Mary, on Mar. 30.

To Helen (Harris) Smith a son and second child, James Parker, Jr., on Nov. 28, 1918.

To Louise (Hennion) Fisher a third son, Richmond Griswold, on Jan. 25.

To Eleanor (Mann) Blakeslee a son and second child, Harvey Dwight III, on Mar. 22.

To Edith (McBirnle) Little a second daughter, Charlotte Ellen, on Jan. 28.

To Lenore (Monroe) Stratton a son, Clifton J., Jr., on Dec. 4, 1918.

To Lulu (Osgood) Gile a son, William Osgood, on Sept. 29, 1918.

To Florence (Scoville) Lloyd a son, Sherman Coxé, Jr., on Oct. 13, 1918.

To Mary (Stevens) Hawkins a daughter and second child, Ruth Quincy, on Feb. 13, 1918.

To Dorothy (Woodruff) Hillman a son, Lemuel Serrell, Jr., on Nov. 13, 1918.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Mrs. Eugene S. Anderson (Mary Ellis), 17 Chase Av., Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. Arthur H. Jacks (Helen Gibson), Port Washington, N. Y.

Mrs. Parmlee F. Drury (Gertrude Gilbert), 4339 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Mark A. Smith (Alice Hanson), 3629 Thirty-fifth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Herbert F. Fisher (Louise Hennion), 154 N. Beacon St., Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. James P. Smith (Helen Harris), Taylor St., Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. Stuart Chase (Mrs. Margaret Hatfield), 2951 Tilden St., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Francis M. Caughey (Grace Hazeltine), Warren, Pa. (until located in the fall.)
Lulu Kilpatrick, 341 Bluff St., Rockford, Ill.

Mary MacDonald, 21 Niles St., Hartford, Conn.

Mrs. Louis C. A. Lewin (Emilie Martin), 130 Grace Church St., Port Chester, N. Y.

Josephine Newall, 6 E. Read St., Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Alfred V. Dalrymple (Hannah O'Malley), Potomac, Va.

Mrs. Carleton S. Severance (Jean Perry), 7 E. Willeta St., Phoenix, Ariz.

Mrs. Harry O. Puffer (Ethel Rice), 1115 N. Corona St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mrs. William H. Weller, Jr. (Elizabeth Thompson), American Trust Building, Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Lemuel S. Hillman (Dorothy Woodruff), 609 Windsor Ter., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Louise Elmendorf served six months with the War Trade Board in Washington in the spring and summer of 1918.

Gertrude (Gilbert) Drury is chief instructor in the St. Louis Library School.

Mabel Grandin returned from France in June after six months' service with the S. C. R. U.

Idella Gribbel is president of the Philadelphia Smith Club.

Elizabeth Gunn served six months in the Internal Revenue Department in Washington.

Henrietta Harris after giving two years full time to the Home Service of the Red Cross has accepted a position as superintendent of case work and visitors in the headquarters of the county in Springfield.

Percy (Herrick) Macduff is with her husband in Central America where he is military attaché.

Eleanor (Linton) Clark taught in the University of Missouri this last year in order to release a man for service and worked with her husband in bone surgery on problems which would be of war service. Nan writes that during the influenza epidemic she acted as superintendent with a medical student of an improvised hospital of which her husband was in charge. While the work was strenuous and terrible they were amply rewarded by their success. Out of 1050 cases, most of which were pneumonia, they lost but 14.

Mary MacDonald is teaching history in the Hartford high school.

Edith (Scott) Magna writes: "I have burst into the world of song, having made my début in the form of a recital April 5. Specializing in Scotch music and hope for concert work in the near future. Type of voice, lyric soprano."

Charlotte Smith returns to Saratoga Springs for next year. This year she spent two months in an ammunition plant, as assistant superintendent of the printing department. In January she went to New York for six months of "the city." In July she becomes the assistant to the Dean of the Skidmore School of Arts in Saratoga Springs.

Elizabeth (Thompson) Weller gives her occupation as "farmerette."

Katharine Wead writes, "Changed from Children's Librarian to Chinese. No—I can't read it nor speak it, but I can dig it out occasionally." It is in connection with the Department of Agriculture.

Isabella Gauld lost her father the last of March. His death came after an illness of many years.

1910

Class secretary—Jessie W. Post, 88 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BORN.—To Marcia (Beebe) Flannery a daughter, Leslie, on May 20.

To Alice (Brockway) Mergendahl a son, Charles Henry, Jr., on Feb. 23.

To Henrietta (Sperry) Ripperger a daughter, Margaret, on Feb. 27.

Carrie (Newhall) Neal writes: "Here is a new address for you: 220 Madison Av., New York City. It may not be for many weeks, but wives of mining engineers never do have very permanent addresses. My husband was a first lieutenant in the Engineers, has been discharged, and that's the most exciting news I can give you."

Elizabeth Skinner was one of the speakers at a suffrage mass meeting held at West Palm Beach, Fla. She is the state organizer for Florida.

Marjorie Smith. "I was with the Bridgeport Morris Plan Co. for four months. My war work!"

Mary (Staples) Kirkpatrick. "I am 'recuperating' from war-work! I was a member of the Speakers' Bureau of Philadelphia, also field secretary of the organization, Council of National Defense, Philadelphia."

Mary Steen's address for the rest of the year is American Consulate, Nantes, France.

Elsie Sweeney. "I have been in New York this fall studying piano with Ernest Hutcherson and hope to continue my work this winter."

Clara van Emden. "Since graduating from the New York School of Philanthropy in 1915 I have been in social work. For the past year and a half I have been a court worker and investigator for the New York Probation and Protective Association under Maude Miner."

Helen Walters is a teacher of cooking in the High School of Commerce, Springfield, Mass.

Martha (Washburn) Allin. "No news, except that I find my baby the most interest-

ing occupation I ever had. Neither the 'flu' nor the war has touched my family nor closest friends. Life in our faculty circle is pleasant and always interesting—keeps one alive mentally but does not make much 'news.'"

Marion Webster is instructor in secretarial studies at the Margaret Morrison Carnegie College, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Marjorie (Wells) Taylor. "As my husband is with Halsey Stuart and Co., New York City, I am expecting to move there in the spring."

Ethel (Wilson) Lyman. "Just the same old jobs—keeping a lusty, husky daughter happy and well, and my home a good place to possess."

Elizabeth Wright worked in a unit of the Woman's Land Army in Washington, Conn., and helped to harvest tobacco, corn, and apple crops last summer.

Rua Yeaw. "I am still teaching but like it better than ever."

Ex-1910

MARRIED.—Helen Aldrich to Thad D. Hare on Oct. 8, 1918. Address, 700 Irving Park Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Della Crowell to George P. Brown on June 20, 1918. Address, 473 June St., Fall River, Mass.

Elizabeth Dow to Horace L. Rockwell on June 6, 1918. Address, Claremont, N. H. "Mr. Rockwell is patent attorney for the Sullivan Machinery Co. of Chicago and Claremont. His home is Washington, D. C., but we expect to live in Claremont for the coming year."

BORN.—To Eugenia (Blunt) Dudley a daughter, Mary Eleanor, on June 6, 1918.

To Dorothy (Ferris) Mack a daughter, Alice Carey, on Oct. 25, 1918.

To Mary (Jackson) Fogg a daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, on Aug. 1, 1918.

Mae (Bickford) Brooks died of pneumonia on March 2. She leaves her husband and three children, the youngest only a year old.

Beatrice Birmingham's address is the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Margaret (Carroll) Harris. "I always wanted a kindergarten course in addition to my domestic art and now I am having it and even invite in some other children for a real kindergarten which works finely. Try it, if you live in a small town."

Julia Clark. "I moved from Ichang, where I spent my first term of service, to Hankow six months after my return from a furlough and now act as superintendent of day schools, fifty-nine of them. They are spread all over the diocese. It means much country travel and is right interesting. There are various odd jobs attached."

Doris Duffee is teaching in the Williams Junior High School in Chelsea, Mass.

Margaret (Herrick) Forgan's husband was in the Navy Aviation.

Helen (Kramer) Ach. "I have been keeping house temporarily in Washington, D. C., my husband being in the Quartermaster Corps: an interesting experience."

Grace Mason is director of physical education for girls in the Schenectady high school.

June Stone. "This year I am secretary to Miss Comstock, the Dean of Smith College."

Marjory Todd is French translator for the American Express Co., New York City.

Octavia (Williams) Tufts. "Nothing to do but work!! Red Cross Ambulance and Motor Corps, Boston Metropolitan Chapter."

1911

Class secretary—Mrs. J. B. O'Brien, 194 Lark St., Albany, N. Y.

Here are our Service Flag Stars: Elizabeth Abbe, Florence Angell, Elizabeth Babcock, Florence Blodgett, Agnes Bowman, Catharine Hooper, Marion Sara Moore, Winifred (Notman) Prince, Maude Pfaffmann, Alice Reeve, Anna Rochester, Helen Sriver, Elizabeth Sherwood, Alice Smith, Augustine Stoll, and Winnie Waid.

Our Katy Hooper is still with the Unit and expects to stay with it until fall. She is one of the four original members still there, and 1911 is more than proud of her.

MARRIED.—Ola Corbin to James J. Allardice on May 6. Address, 22 Lincoln Av., Endicott, N. Y.

Sarah Johnston to Henry Booth Hitchcock on Mar. 30. Address, American Consulate General, Yokohama, Japan.

BORN.—To Eda (Brewer) Wooley a son on Mar. 30.

To Ruth (Hess) Albert a second son, Paul Monroe, on Feb. 21.

Mrs. Alfred Wallace Gordon (Myra Breckenridge), 1016 South 38 St., Omaha, Nebr. Six months of the past year Myra spent in New York and Wilmington, N. C., where Mr. Gordon was giving his time to the emergency flat car. They have just moved into their new home.

Marjorie (Browning) Murchie is spending the summer at Beacon Beach, Keensburg, N. J. Her husband has returned to civil life.

Leila Chapin is a member of the Science Department of the Port Chester (N. Y.) high school. She spends her summers attending summer school at Ithaca, N. Y.

Mrs. Edward Henry Kent (Sara Evans), The Sterling, Wilkes Barre, Pa. Mr. Kent returned from France with the 27th and they are now living in Wilkes Barre. During this last year Sara's brother, in the Aviation Corps, was killed in Texas and she went home to Georgia to stay until her husband's return.

Mrs. John Gayle Aiken, Jr. (Charlotte Rankin), 5059 Blackstone Av., Chicago, Ill.

Elizabeth Sherwood has returned home after a year's work in France with the Secrétariat français des villages libérés.

Ex-1911

Alice Reeve is in France with the Y. M. C. A. Address, 12 Rue d'Aguesseau, Paris, A. E. F. She has charge of a hut at Le Mans and spends her time cheering homesick soldiers, mending their clothes, and giving them parties while they are waiting to come home.

Marguerite (Sexton) Richards assisted in the office of the American Naval Attaché at Copenhagen, Denmark, where her husband

was "Assistant to the American Minister" during the war.

1912

Class secretary—Mary Clapp, Galloupe's Point, Swampscott, Mass.

MARRIED.—Louise Benjamin to David Mathew Kendall of Willard, Kan., on June 6.

Amy Hubbard to James Marland Abbott, on June 7, at Mont Vernon, N. H. Sarah Marble 1912 and Eleanore Holmes 1913 were bridesmaids.

Arline Rorke to Horace Greenwood Hill, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., on June 7. Mr. Hill graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1909.

BORN.—To Louise (Becker) Shire a daughter, Louise, on Jan. 12.

To Margaret (Burling) Kremers a daughter, Ann Lee, on May 17.

To Jane (Fink) Whipple a son, Gregory Ten Broeck, on May 20.

To Helen (Forbes) Orwig a son, James Preston, on May 30.

To Ruth (Harper) Andersson a daughter, Ruth, on Mar. 13.

To Lucia (Russell) Rollins a son, Sherwood, Jr., on Apr. 21.

To Lucy (Robbins) Rand a daughter on June 1.

To Dorothy (Stoddard) Glascock a son, John Stoddard, on June 20.

ENGAGED.—Dorothy Field to John G. Rees, Colgate 1911, of Rochester, N. Y.

Ruth Benjamin, who for more than a year was in Paris with the New England Branch of the American University Union, returned to this country in March because of the death of her father. She is at present working with the Oneida Community Limited.

Corabel Bien is reference and periodical librarian in the University of Oregon Library.

Miriam Cragin's address is 829 Park Av., New York City.

Margaret (Linsley) Clayton spent several months in Norfolk, Va., this winter, as her husband, who is a mechanical engineer engaged in marine engine work, was sent there on ship repair work.

Ex-1912

BORN.—To Nelle (Tyler) Paynor a son, Pearce Tyler, on May 26.

1913

Class secretary—Helen E. Hodgman, 314 E. 17 St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ENGAGED.—Louise Cornell to Roswell Henry Rausch of Plainfield, N. J. Mr. Rausch graduated from Cornell in 1913.

Jeanette Devine to Nelson Jarvis Darling. Marjory McQuiston to Kenneth W. Sutherland. Mr. Sutherland is an Englishman, was connected with the British Ministry of Munitions in this country, and in civil life is an engineer.

Susan Raymond to Harold S. King of Cambridge, Mass.

MARRIED.—Florence Dale to Lieutenant Archibald Wilson Walker, Dec. 8, 1918. Permanent address, Bluefield, W. Va.

Martha Osborne to Albert Henry Kransover, May 27.

BORN.—To Mary (Mead) Marshall a son, Daniel Stetson, May 3.

To Emily (Van Order) Clark a son.

To Calla (Clark) Ferry a son.

To Dorothy (Davis) Jenkins a daughter, Gwen, on May 24.

To Mary (Lorenz) Van Deusen a daughter, Justina, April 19.

Marion Halsey is on the General Staff of the Red Cross Commission to the Balkans. Her present headquarters are in Athens, Greece.

Ruth Higgins has returned from France where she was working in connection with the Peace Commission.

Elizabeth Schlosser is back from Y. M. C. A. work in France.

Mary Arrowsmith also is back from Y. M. C. A. work in France. On May 28 at a large Y. M. C. A. reception in New York she was awarded the croix de guerre, which was sent over to her by General Petain. The class is tremendously proud of it.

REUNION

Although 1913 did not have an official reunion this year, there are some members of the class that you just can't keep away from Northampton when June comes around. Those who made it this year were (see list on page 359).

The only time 1913 got together as a class was for a bat at the boathouse on Saturday, when we exchanged experiences in the husband-baby-overseas-and-home-service line and got caught up on current news—and rumors. The rest of reunion was spent with the august and venerable Class of 1776, to which we had the honor of contributing the Poet Laureate (Elizabeth Schlosser) and the Green Poet (Ruth Agnes Wilson Hawley) whose rhythmic ravings and lusty lungs helped to make 1776 conspicuous and popular. The rest of 1913 were there with their customary quota of cheerful noise and never missed a trick from the first sing on the steps of the "Libe" to 11 o'clock Tuesday night, when we sank upon the chairs, steps, and floor of the "Lunch-Box," nursing our poor tired footies and licking our last ice cream cone.

All honor to 1776 and to its reverend president, Georgia (Coyle) Hall! Let us be loyal members of this illustrious class until our own tenth reunion, which will of course be the only thing of its kind the college has ever seen. Here's looking toward 1923.

Ex-1913

DIED.—Carol (DeWindt) Hays at the Amsterdam City Hospital June 1. She leaves a husband and a small daughter four years old.

1914

Class secretary—Mrs. H. D. Smith, 20 Sylvan Av., West Newton, Mass.

For a report of reunion see page 354.

ENGAGED.—Rosamond Holmes, according to a letter written from Germany and read at class supper. She did not specify to whom.

MARRIED.—Ex-1914. Margery Beckett to Mr. Burns early in June.

BORN.—To Emma (Mershon) Burroughs a daughter, Elizabeth Mershon, Feb. 23.

To Madeleine (Mayer) Low a second son, name unknown, June 6.

In Memoriam

Charlotte (Graves) Cross died Nov. 8, 1918, of influenza after three days' illness.

Grace Gridley, ex-1914, died Jan. 9 of influenza.

Elizabeth Barney is private secretary to the faculty of the Yale School of Religion.

Mrs. A. R. Bergesen's (Blanche Darling) address is 404 Seventh Av. S., Fargo, N. D.

Josephine Douglas has given up her work in Washington. Her address is now 18 Fuller St., Brookline, Mass.

Lois (Gould) Robinson is housekeeping for her husband and eighteen-months old daughter, an occupation which she says is "soul satisfying" and gives her "unlimited opportunity for service."

Harriet MacDonald, Bedford, Ind., is keeping house for her family and studying singing.

Blanche Mitchell resigned from the War Trade Board in Washington in February and sailed for France in March with the Y. M. C. A. but later transferred to the United States Army. She is now connected with the administration end of the A. E. F. University. Blanche was our first member overseas; this is her second trip across.

Dorothy Ochtman had two pictures in the 1918-19 exhibit of the New York Academy and now has three in the summer exhibit at Greenwich.

Nellie Parker is getting ready to keep house for her brother, soon to return from France.

Ruth Ralston worked from December 1917 to December 1918 as office manager and executive assistant for the Peace Conference Organization in New York and was all ready to sail with them when Lansing said "no women." It took her five months to recover from the blow but she will spend the summer doing advertising for Steinback Co., a department store at Asbury Park. She does letters, circulars, and car cards and punches the time clock at 8:20.

Marion Scott is at the Smith College Training School for Social Work.

Grace Snow has not returned from her overseas service. Office of Chief Quartermaster, Tours, France. American P. O. 717.

Josephine Snapp and Margaret Torrison are both across with the Y. W. C. A.

Blanche (Hixson) White's husband, Mr. Allen Hubbard White, died Feb. 10 of influenza. Blanche and her children are spending the summer with her mother but will return to Meriden, Conn., in the fall.

1915

Class secretary—Katharine Boutelle, 35 College Av., Waterville, Me.

ENGAGED.—Louise Balcom to Arthur Mason Betts of Evanston, Ill. He is the brother of Agnes Betts 1916.

Sophie Pauline Gibling to Rudolph Michael Schindler.

Betsey Sharkey to Rev. H. Spencer

Edmunds of St. Louis. He is a student at Princeton Theological Seminary and is to receive his M.A. from Princeton University this June. They expect to be married in the fall.

MARRIED.—Helen Meincke to John Carter Best in July 1918. Mr. Best was then in the service, but has now received his discharge and they are keeping house at Medicine Lodge, Kan.

Natalie Carpenter has sailed for France to do canteen work under the Y. M. C. A.

Barbara Cheney has given up her nurses' training and writes, "I am still recovering from my labors as a nurse and trying to write again."

Dorothy (Dulles) Bourne is still waiting for her husband to return. She writes, "I am very keen for having a superb reunion next year, and I hope I shall have more time and fewer distractions than I have had for some time so that I can really work for it."

Adèle Glogau resigned from the nurses' training school at the Roosevelt Hospital this spring. Later she was appointed to go to France as a canteen worker under the Y. M. C. A., but the numbers were cut down and the group which she was in not permitted to sail.

Frances Mullane is working as chemist and stenographer with the Souther Engineering Company of Hartford. Her address there is 41 Niles St. She has a new permanent address, 114 Walnut St., Lawrence, Mass.

Frances O'Connell is now a first-class yeoman, U. S. N. Her new address is 1200 Massachusetts Av., Longfellow Court, Cambridge, Mass.

Under the caption of "American Women Decorated" we read the following news of Mary Frances Semans in the *Boston Transcript* of April 30: "Miss Semans was one of four to receive a decoration from the Queen of Belgium at the reception tendered King Albert and his consort by General Pershing." She was connected with the hospital hut service assigned to Chaumont.

Dorothy (Thayer) Greene has served as New York secretary for the S. C. R. U. since the main office was moved to Northampton this spring.

Janet Van Sickle is in France working with the Students' Ateliers Reunions—the same work that Esther Root was formerly engaged in.

Ex-1915

Ruth Eggleston has been doing civilian relief work in Minneapolis this winter, under the Northern Division of the A. R. C.

1916

Class secretary—Mrs. W. Arthur Perrins, Jr., 58 Corey Rd., Coolidge Corner Branch, Boston, Mass.

For a report of reunion see page 355.

ENGAGED.—Eleanor Adams to Robert Hopkins, Dartmouth 1914. Mr. Hopkins is a brother of President Hopkins of Dartmouth.

Margaret Leighton to Sidney Wallace. They expect to be married in September. Mr. Wallace is an Episcopal minister.

Ruth P. Underwood to James Malcolm LaRue of Summit, N. J.

MARRIED.—Dorothea J. Caverno to Dr. Eugene Pardon Sisson, Jr. on April 5. Address, 639 Tennessee St., Laurence, Kan.

Frances E. Hall to W. Arthur Perrins, Jr. on May 24. Mr. Perrins just recently returned from 19 months' service overseas with the 26th Division. Both he and Mrs. Perrins will attend the Massachusetts Agricultural College during the summer.

Natelle Hirsch to Gilbert Fox on Mar. 25. Address, 2421 West End Av., Nashville, Tenn. Natelle writes: "I hope that this will be a very large reunion and that you will have a great time. My only regret is that I cannot be there."

Dorothy Mellen to Earl Chadwick Hughes on June 21.

BORN.—To Helen (Wheelock) Griffith a daughter, Helen Wheelock, on March 23.

DIED.—Anne (Bullen) Bloom, ex-1916, on Dec. 29, 1918.

To Gwen (Davis) Prendergast a son, Robert Ensor, on June 15.

OTHERWISE OCCUPIED.—Ruth Crandall is a clerk in the accounting department of the Boston Rubber Shoe Co.

Justina Hill writes most interestingly from Derendje, Asia Minor, on Apr. 30: "When the armistice was signed I made up my mind that nothing should keep me from 'Hamp' for our glorious 'third', so here I am on a branch of the Sea of Marmora and just on the point of leaving via freight car on the 'Berlin to Bagdad' for Aleppo, which is 'somewhere east of Suez.' Unless we discover the flying carpet in the Grand Bazaar or in some of these ruined palaces, I shall have to send you this greeting for yourself and '16 and put all my hopes in our 'fifth.' Please give everyone my love and romp around the campus for me, and be sure that my sun-helmet is covering many thoughts of the best of classes.

"Although only the baby of Smith's baby unit, I am thoroughly enjoying my membership, and suggest that you all try it if you want an intensely interesting experience. So far we haven't even had any troubles to pack in our duffelbags. The trouble, of course, is all with the natives—girls in their 'teens freed from years in Turkish homes, deported men wandering over the face of the earth in vain search for their families, refugees coming down from their hiding places in the mountains, underfed orphans, and grass-eating villages are only the high lights leading to relief work. In Aleppo where I am going there are six thousand refugees in one building which has no well water within easy reach. If anyone could send me some class news I should be delighted. I am blessed with the following brief address: American Committee for Relief in the Near East, care of W. W. Peet, Constantinople, Turkey, British Military Post, via London."

Ethel Ingram is secretary to George E. Dickie, director of the Operating Division of the War Camp Community Service at National Headquarters, New York City.

Dorothy Stearns is a cataloger in the Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.

Eunice B. Stebbins has since Dec. 1917 been doing confidential government work in New York City. She plans next year to study at Columbia.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Agnis (Betts) McCulloch, 500 Keeney St., Evanston, Ill.

Mildred Schmolze, 139 W. 15 St., New York City. Mildred is the resident buyer of waists for the Associated Dry Goods Corporation.

1917

Class secretary—Frances Montgomery, Room 1100, 606 S. Michigan Av., Chicago, Ill.

ENGAGED.—Isabel Gardner to William Blake.

Marie Genung to Bart E. Bryan.

Selma Gulick to Warner Russell.

Esther Sears to Clarence Phipps.

MARRIED.—Dorothy Clarke to Oliver Hayden in May.

Helen Greene to Louis Cousins on June 11.

Esther Lippitt to Theodore Haviland on June 12. Edith Webb was maid of honor, Marjorie Herrick, Louise Merritt, and Frances Montgomery were at the wedding.

BORN.—To Eunice (Grove) Carman a son, William Carman, 3rd, on Apr. 27.

OTHERWISE OCCUPIED.—Imogen Abbott has been assistant librarian in the Dexter (Me.) Library.

Eola Akers has been working for the head of an insurance firm in Boston.

Gladys Atwell has been at home keeping house and working under the Red Cross.

Helen Bishop has been teaching in the Shelton high school.

Dorothy Brown has been teaching third grade in the Englewood (N. J.) high school.

Dorothy (Hamilton) Brush is taking a deferred honeymoon—a trip around the world. She spent some time in Honolulu with Helen Jones.

Daisy Holst has spent her second year as secretary to the principal of the Lansdowne, (Pa.) high school.

Marion Hooper taught mathematics for a second year in the Kentucky Women's College.

Helen Kingsley is with the National Teachers' Agency. Address, 1227 Judson Av., Evanston, Ill.

Sonna Gasslander is with the Scandinavian-American Fund. Address, 75 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Evelyn Lawrence was a horse transport driver for the Army Service Corps in England. She was the "Supervisor of the first section of girls employed in this work. We lived and were treated as Tommies with army billets and rations."

Carrie Lee has been doing social work in Brooklyn.

Nell Lewis is in Paris running an American soda water fountain. While she was doing canteen work in Nice, she was assistant editor of an American newspaper.

Marion Riley has been a "secretary in employment work for chemists and learning business ways and methods."

Margaret Scoville has spent her second year at Yale, studying bacteriology.

Eleanor Spencer and Martha Tritch have received the degree of M.A. from Smith College.

Marjorie Swett is working on the *Fashion and Art Magazine* in Chicago.

Ethel Taylor is abroad doing entertainment work.

Hazel Toolan is assistant advertising manager for the Ingersoll Co.

A letter from Sarah Ravndal will be of interest to 1917. "I am in Beirut with Colonel John Finley's Second Commission to Palestine, recruited in France. About February first, 70 of us left Paris for Jerusalem via Italy and Egypt. It was a wonderful trip with a week in Rome, several days on a British transport, and then a railroad ride through the country that the British fought over. My particular job here in Jerusalem is distribution of clothing. Inga is in Constantinople. Please remember me to any 1917 people you may see, and we are hoping to get back for third reunion."

COMMENCEMENT.—Although not a regular reunion for us there were about 45 of 1917 back and we certainly missed the rest of the class, and hope we shall all join in breaking the record for third year reunions. We had a class supper at the Club House Saturday night and wore our famous and cool costume of a yellow fouragère ribbon (*citation*) and 17 divisional mark (further proof of Dixon's originality). The feature of our part of the Alumnae Parade was Mary Gillett, our class baby, who is wholly adorable and deserving of the honor. Indeed, we were thought to have added to our military effect by the addition of a password, so often did we say, "Have you seen our Class Baby?"

We thoroughly enjoyed the "Yellow Jacket" and congratulated 1919 upon its success, while thinking longingly of our own "Twelfth Night." We pledged anew our loyal support to President Neilson and although as one of our signs said, "the veterans of one *citation* and many recitations" we left Hamp regretfully, still firm in the conviction that "There's just one college for us." F. M.

Ex-1917

Mildred Herman, 1312 Pine St., Boulder, Colo., has been taking a business course.

Kathleen Kelton has been teaching fourth grade in Orange, Mass.

Allie Lowe has been coaching dramatics and athletics in the Loulie Compton Seminary, Birmingham, Ala.

Marion Mackenzie has been doing secretarial work.

Jeanne Wertheimer has been doing social service work with the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

1918

Class secretary—Alison Cook, "Elmhurst," Lansingburgh, Troy, N. Y.

For a report of reunion see page 356.

Nineteen eighteen, at class supper, June 17, 1919 you voted to do your best to raise \$100,000 for the Dormitory Fund. That is a big undertaking and we must waste no oppor-

tunity. One of the easiest methods is to pay your pledges promptly so that they can be drawing interest. You have been asked to pay your pledges this year before Oct. 1. Your money will go on interest Oct. 15. Deposits do not go on interest again until January. Do not lose these three months' interest by letting your promise slip your mind. Prompt payment by everyone can make a difference of \$50 or more each quarter.

Will all members of 1918 and all ex-members who wish to continue their connection with the class please send their class tax to the treasurer. It is fifty cents a year and a dollar bill will make you clear until next reunion. Nancy Little, treas.

ENGAGED.—Marigold Chandler to Baron Salisbury Barnes of New York City and Colorado Springs. Mr. Barnes is a member of the Class of 1917 at Dartmouth, and was an ensign in the U. S. Naval Air Force serving as instructor pilot at Pensacola, Fla.

Margaret Huddleston to Clay Amos of Fairmont, W. Va.

Margaret Jennison to Lewis Taylor Buckman of Wilkes Barre, Pa. Mr. Buckman is now studying medicine at the University of Pennsylvania.

Amelia Magee to Earl Holtby of New Haven.

Anna Mead to Lieut. Kellogg Franklin of the Royal Engineers, British Expeditionary Forces. Lieut. Franklin is now with the British Railroad Mission in Siberia.

Esther Tanner to Phenix Williams. Mr. Williams is now in Trinidad and Esther expects to go down there in April of next year to be married.

Elizabeth White to Warren Griffen King of Cleveland.

MARRIED.—Harriett Noel to Lyman T. Burgess of Sioux City, Ia., on June 22. Theo Platt, Dorothy Rose, and Dorothy Simpson were bridesmaids.

Margaret Pattison to Elgin Sumner Nickerson of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on June 21. Louise Merritt was Margaret's maid of honor.

Anne Sparks to Doctor Herbert Bergamini.

BORN.—To Mildred (Burpee) Brock a son, David Ford, on Dec. 19, 1918.

To Elsie (Emery) Woodward a son, on Apr. 20.

To Edith (Whittier) Holmes a daughter, Edith, on June 12. As she is the first daughter of a regular 1918 graduate (at least to the extent of the secretary's information), she was unanimously acclaimed at our first reunion as 1918's Class Baby.

Elizabeth Spader Clark sailed for France via England on Sept. 9, 1918 as a leader of a unit of 54 women of the Y. M. C. A. At the request of Lady Ward, the head of the Y. M. C. A. in England she remained there and is stationed there. She will probably go to France about Jan. 1.

Isabel Allen has a position as private secretary to Mrs. Luther Gulick, founder of the Campfire Girls and director of the Luther Gulick Camps. Isabel will be at the camps this summer. Address, South Casco, Me.

Helen Ames has been working at Interior

Decoration at the New York Art School, having given up her position at the Finch School.

Augusta Burwell is teaching English in the Doshisha Girls' School in Kyoto, Japan. A most interesting letter to the secretary tells of her work there. She says: "To-morrow (April 11) our new term begins with 500 girls—it is too large a crowd for us to handle with our few teachers and rooms and dormitories, but it will work out, I've no doubt, quite easily. My fifth year academy class is 45 strong, and when it comes to trying to have them all become excellent English conversationalists and writers, it is a trifle difficult.

"Just now Japan is beautiful with cherry blossoms and we have been enjoying them in Tokyo—taking a real vacation from school. It's a great place to live a few years. I wish school closed here in time for me to take a flying trip back to reunion, but as we close July 13-15, I fear I shall have to go back in spirit only. There are a number of Smith alums over here and my *Weekly* comes almost every month, so I don't feel completely cut off from college."

Theodora Platt's return to the hospital is postponed until fall.

Marion Wood is private secretary to the advertising manager of the *Chicago American*.

NEW ADDRESSES.—Louise (Adams) Dugan,

Mrs. Harold B. Dugan, Arnold Park, Rochester, N. Y.

Frances (Fuller) Holloway, Mrs. Charles T. Holloway, Normandie Heights, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.

Alice Hopper, 1467 Irving St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mary (Hottel) Litsinger, 99 Melrose Av., Toledo, O.

Jane Kerley, 568 Madison Av., Albany, N. Y.
Gertrude Leddon, 568 Madison Av., Albany, N. Y.

Anna Mead, Lake Waramang, New Preston, Conn.

Elsie (Winneberger) Dietz, Mrs. Frederick C. Dietz, 13 Munroe St., Northampton, Mass.

Margaret Jennison has completed her year of service as joint fellow under the Intercollegiate Community Service Association and Smith College, at Denison House, Boston, and has turned back to the I. C. S. A. treasury the amount of her fellowship in order that some one else may have the same advantage. She says she has proved to herself that a person can really live on \$450, though she admits that this amount did not cover vacations.

1919

Class secretary—Ruth Perry.

The other officers are: Catherine Marsh, president; Martha Aldrich, vice-president; Frances McCloud, treasurer.

NOTICES

All editorial mail for the QUARTERLY should be sent to College Hall, Northampton, Mass. Material for publication in the November QUARTERLY should be typewritten and should reach College Hall by October 5. Please send subscriptions to Miss Snow at 10 Depot St., Corner 1, N. H., or College Hall, Northampton. Correspondence concerning advertising should be sent to Elizabeth (Eddy) Watt, 123 Wren St., West Roxbury, Mass.

The dates of publication are November 20, February 20, May 20, and July 30, and subscribers failing to receive their copies within ten days after those dates should notify the business manager as otherwise she cannot always furnish free duplicate copies. She asks for your coöperation in prompt notification of change of address, as second class matter is not forwarded by the post office without additional postage.

Our policy has been to assume that unless you notify us to the contrary, you wish your subscription to continue. But there is a time limit to this assumption for the Industries Board discourages sending copies beyond the date of the paid up subscription. Be careful to see that your subscription is paid to date—and if possible in advance. The subscription price for one year is \$1.50. Single copies 38 cents. If you care to subscribe for five years, send \$7.50.

RECORD OF PRESIDENT SEELYE'S READING

Copies of the record of President Seelye's reading from the Bible may now be ordered from the Alumnae Office at a cost of \$1.75, including packing, postage, and insurance (\$2.00 on the Pacific Coast). Special quantity rates will be offered to Clubs which wish to order a number of the records at one time.

WAR ACTIVITIES AT SMITH COLLEGE

Copies of the pamphlet giving an account of the student war activities may be had by sending postage (one cent) to the Alumnae Office.

COMMENCEMENT 1920

As usual, the available rooms in the college houses will be open to the alumnae at Commencement. *Members of the classes holding reunions should make applications for these rooms through their class secretaries, through whom also payment should be made.* Rooms will be assigned to as many of the reunion classes as possible in the order of their seniority. For a number of five days the price of board and room will be nine dollars. Alumnae to whom assignments are made will be held responsible for the full payment unless notice of withdrawal is sent to the class secretary before June 1. After June 1, notices of withdrawal and requests for rooms should be sent directly to the Alumnae Office. At this time any vacancies left by the reunion classes will be assigned to members of the classes not holding reunions, in the order in which the applications have been received. Secretaries of the reunion classes and members of classes not holding reunions should make applications as early as possible to the Alumnae Office.

SENIOR DRAMATICS, 1920.—Applications will be received at the Alumnae Office after March 1, 1920. Further announcements will appear in the November QUARTERLY.

McCutcheon's *Hand-Made Laces*



Reg.
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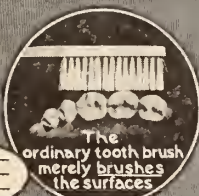
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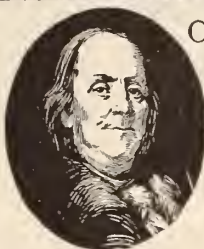
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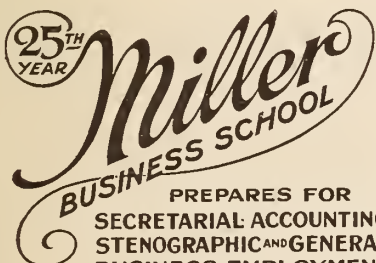
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